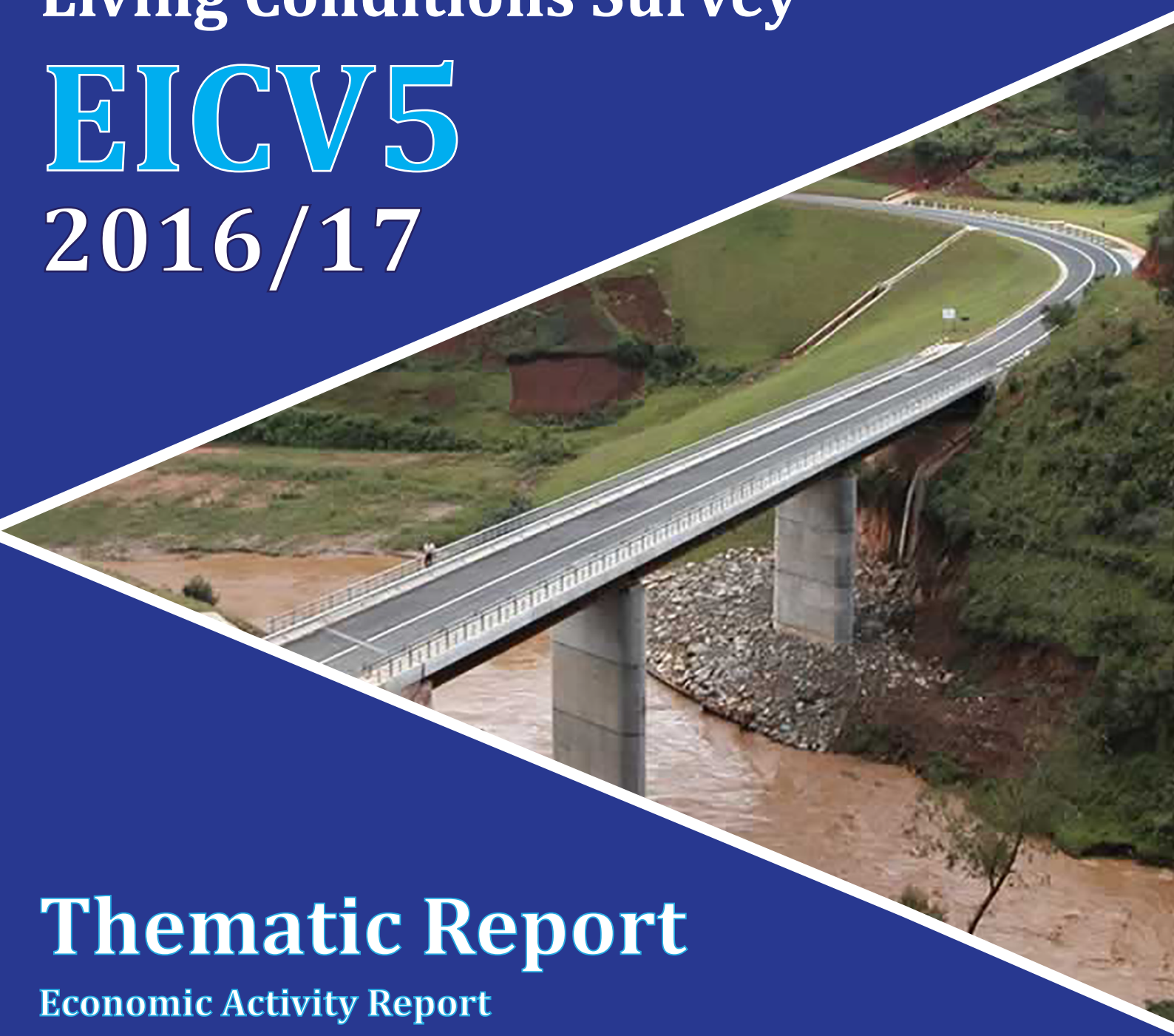
Republic of Rwanda

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

The Fifth Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

EICV5

2016/17



Thematic Report

Economic Activity Report

EICV5

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

-2016/2017 -

EICV5_Thematic Report

Economic Activity

December 2018

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Acknowledgement

The Fifth Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV5) was conducted from October 2016 to October 2017, and is designed to provide accurate and up-to-date information that are useful to goverment, analysts, and the public as they seek to monitor and evaluate efforts to reduce poverty.

The NISR now conducts EICV surveys every three years, and this has been made possible by strong collaboration and support from our stakeholders, who are as interested as we are in supporting evidence-based decision making, and planning processes that are grounded on reliable and valid statistics.

We sincerely appreciate the support given by the Government of Rwanda for the development of statistics in the country, and are grateful for the help that we continue to receive from all government institutions.

We are most grateful to our development partners for the support that they have given for the collection and development of statistics in Rwanda, and especially for EICV5. They include UK Aid, the European Union, the World Bank, and the UN partners in the country.

The measurement and analysis of poverty and living standards is an exercise that requires considerable tecnical skills. We would like to thank NISR technical and management team for their work - from the planning and implementation of EICV5 through the analysis and publication of the results. We further appreciate the valuable technical support provided by the international experts. The generation and use of complex survey data can only be achieved through teamwork.

Yusuf Murangwa
Director General, NISR

Important technical notes for data users

The EICV5 has three main components: cross-sectional sample of households, VUP Panel Survey receiving VUP benefits and EICV5 Panel Survey.

The EICV5 cross-sectional survey is designed to represent the current household-based population of Rwanda. The NISR national master sampling frame was used for selecting the sample villages in each district. This master sample was based on the 2012 Rwanda Census frame. The villages were selected for the Master Sample, stratified by district. Within each district the sample villages were selected systematically with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the measure of size was based on the number of households in each village from the 2012 Census frame. Within each district the villages in the master sampling frame were not explicitly stratified by urban and rural areas. However, the frame of villages within each district was ordered by urban and rural codes, and the systematic selection of the sample villages (with PPS) provides an implicit stratification of the Master Sample by urban and rural areas within each district, with a proportional allocation of the sample villages to each stratum.

Similar to the EICV4 cross-sectional survey methodology, a nationally-representative sample of clusters was assigned for the EICV5 data collection each cycle out 10 cycles, so that the sample is geographically representative over time. This process ensured that the final distribution of the sample clusters to cycles and sub-cycles was geographically representative within each district.

The objectives of the EICV5 Panel Survey are to measure the trends in key socioeconomic indicators over time for a nationally representative panel of households. The baseline survey was EICV3, and in EICV4 the panel households which moved or split were tracked and interviewed at their new location. The Panel Survey includes the panel households that remained in the original sample villages, and the split households that were tracked in EICV4. Any panel households that moved or split from this initial sample of panel households in EICV5 were also tracked. However, the additional tracking will be limited to following the original eligible members (13 years or older in EICV3, with relationship being: Household Head, Spouse of household head, son/daughter of household head, or step child/ adopted child of household head) of the EICV3 panel households.

The main objective of the VUP Panel Survey is to provide longitudinal data for a nationally-representative panel of households that received VUP benefits at the time of the EICV4, in order to obtain reliable estimates of trends in the socioeconomic indicators for these households. The VUP Survey conducted with EICV4 was based on a sample of 2,460 households selected from the VUP administrative frame using a stratified two-stage sample design. However, only the sample households indicated that they were receiving VUP benefits at the time of the EICV4 survey were considered to be the sample for the VUP Panel Survey.

If the entire household moved or an eligible member moved, it was necessary to identify their new address so that they can be tracked there. The eligibility criteria for household members to be tracked and the tracking procedures are similar to those used for the EICV5 Panel Survey.

Regarding data collection, the NISR collected the data for the EICV5 cross-sectional, VUP panel and EICV5 panel surveys using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) with computer tablets for the first time using the same questionnaire, including the listing operation.

Rounding of estimates

Estimates presented in the tables are shown rounded to one decimal place. To improve readability, estimates referred to in the interpretation of results have been rounded to the nearest

integer, except for the discussion of relatively small percentages. Moreover, estimates of total population or total number of households are shown in tables expressed in '000's. Due to the rounding, the sum of subpopulation totals (e.g. Provinces or age groups) can be minimally different from the total population estimated at national level.

Consumption quintiles

The results are presented by quintile. Quintiles are developed by sorting the sample of households by annual consumption values, and then dividing the population into five equal shares. The 20% of individuals with the highest annual consumption are allocated to quintile 5, and the 20% of individuals with the lowest levels of annual consumption are allocated to quintile 1. The poorest households and their members are found in quintile 1 and the richest are found in quintile 5.

Consumption is used as a proxy for income, as is usual when estimating poverty. Quintiles are a relative measure of individuals' consumption in comparison to the rest of the population during a specific period.

Executive summary

The present report is one of six thematic reports produced from EICV5. 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 First National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), 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 long reference period (12 months prior to the interview) and it supplements the bi-annual labor force survey which focuses on current labor force in different seasons 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 six chapters starting with the introduction. The highlight of other chapters is presented below:

Population

The EICV5 estimated around 11.9 million people living in private households. The majority is 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 43% of the population while young people aged 16 to 30 years old represent 27% of the population. The proportion of the population aged 31 years old or above represents 30% 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 88% which is lower than 93% found in 2012 population census and 90% found in EIC4.

City of Kigali was the Province with the lowest demographic dependency ratio (58%) while Western Province was the one with the highest demographic dependency ratio (97%).

In EICV5, the estimated working age population (16 years and above) in Rwanda was 6,756,000 composed of 53% of females. The majority of working age population lives in rural areas (78%).

Since EICV4, the working age population was increased by 356,000 people corresponding to an annual increase of 1.8% during the three years period. The registered increase is lower than the one of 512,000 people found between EICV3 and EICV4.

The bulk of working age population (75%) have primary school or lower as highest attained level of education; however there has been an improvement as compared to registered proportion in EICV4 where this category represented 78% of working age population.

Main usually job

The number of workers totaled 5,825,000, with female workers accounting for about 53.5 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 86% and it has not significantly changed compared to the one obtained in EICV4.

The proportion of workers among the working age population in EICV4 and EICV5 was almost the same in urban (76%) as well as in rural areas (89%). While the workforce to population ratio in City of Kigali was 77% in EICV5, it ranges from 87% to 89% in other provinces.

The proportion of workers who were identified as independent farmers during EICV5 was 53%. The corresponding proportion in EICV4 was 60%, indicating a decrease of 7 percentage point between EICV4 and EICV5. Dissimilarly, the proportion of wage farmers increased by around 4 percentage point from 12% in EICV4 to 16% in EICV5, and the proportion of wage non-farmers has increased by around 2 percentage point from 19% in EICV4 to 21% in EICV5.

The majority of high skilled workers (secondary and university level) worked in paid non-farm jobs while the majority of workers below upper secondary level of education was involved in agriculture as independent farmers. The proportion of independent non-farm increases with education till upper secondary schools before falling down for university graduates. Eighty four percent of university graduates were employed in paid non-farm jobs while the proportion of secondary schools graduates in the same type of job was 54%.

At the National level, the working poverty rate has slightly decreased by 1 percentage point between EICV4 and EICV5. It has decreased among wage non-farm from 19.2% to 17.5% and among independent farmers from 37.7% to 34%. On the other hand, it has increased among independent non farmers from 17.4% to 20.2% and insignificantly increased at 95% confidence interval, among wage farm from 60.4% to 62.5%. It is instructive to note that the proportion of workers in wage-farm jobs is increasing over time while their level of wealth seems to be worsening.

Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constitute the largest occupational group (54%), followed by elementary occupation (27%). Around 63% of females are working in agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations against 43% for men

The majority of workers in their main job worked in agriculture sector (69.8%). Other economic activity sectors with the high proportion of workers are whole sale and retail trade (9%), construction (4%) and households as employers (4%).

The analysis of consumption quintile and main broad 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.

Multiplicity of jobs

Most people in Rwanda work in more than one job, particularly in rural areas. Overall 42% of workers had two jobs and 16% had 3 jobs or more within 12 months before the survey. By adding up all jobs that were carried out in 12 months prior to the EICV5 survey, 10, 4 million jobs were found as compared to 9, 9 million registered during EICV4. Only 34% of all jobs carried out 12 prior to EICV5 survey, were occupying their holders during all 12 months, indicating the presence of a lot of casual jobs in the economy of Rwanda which may be one of the reason of holding multiple jobs by individual.

The results show that higher is the number of jobs per worker, higher the probability to live in poor household is. According to the results, the proportion of workers living in poor households was more than 40% among workers who undertook more than one job while the corresponding proportion among workers holding one job was 22% in EICV5.

This may indicates that having more jobs over the years is not necessarily associated to the high income from work but the experience of layoff and working instability of workers over the year.

Status of non-working population

During the survey, around 931,000 corresponding to 14% of individual aged 16 year or above reported that they have not performed any economic activity during 12 months prior to the interview. The bulk of non-working population reported that they have not worked because of studies (55%) and 12% of them reported that they were not working due to the lack of jobs.

Child work and child labor

The proportion of all children aged 6 to 17 who were involved in economic activities according to EICV5 result was 10% while it was 13% in EICV4. The level of participation was the same among boys and girls. As expected, the level of participation in economic activity was higher among children aged 16 and 17 years old (38%) compared to lower age groups. Moreover, the level of economic activity participation was higher amongst children living in rural (11%) as compared to children living in urban (8%).

Results show that 3.6% of all children were child laborers. Child labor rate was 1 percentage point higher among females as compared to males and it was higher in age group 16-17 (12%) as compared to lower age groups.

Concerning the area of residence, child labor rate was higher in rural (6%) as compared to urban (4%). Western and Northern provinces were those with the higher child labor rates (8%) while the lower rates were found in Southern province (2.6%) and Northern Province (2.9%).

As expected, child labor rate was higher among children who were not studying (16%) as compared to those who were studying (1.5%).

Table of content

List of tables

List of figures

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 Intégralesur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages)
RWF	:Rwandan Francs
ICLS	:International Conference of Labor Statisticians
ILO	:International Labor Organisation
MINECOFIN	:Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
NISR	:National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NST	:National Strategy for Transformation
SDGs	:Sustainable Development Goals
UK	:United Kingdom
UN	:United Nations

Chapter 1: Introduction

The First National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the Vision 2020 and Vision 2050 have the aim of speeding up Rwanda's progress towards becoming a middle-income status country and creating a better quality of life for all Rwandans.

Reliable and timely data are needed to monitor progress towards different targets and objectives stipulates in those programs.

The data collection of the EICV5 was carried out from October 2016 to October 2017. 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 of labour market dynamics, the bi-annual labor force survey was introduced in Rwanda in 2016; and became the main source of main labour market indicators in Rwanda. The labour force survey was introduced along with new international standards concerning statistics of works, employment and labour underutilization as adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statistician 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 EICV is limited to two types of work: Employment and own use production of goods. In the previous EICV reports, the combination of these two forms of works was considered as employment which is currently different from the employment concept according to the new International standards. To distinguish those two different concepts, 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 six (6) thematic reports produced using EICV5[1] data. It focuses on the Economic activity. During the development of employment sector strategic plan for NST1, some labor related indicators were integrated in the EICV5.

This report explores a wealth of evidence collected through the EICV5 and complements it with further data sources (e.g. EICV4, 2012 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 fifth 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 five chapters. The second chapter gives the overview of Rwandan population. The third chapter presents an overview of the characteristics of workers in main job. The fourth and fifth chapters are detailing the information on all jobs carried out 12 months prior to the interview, and non-working population respectively. The sixth and last chapter shed light on economic activity of children and

[1] EICV: Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de vie des Ménages

child labor. The annexes provide district-level estimates for selected indicators as well as confidence intervals.

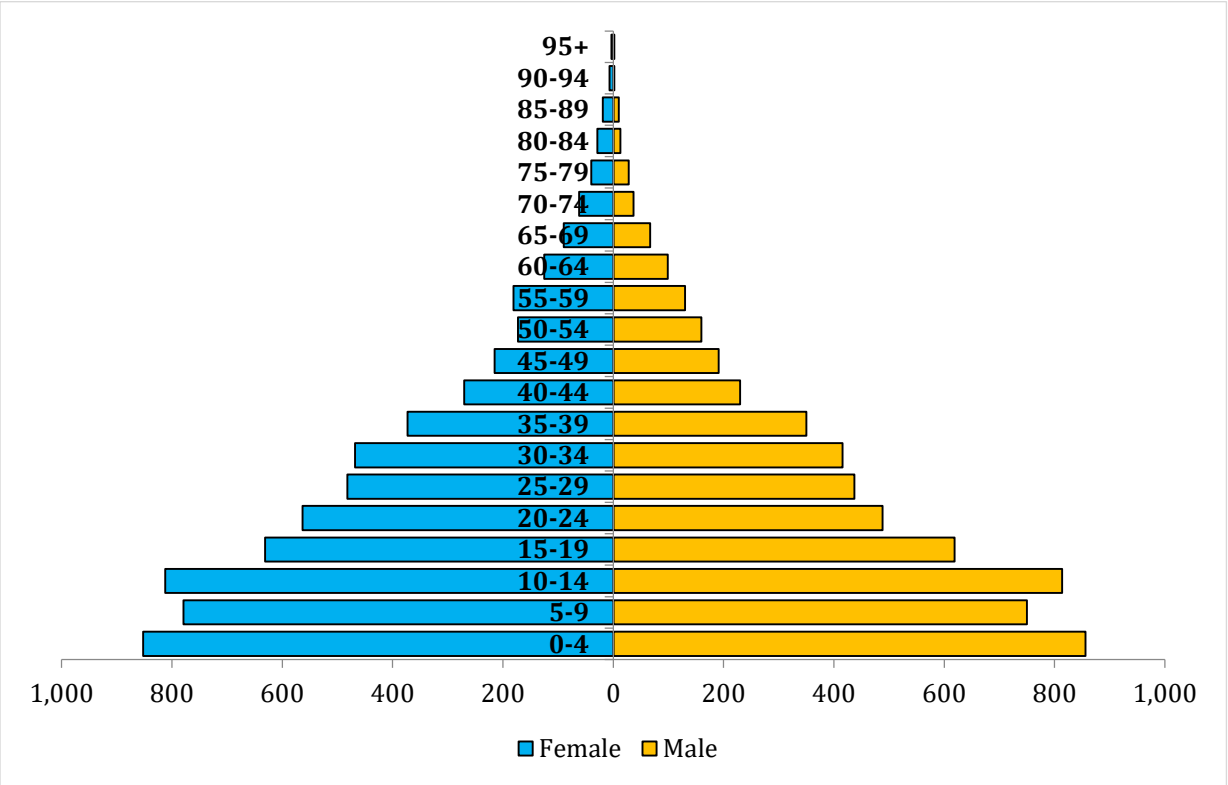
Chapter 2: Population

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. The pyramid presented in the figure 2.1 below shows the size distribution of five age group category of the population for males and females who were living in private households in Rwanda during EICV5.

According to the results, the EICV5 estimated around 11.9 million population living in private households subdivided into 52% of females and 48% of males. The distribution of the population by age group reveals that in almost all age groups, every lower age group has a higher population than the next higher age group, except for the age group 10-14 which has higher number of population than the age group 5-9. This may be a sign of the possibility of youth bulge that can be experimented by Rwanda in the future. According to the results, 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 (43%). The remaining group is made of persons aged 31 years old or above who represent 30% of the population of Rwanda, of which 12% are old person aged 65 years old or more.

Figure 2. 1: Pyramid of the population of Rwanda (, 000s)



Source: EICV5

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 dependants (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 dependants 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 ratios indicate the potential effects of changes in population age structures. By relating the group of the population most likely to be economically dependent (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 dependent[2].

Figure 2.2 below shed the light between the relationship of the demographic dependency ratio expressed in percentage by province and the poverty working 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 inacceptable consumption levels. It is thus an indication of the level of well being and living condition of workers and their families.

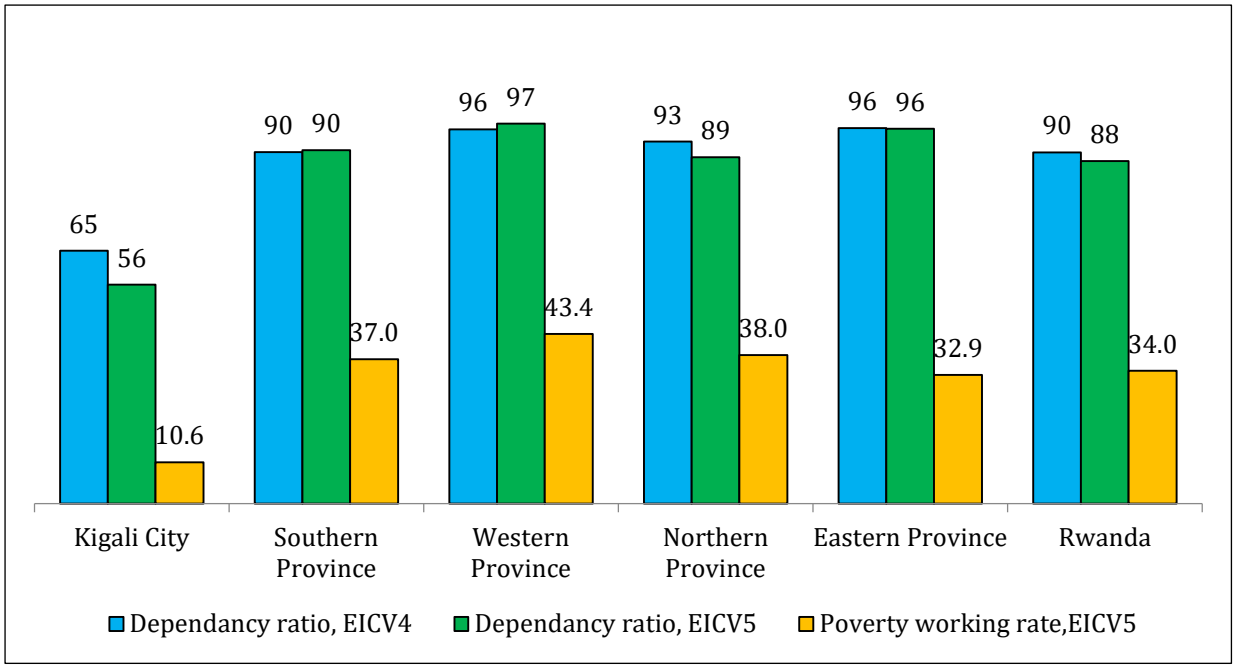
The results show that in Rwanda, 100 potential workers provide for 88 dependant persons, which is lower than 93% found from the 2012 general population Census. Western Province is the one with the highest demographic dependency ratio (97) as it also was the case during the 2012 general population census (100) while the lowest demographic dependency ratio was found in City of Kigali (56).

Between EICV4 and EICV5, the demographic dependency ratio was slightly decreased by 2 percentage point at the National level and significantly decreased in City of Kigali from 65% to 58%. It was also decreased by 4 percentage point in Northern province and by 1 percentage point in Western province, while it stayed statistic in the remaining provinces(Southern and Eastern)

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. The presence of higher demographic dependence ratio and relatively lower working poverty rate observed in Eastern Province signals the presence of the highest proportion of working age population in advanced age (65+) who were working in Eastern province (79%) as compared to other provinces whose the corresponding proportions range from 57% to 73%.

[2]http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/demographics/dependency_ratio.pdf

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



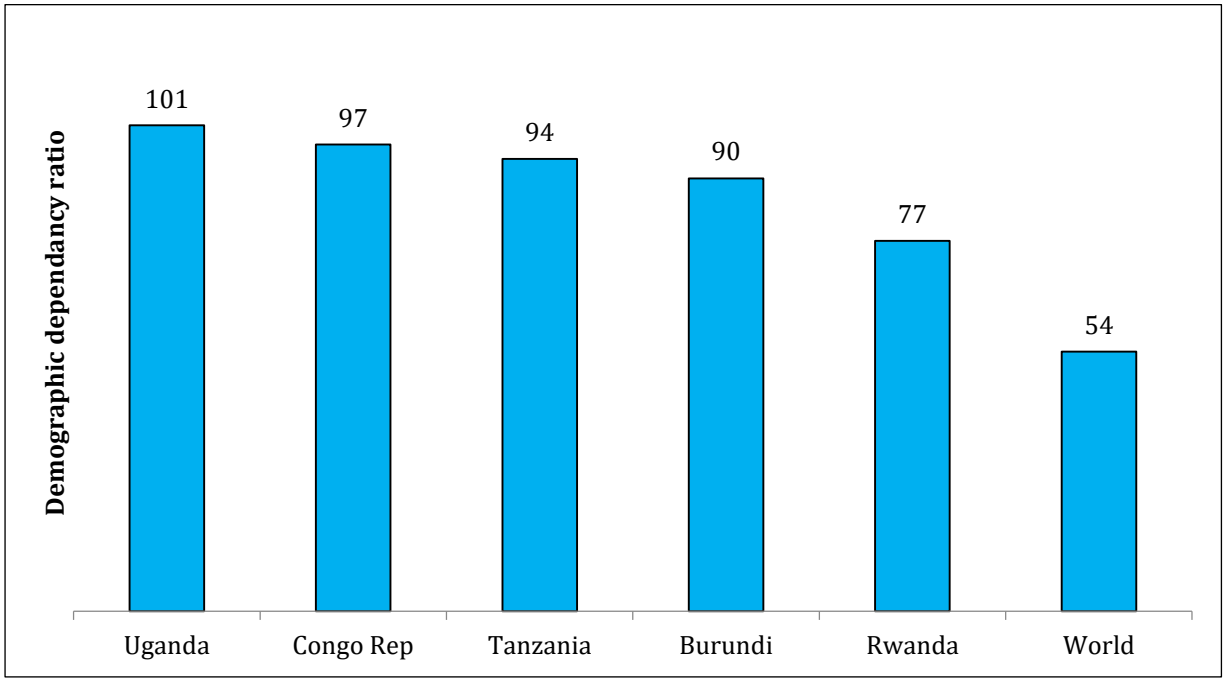
Source: EICV5, EICV4

The comparison of the demographic dependency ratio of Rwanda with the other countries' in the region relied on 2016 estimates of the World Bank[3] and it is generally lower than the one obtained from EICV surveys. The Rwanda demographic dependency ratio is higher than the world's (54%) and the lowest compared to the one of bordering countries (Figure 2.3).

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 private households, whose the majority is potential workers, in the scope of household surveys.

[3] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.DPND

Figure 2. 3: World and regional demographic dependency ratio



Source: World Bank (2016)

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 2013[4], no upper limit of working age population should be set to permit the comprehensive coverage of work activities of the adult population.

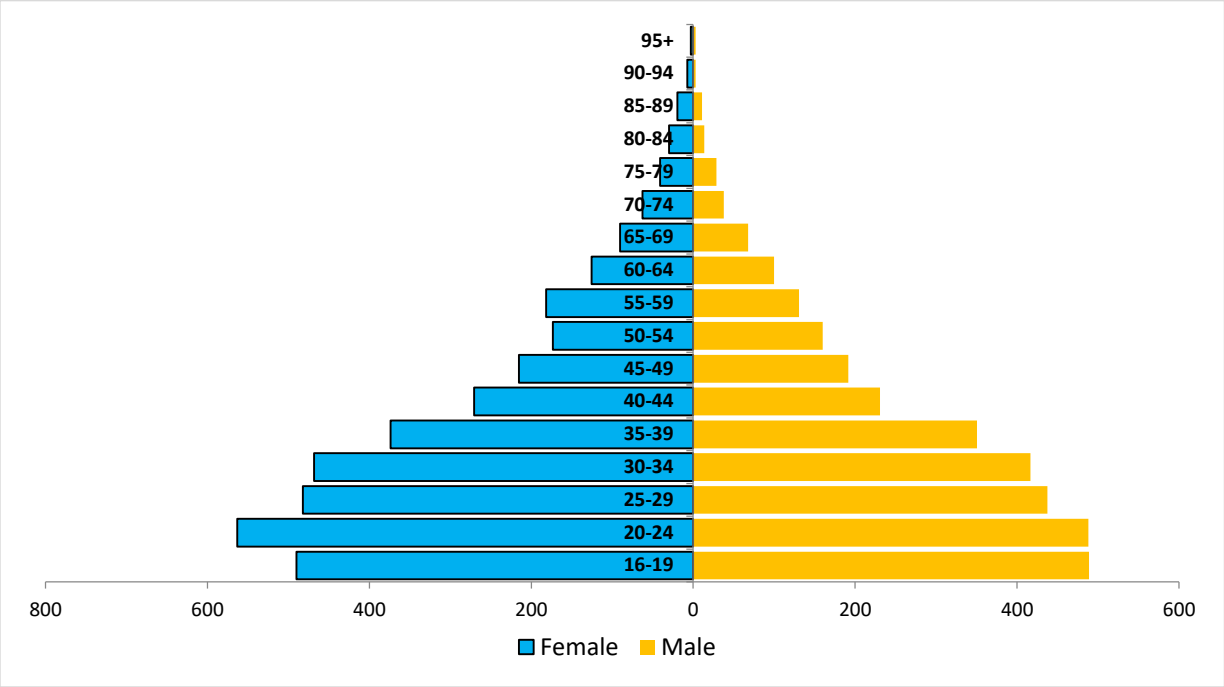
The results of EICV5 shows that the working age population (16 years old or above) represented 57% of the total population. The proportion of females in the working age population was 53% which is almost the same as their corresponding proportion in the total population (52%).

The age structure of working age population as presented in the age pyramid below, shows that generally, the population decreases as the age group increases, except for females in age groups 20-24 and 55-59 where the number is higher than the one of the preceding age groups (16-19) and (50-54) respectively. The proportion of females is higher than the proportion of males across all age groups, however gaps between the number of males and females increases as the age groups increases.

[4]http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/--stat/documents/publication/wcms_218060.pdf

Youth population (16-30 years old) represents 46.8% of working age population while old person (65+) represent 6.2% of working age population. The part in between is the adult persons aged 31 to 64 years old who represent 47% of the working age population.

Figure 2. 4: Age structure of working age population (000s)



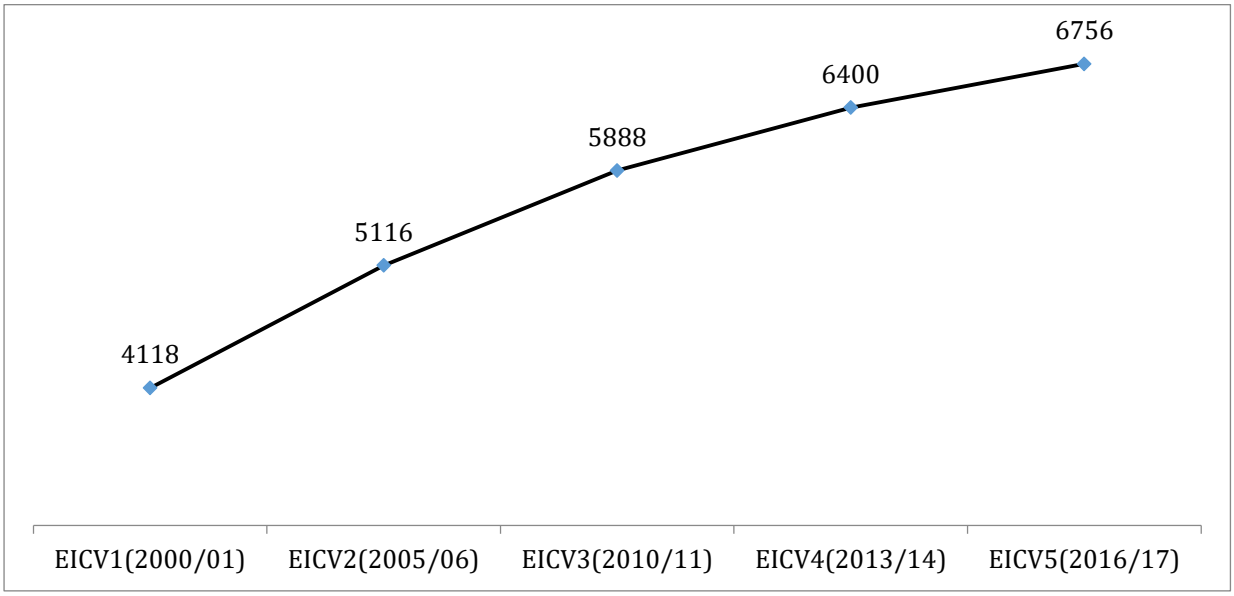
Source: EICV5

2.2.3: Evolution of working age population

Figure 2.5 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 356,000 persons which represent an increase of 6% during the three years period and 1.8% annually increase between EICV4 and EICV5.

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

Figure 2. 5: Evolution of working age population (000s)



Source: EICV1, EICV2, EICV3, EICV4, EICV5

2.2.3: Working age population and education

Some of the population of working age has already transited from school to labor marked while others, especially young people are still at school and constitute the potential future labor supply. During the EICV5, around 844,800 people in working age corresponding to 12.5% 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 the table 2.1 below, 63% 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 2%.

Table2. 1: Distribution of working age population by age group and school enrollment (EICV5)

Age group	School enrollment		Total
	Studying in last 12 months	Not studying in last 12 months	
16-17	63	37	100
18-20	39.2	60.8	100
21-24	18.8	81.2	100
25+	1.8	98.2	100
Total	12.5	87.5	100

Source: EICV5

Table 2.2 presents the distribution of working age population by level of education attainment in EICV5 and EICV4. The majority of working age population did not complete primary school. During EICV5, 41% of working age population reported that they have not completed primary school while 16% have never attended school. The sum of the two categories reveals that the level of education of 57% of working age population was less than primary level in 2016-17. The proportion of males with less than primary education (54%) was lower than the one of their counterpart females (59%).

The proportion of working age population who completed primary school or reached at most lower secondary school was 34% during the EICV5. The corresponding proportion among male was slightly higher than the proportion among females (35% and 32% respectively). The results

show that 9.5% completed at least secondary schools including 3% of university graduates. The proportion of males who completed that level of education is two percentage point higher than the proportion of females with the same level of education.

The comparison with the results found in 2014/15 reveals that there was a slight improvement in the educational structure of working age population in Rwanda during 3 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 59% in 2013/14 to 57% in 2016/17 and the proportion of working age population who completed at least upper secondary school increased from 7% to 9.5% during the same period.

Table2. 2: Distribution of working age population by level of education, according to sex (EICV 4 and EICV5)

	Male		Female		Total	
Attained level of education	**EICV 4**	**EICV 5**	**EICV 4**	**EICV 5**	**EICV 4**	**EICV 5**
Never attended	12.2	12.1	20.3	18.9	16.5	15.7
Primary not completed	43.5	42.3	41.4	40.2	42.4	41.2
Primary completed	26.8	26.2	24.9	24.9	25.8	25.5
Post primary	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2
Lower secondary	7.2	7.4	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.9
Upper secondary	5.5	7	4.6	5.9	5	6.4
University	3.1	3.6	1.7	2.6	2.4	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count(,000s)	2,970	3,159	3,430	3,598	6,400	6,756

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

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 79% of working age population in Rwanda were living in rural areas while 21% were living in urban areas. The urban working age population is around 3 percentage point higher than estimated urban population (18.4%). The proportion of males living in urban areas (22%) is slightly higher that the proportion of females living in the same area (19.5%).

The distribution of working age population by province shows that Eastern province is the one with the highest number of working age population, followed by Southern Province (23%) and Western province (22%). The proportion of working age population living in City of Kigali was 16% which is the same as the one of Northern Province.

The distribution of males and females is almost the same in almost all provinces except in Kigali where the proportion of males is around 2 percentage point higher than the one of females.

The same table presents the information on EICV4 findings. From the presented results, the proportion of working age population living in urban areas was increased from 19% to 21% between the two surveys. This increase was mostly contributed by 3 percentage point of the increase in working age population of City of Kigali between the EICV4 and EICV5. The comparison of the proportion of working age population in the two consecutive EICV surveys by province reveals a slight drop of the proportions from EICV4 to EICV5 in all provinces other than Kigali. This may explain the presence of high migration of working age population from different Provinces to Kigali city (see table A13 in annex). The increase of both males and females of

working age in urban areas happened on the same pace (2 percentage point for each sex). The same situation appears in City of Kigali where the proportion of both males and females aged 16 years and above increased by around 3 percentage point between EICV4 and EICV5.

Table2. 3: Distribution of working age population by area of residence and province, according to sex (EICV4 and EICV5)

Area of residence	Male		Female		Total	
	EICV 4	EICV 5	EICV 4	EICV 5	EICV 4	EICV 5
Urban	19.7	21.9	18.4	19.5	19	20.6
Rural	80.3	78.1	81.6	80.5	81	79.4
Provinces						
Kigali City	13.5	17	12.3	14.7	12.8	15.7
Southern	23.1	22.6	23.8	23.3	23.5	23
Western	22.1	21	22.9	22.1	22.5	21.6
Northern	15.7	15.4	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.6
Eastern	25.6	24	25.2	24.2	25.4	24.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count(,000s)	2,97	3,159	3,43	3,598	6,400	6,756

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Chapter 3: Main usually job

During the survey, a series of questions on jobs a person had done during 12 months prior to the interview was asked. As some people were involved in more than one job during that period, each person who reported more jobs was asked to identify the job for which s(he) spent most of time and that was considered as the main job. The current methodology to identify the main job is slightly different from the one used in previous series of EICV reports. For the sake of comparison, the same methodology used in EICV5 was applied to EICV4. The present chapter presents the main job with respect to individual characteristics of workers as well as the labor market characteristics of the main job itself.

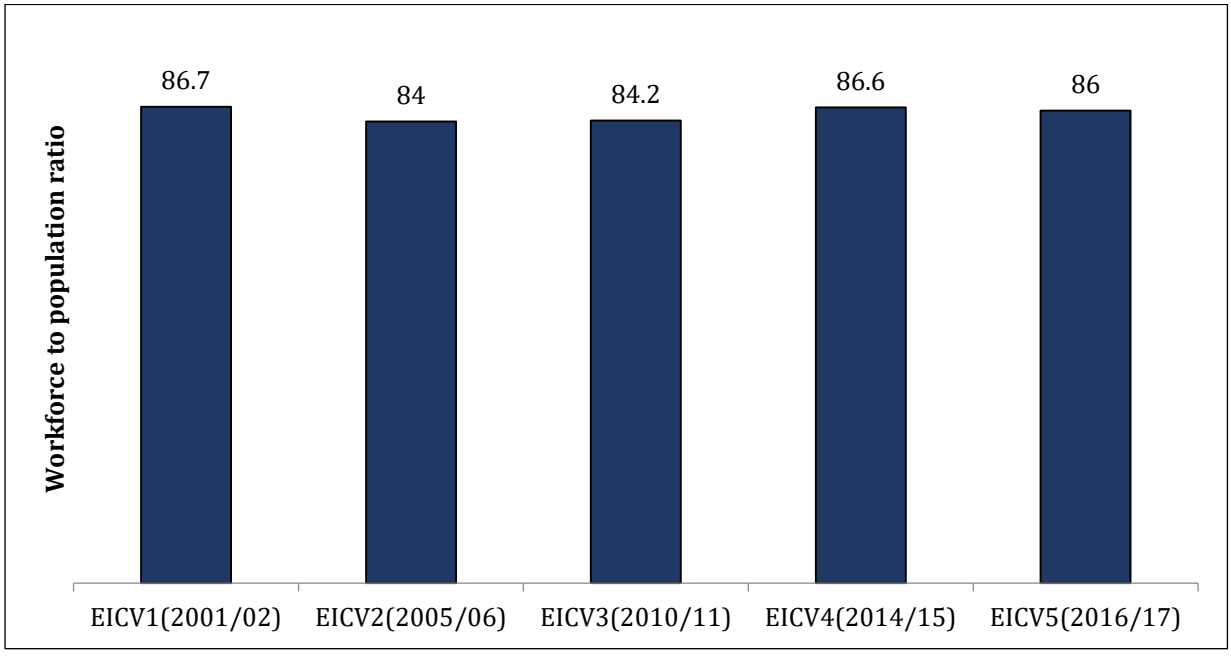
The analysis in the present chapter will focus on the main job in a period of 12 months prior to the interview. The analysis of indicators based on short reference period such as unemployment and underemployment, etc. is no longer part of EICV report. Instead, these indicators are analysed in the labor 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 12 months prior to the interview. In previous series of EICV reports it was referred to as usual employment rate.

The workforce to population ratio in Rwanda has remained almost stable between (84% and 86%) in more than 10 years from EICV2 to EICV5. The highest rate (86.6%) was obtained in EICV4 while the lowest rate was obtained in EICV2 (84%). The workforce to population ratio found in EICV5 (86%) has a little change as compared to the one of the previous EICV4 (86.6%). The stability in workforce to population ratio may be related to the population growth which kept the pace with the increase number of workers as presented in figure 3.2.

Figure 3. 1: Trend of Workforce to population ratio

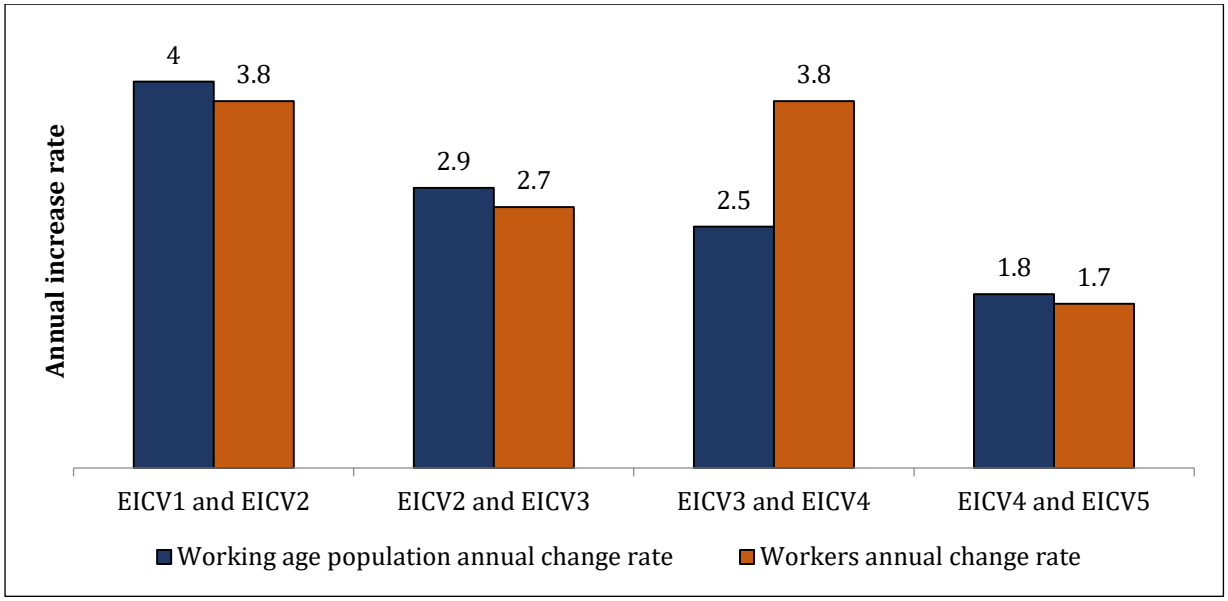


Source: EICV1, EICV2, EICV4, EICV4, EICV5

Across almost all series of EICVs the annual increase rate of working population has been slight lower than the annual increase rate of the working age population, with the exception of EICV4,

whereby the annually increase rate of working population was 3.8% compared to 2.5% annual increase of working age population.

Figure 3. 2: Annual change rate of working age population and workers



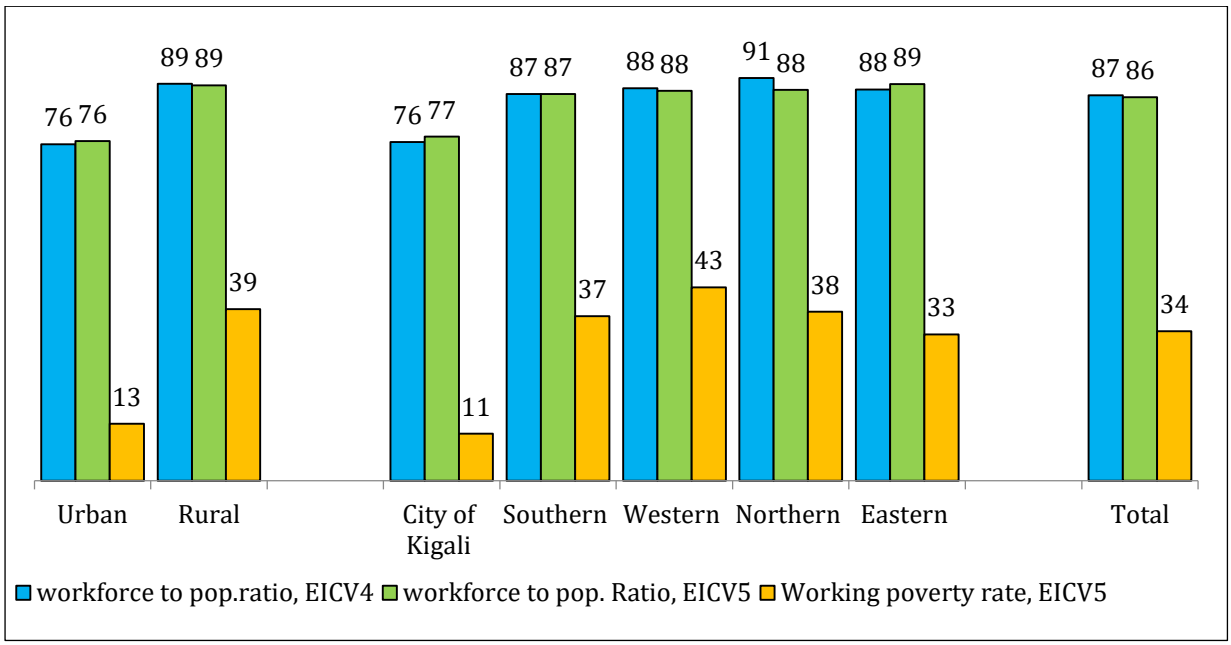
Source: EICV1, EICV2, EICV3, EICV4, EICV5

Figure 3.3 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 EICV4 and EICV5 was almost the same in urban (76%) as well as in rural areas (89%). 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 77% in EICV5, it ranges from 87% to 89% in other provinces. Northern province is the one that registered the highest increase (3 percentage point) in workforce to population ratio between EICV4 and EICV5.

The working poverty rate is lower in urban areas than in rural areas and lower in Kigali city than in other provinces while the employment 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. 3: Workforce to population ratio and working poverty rate by area of residence and province



Source: EICV4 and EICV5

The workforce to population ratio is still independent of sex as it was during the previous EICV reports. The proportion of males and females who were working in EICV5 was around 86%. The analysis of workforce to population ratio by age group reveals that at low age the workforce to population ratio is low (55%) as there is an important number of working age young who are still at school. The workforce to population ratio increases with age and it reaches a pick between 34 and 44 years old (97%) 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. The structure of workforce to population ratio by age group is the same in both EICV4 and EICV5, but there has been a significant decrease in workforce to population ratio of young age group (16-19) from 60% to 55.5%.

The analysis on the reason behind this decrease shows that the transition from school to work for young people is becoming difficult with the time. The results shows that the proportion of young people in that age group who reported that studies was the main reason for not working decreased from 86 in EICV4% to 80% in EICV5 and the proportion of them who reported "the lack of job" and "domestic duties" increased by 2 percentage point and 5 percentage point respectively. In the same way, the proportion of youth aged 16 to 24 years old who reported the lack of job as the main reason of not working doubled from 4% to 8% from EICV4 to EICV5.

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 as compared to adults. The proportion of adults who were working in EICV5 and EICV4 was 94% while it was 77% and 79% among youth (16-30).

Table 3. 1: Workforce to population ratio by sex and age group (EICV5 and EICV4)

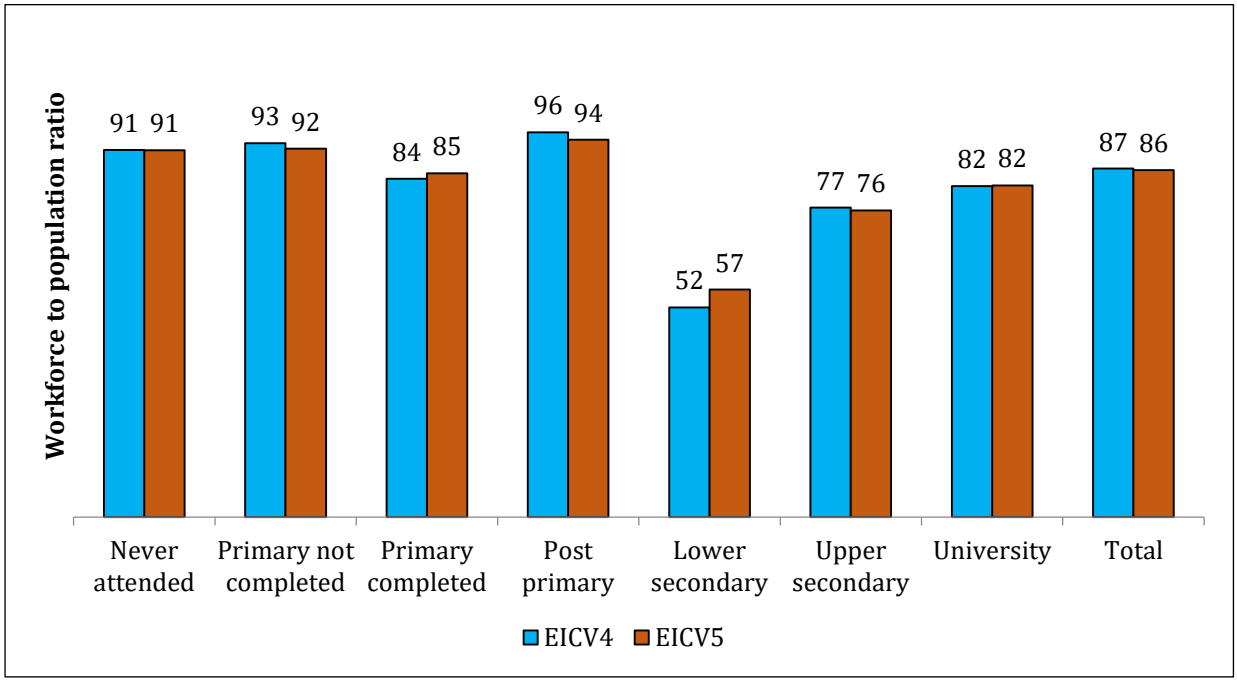
Sex and age of workers	Worked during 12 months	
	EICV4	EICV5
Sex		
Male	86.6	85.8
Female	86.7	86.6
Age group		
16-19	59.7	55.5
20-24	80.6	80.4
25-29	93.8	92.1
30-34	97.4	96.5
35-39	97.5	97.1
40-44	96.6	97.1
45-49	96.3	96.5
50-54	96.3	96.4
55-59	93.4	94.9
60-64	91.5	92.5
65+	77.6	78.1
Young/Adult		
Young	79.1	77.2
Adult	94	94.2
Total	**86.6**	**86.2**

Source: EICV5, EICV4

The analysis of workforce to population ratio by level of education reveals that ratios were 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 schools level that had job during the reference period was around 90% while the proportion of those with a lower secondary school level was around 57% and the one for upper secondary school graduates was 76%. The proportion of university graduates who carried out any economic activity during 12 months prior to the survey was 75%; lower than the proportion of low level of education or unskilled population and higher than the one of middle skilled people.

Between EICV4 and EICV5 there was a visible increase of working level among lower secondary school graduates from 52% in EICV4 to 57% in EICV5.

Figure 3. 4: Workforce to population ratio by level of education attained (EICV4 and EICV5)



Source: EICV5 and EICV4

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 90% of lower secondary schools graduates carried out an economic activity during the reference period while the ratio was 88% among upper secondary schools graduates and 89% for university graduates.

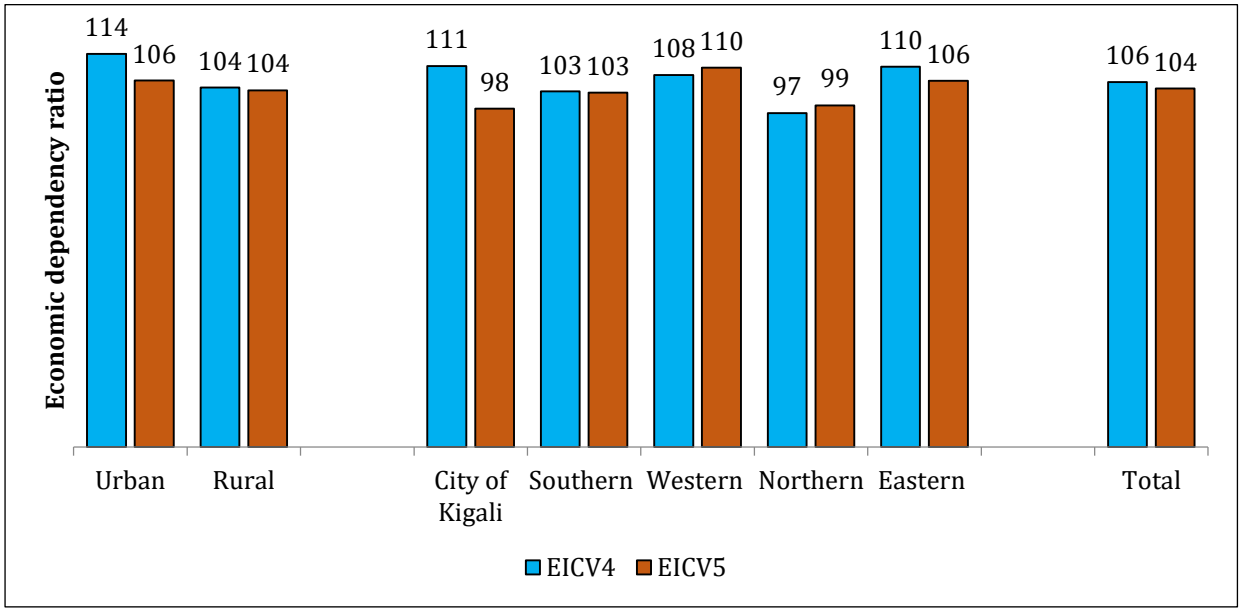
The demographic dependency ratio analyzed in the previous chapter ignore the fact that all people aged 65+ are not necessarily dependant and that many of those in working age are actually not working. The economic dependency ratio is an alternative measure which has been developed. It measures the ratio 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 3.5 reveals that the economic dependency ratio from EICV5 was 104. This means that 100 workers have the responsibility to provide for 104 persons who are not working. The registered economic dependency ratio in EICV5 is 2 percentage point lower than the one obtained in EICV4 (106%).

The economic dependency ratio is slightly higher in urban as compared to rural areas and it has significantly dropped from 114% to 106% in urban areas, while it remains unchanged in rural areas (104%) between EICV4 and EICV5. The decrease of the economic dependency ratio in urban areas was mainly contributed by the city of Kigali for which the economic dependency ratio decreased from 111 in EICV4 to 98 in EICV5.

The city of Kigali and Northern province are the two provinces with ratios below 100% while Western province is the one with the highest economic dependency ratio (110%). It is also important to note that the economic dependency ratio has slightly increased in Western Province and Northern province by 2 and 1 percentage point respectively between EICV4 and EICV5.

Figure 3. 5: Economic dependency ratio by area of residence



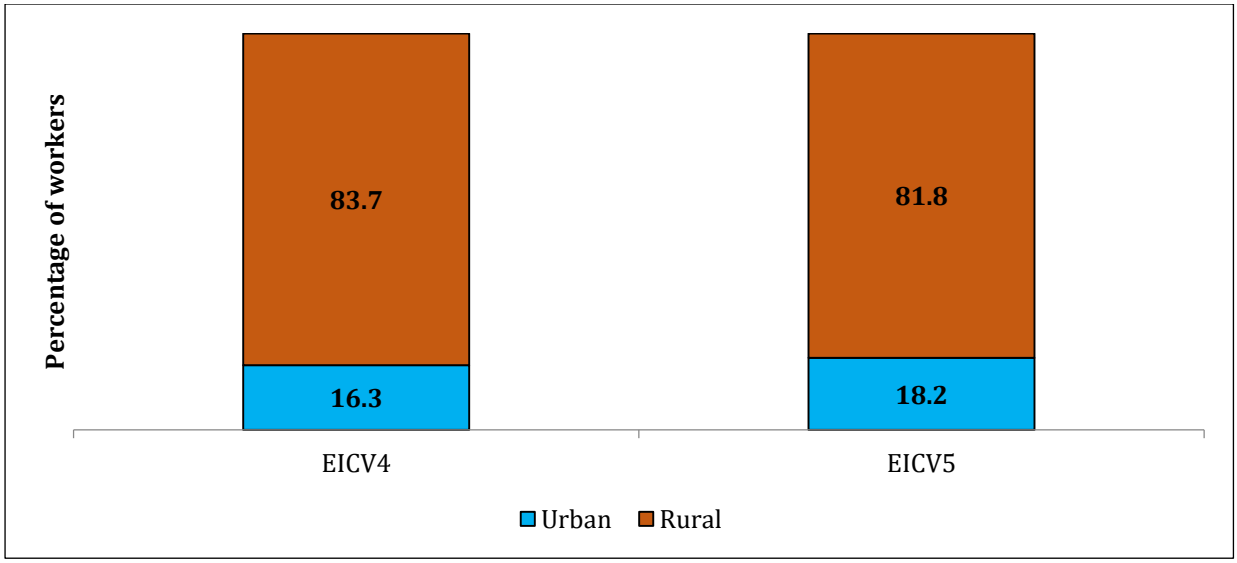
Source: EICV4 and EICV5

3.2: Characteristics of workers in main job

3.2.1: Geographical distribution of workers

As expected, the majority of workers are leaving in rural areas. According to the results in figure 3.6, around 82% of workers were living in rural areas and only 18%, lower than urban working age population rate (21%), were leaving in urban areas. The proportion of workers living in urban areas has increased by 2 percentage point from 16% obtained in EICV4.

Figure 3. 6: Distribution of workers in usual main job by area of residence, EICV4 and EICV5

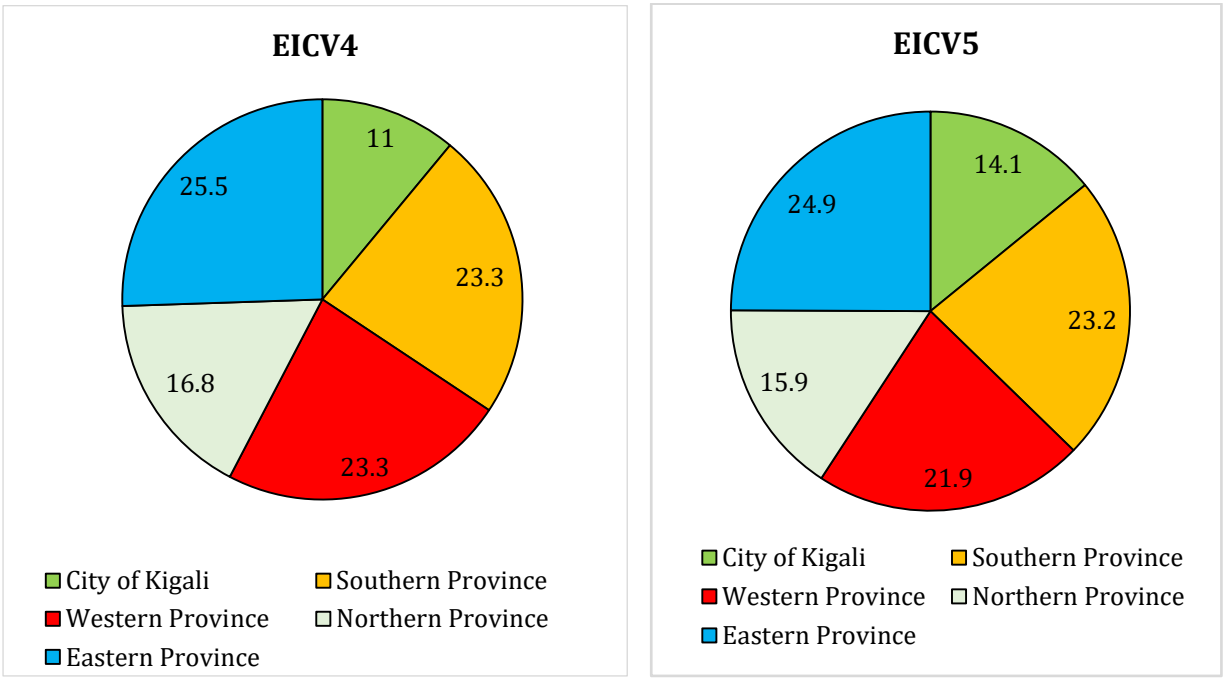


Source: EICV5, EICV4

The distribution of workers by province as presented in figures below shows that during EICV5, 14% of workers was leaving in the City of Kigali while the proportion of workers in Northern province was 17%. The proportions of workers in the remaining provinces were ranging from 22% to 25%. During 3 years period between EICV4 and EICV5, the proportion of workers living in City of Kigali increased by around 4 percentage point from 11% in EICV4, while the proportion in

the other provinces has slightly decreased. This may signal the movement of most of worker migrants from other provinces to Kigali between EICV4 and EICV5 as indicated in the table A12 of the annexes.

Figure 3. 7: Distribution of workers by province in EICV5 and EICV4

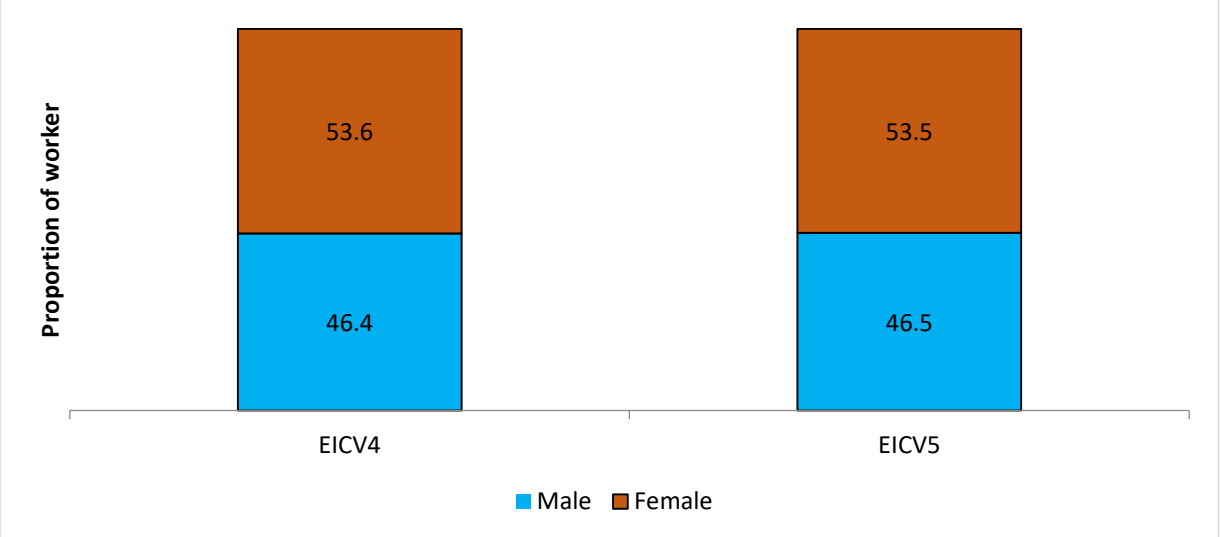


Source: EICV5 and EICV4

3.2.2: Demographic and social characteristics of workers

Figure 3.8 presents the distribution of workers in main job by sex. The proportion of females who were working during EICV5 was 53% and it was the same as the one found in EICV4. This proportion corresponds to the proportion of females among working age population.

Figure 3. 8: Distribution of workers by sex

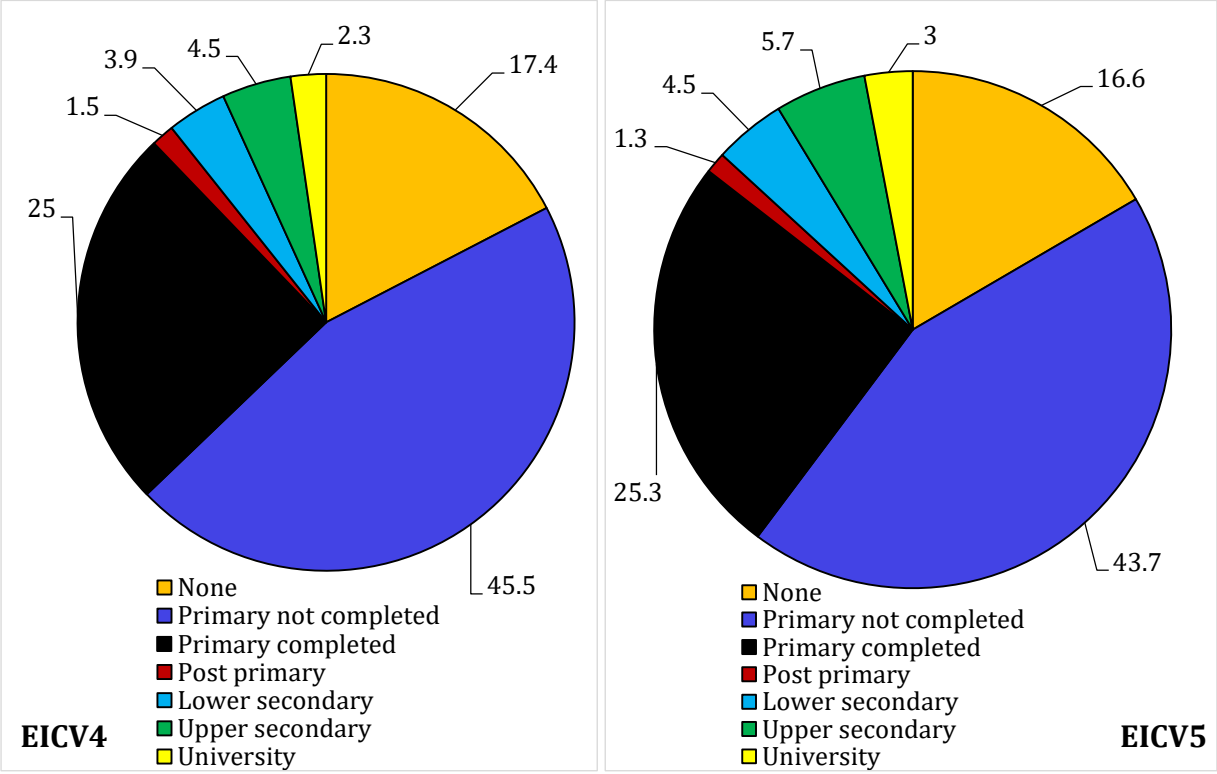


Source: EICV5, EICV4

Figure 3.9 presents the distribution of workers by attained level of education. The majority of workers in Rwanda have low level of education. Around 60% of workers in Rwanda did not complete at least primary school education and only 8% completed at

least secondary school education. There has been a slight improvement in the education structure of Rwanda work force between EICV4 and EICV5. According to the results, the proportion of workers who have not completed any level of education decreased by 3 percentage point and the proportion of workers who completed at least secondary schools has slightly increased by 2 percentage point between EICV4 and EICV5.

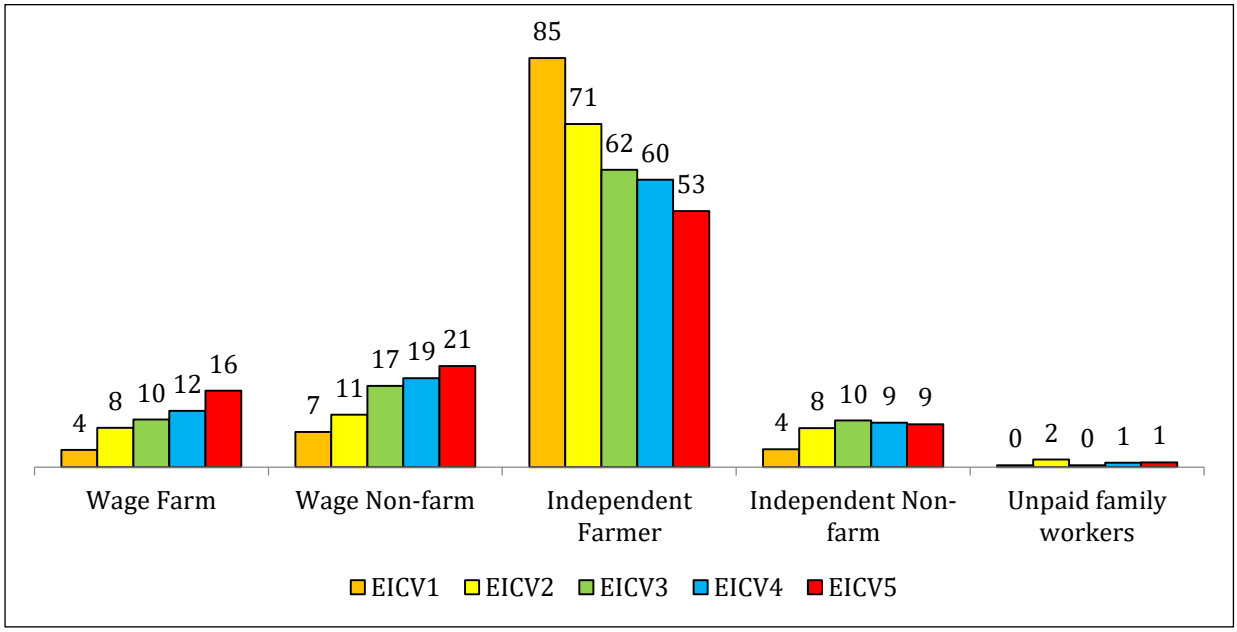
Figure 3. 9: Distribution of workers by attained level of education (EIV4 and EICV5)



3.3.3: Workers and main job type

Figure 3.10 presents the distribution of workers by main job type. The proportion of independent farmers in the total workers has decreased over time since EICV1 conducted in 2000/01. On the other hand, the proportion of workers in paid farming and paid non-farming activities has increased over time. Independent farmers represented 53% of all workers in EICV5. The corresponding proportion in EICV4 was 60%, indicating a decrease of 7 percentage point between EICV4 and EICV5. Dissimilarly, the proportion of wage farmers has increased by around 4 percentage point from 11% in EICV4 to 16% in EICV5. In the same way, the proportion of wage non-farm has increased by more than 2.5 percentage point from 18.5% in EICV4 to 21% in EICV5. While the proportion of independent non farmers has significantly increased from EICV1 to EICV3, the proportion has been almost the same from EICV4 to EICV5.

Figure 3. 10: Distribution of workers in main job by main job type (EICV5 and EICV4)



Source: EICV1, EICV2, EICV3, EICV4, EICV5

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of workers by main usual job type, according to area of residence and province. As expected, farm jobs (independent farmers and wage farm) are predominantly carried out by workers living in rural areas. According to the results in table below, 62% of workers living in rural areas were independent farmers while the corresponding proportion in urban areas was only 16%. In the same way, 18% of workers living in rural areas were wage farm-workers while the corresponding proportion in urban areas is only 6%. On the other hand, off-farm job are most likely carried out by workers living in urban areas. Wage non-farm workers embodied the bulk of worker living in urban areas (55.1%) while the corresponding proportion of workers in paid non-farm jobs living in rural areas was 13.5% only. Correspondingly, the proportion of independent non-farm workers in the total urban workers was 20% while the corresponding proportion in rural areas was 6.5%.

The urban–rural structure in relation to the type of main job is also reflected in provincial analysis regarding the comparison of City of Kigali with other provinces. While independent farmers are the bulk of workers in other provinces, in City of Kigali, wage non-farm represent the bulk with 59% of all workers in Kigali.

A comparison with the results found in EICV4, reveals an increase in the proportion of wage non-farm in urban areas from 53% in EICV4 to 55% in EICV5; and a decrease of the proportion of independent farmers in rural areas from 66% in EICV4 to 61% in EICV5.

Correspondingly, the proportion of wage non-farm in City of Kigali increased by around 4 percentage point from 55% in EICV4 to 59% in EICV5; while the corresponding proportions in other province remained almost static between the two EICVs.

Table 3. 2: Distribution of workers by their main job status and area of residence, according to area of residence and province (EICV4 and EICV5)

		Area of residence		Province					
		Urban	Rural	City of Kigali	Southern	Western	Northern	Eastern	**Total**
Wage Farm	**EICV4**	4.3	13.2	3	12	13.4	13.5	12.6	**11.7**
	EICV5	5.7	18.1	4.8	14.6	18.5	16.3	20.7	**15.9**
Wage Non-farm	**EICV4**	52.5	11.8	55	13.7	16	14.2	12	**18.5**
	EICV5	55.1	13.4	59.3	14.9	15.6	15.2	13.6	**21**
Independent Farmer	**EICV4**	18.9	67.8	16.8	67.2	60.5	65.4	67.3	**59.7**
	EICV5	16.4	61.4	12.6	64.4	55.6	60.9	58.7	**53.2**
Independent Non-farm	**EICV4**	21.8	6.7	23	6.5	9.1	6.6	7.3	**9.2**
	EICV5	20.1	6.5	20.6	5.6	9.3	7.1	6.4	**8.9**
Unpaid non-farm and other	**EICV4**	2.6	0.5	2.2	0.7	1	0.2	0.8	**0.9**
	EICV5	2.8	0.6	2.7	0.6	1	0.5	0.6	**1**
Total	**EICV4**	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	**100**
	EICV5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	**100**
Workers (,000)	**EICV4**	920	4,625	626	1,305	1,270	915	1,428	**5,545**
	EICV5	1,063	4,763	822	1,350	1,277	924	1,452	**5,825**

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Table 3.3 presents the distribution of workers in main job by the type of main job, according to sex and age group for EICV5 and EICV4. The analysis of the type of main job and sex reveals a kind of dependence between those two variables. Females are most likely to be independent farmers and males are most likely to work for pay in off- farm jobs. According to the results, the proportion of females who work for pay in non-farm jobs is three times lower than the one of their counterpart males; 11 and 32% respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of independent female farmers is around 20 percentage point higher than the corresponding proportion of males.

The analysis of age with the type of main job shows that the independent farmers category is predominating regardless of age group. The age group with the lowest proportion of independent farmers is 25-29 years old with 40%. It is important to mention that independent farmers category includes also household members who were involved in the subsistence agriculture regardless whether they have ownership of the land they are farming or not.

Young people are more likely to undertake non-farm paid jobs than adult and less likely to undertake farm work than adult. According to the results, the proportion of young who were working for wage or salary in off-farm jobs was 28% as compared to 16% of adult who were working in the similar type of job. It is worth noting that the proportion of young people in paid off-farm job increased by 3 percentage point between EICV4 and EICV5, while the overall proportion as well the one of adults in paid off-farm jobs increased by 1 percentage point.

Table 3. 3: Distribution of workers by their main job status, according to area of residence, province, sex and age group (EICV4 and EICV5)

	Wage Farm		Wage Non-farm		Independent Farmer		Independent Non-farm		Unpaid non-farm and other		Total		Counts (,000)	
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5
Sex														
Male	11.9	14.6	28.9	32.1	47.5	42.6	11.2	10.2	0.5	0.4	100	100	2,573	2,711
Female	11.6	16.9	9.5	11.4	70.3	62.4	7.4	7.8	1.2	1.4	100	100	2,972	3,114
5 years interval														
16-19	11.9	11.2	24.1	26.6	57.9	56	4.8	4.4	1.2	1.7	100	100	573	543
20-24	12.7	16.5	24.3	28.4	51.9	44.9	9.5	8.5	1.6	1.7	100	100	871	846
25-29	12.2	19	24.6	28.5	49.9	39.6	12.4	11.9	0.9	1	100	100	853	847
30-34	13.7	18.1	20.8	26	52.9	42.5	11.8	12.2	0.8	1.2	100	100	819	854
35-39	11.3	17.8	20.2	21.3	55.8	48.4	11.6	11.5	1.1	1.1	100	100	543	703
40-44	13.4	17.3	15.9	17.7	59.9	54.4	10.2	10	0.6	0.6	100	100	431	487
45-49	12	16.8	13.3	16.2	66.9	58.1	7.5	8.4	0.4	0.5	100	100	344	393
50-54	11.3	16	10	10.9	70.6	66.2	7.7	6.5	0.3	0.5	100	100	348	321
55-59	9.6	12.7	7.7	7.9	76.7	74	5.9	5.4	0.1	0.2	100	100	277	296
60-64	8.3	12.1	5.8	5.4	81	77.4	4.6	4.9	0.3	0.2	100	100	187	208
65+	4.4	6	1.8	2.2	89.5	88.5	4.1	3.3	0.2	0.1	100	100	298	326
Young/Adult														
Young	12.4	16.3	24.2	28.1	52.5	45	9.7	9.3	1.2	1.4	100	100	2,492	2,443
Adult	11.2	15.5	13.9	15.9	65.5	59.1	8.8	8.7	0.6	0.7	100	100	3,053	3,382
Total	**11.7**	**15.9**	**18.5**	**21**	**59.7**	**53.2**	**9.2**	**8.9**	**0.9**	**1**	**100**	**100**	**5,545**	**5,825**

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Table 3.4 below presents the distribution of worker by job type, according to attained level of education. As expected, the majority of high skilled workers (secondary and university level) work in paid non-farm jobs while the majority workers with below secondary level of education is involved in agriculture as independent farmers. The results in the table below show that the proportion of farmers in paid farming and those who are independent decreases as the level of education increases. On the other hand, the proportion of workers in paid non-farm jobs increases as the level of education increases. The proportion of independent non-farm increases with education till upper secondary schools before falling down for university graduates. Around 84% of university graduates are employed in paid non- farm jobs while the proportion secondary schools graduates in the same type of job is 54%.

While the proportion of wage non farm workers who completed lower secondary schools has slightly decreased by 2 percentage point between EICV4 and EICV5, there has been a decrease of 6 percentage points for holders of upper secondary level of education.

Table 3. 4: Distribution of workers by attained level of education, according to the type of main job (EICV 4 and EICV5)

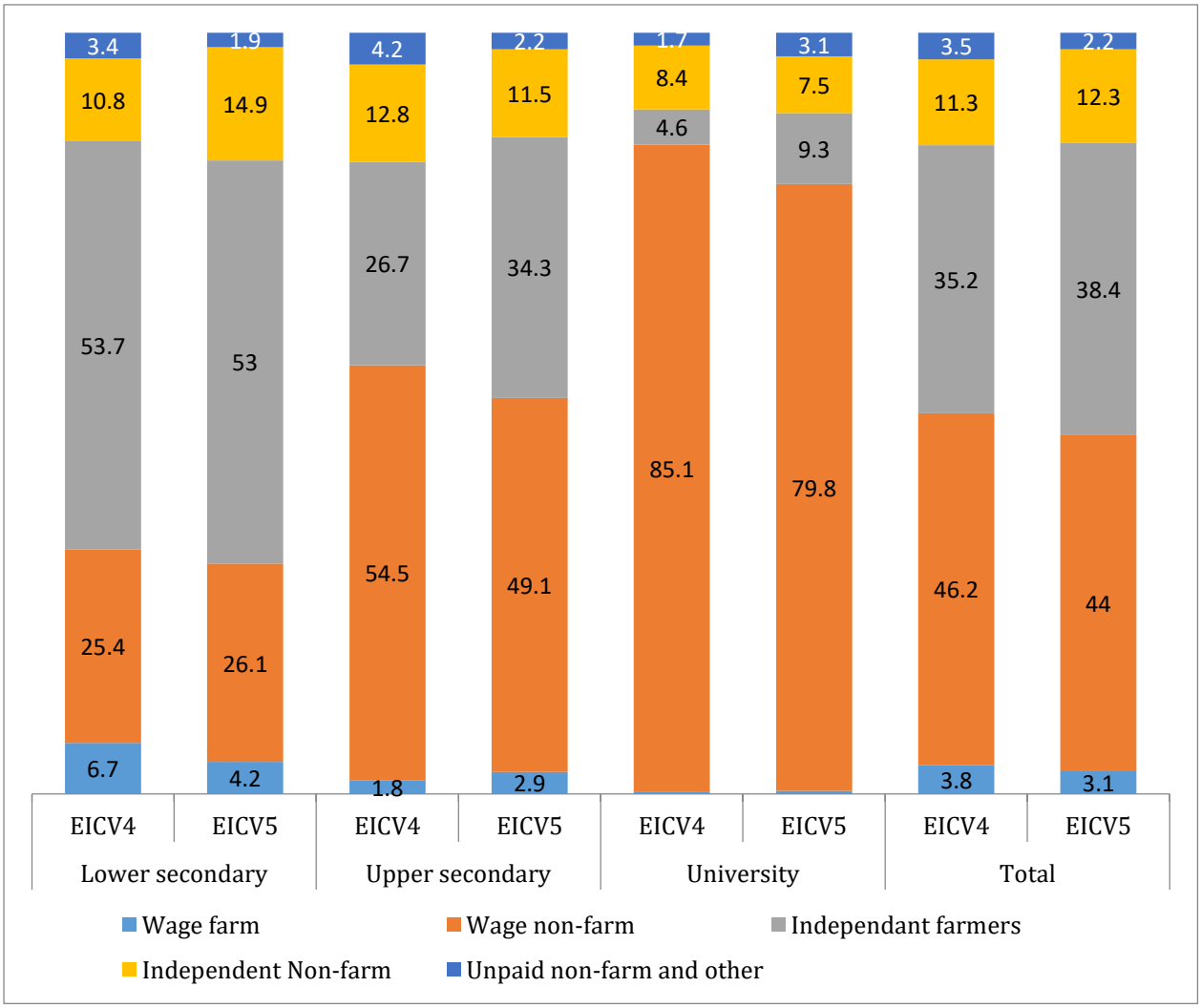
Level of education attained	Wage Farm		Wage Non-farm		Independent Farmer		Independent Non-farm		Unpaid non-farm and other		Total	Counts (,000)	
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5		EICV4	EICV5
None	17.2	22	6.6	9.1	70.7	63.7	5.2	5	0.3	0.3	100	966	966
Primary not completed	14.3	20.2	14.7	16.7	62.4	54.5	8	7.8	0.5	0.8	100	2,520	2,546
Primary completed	7.6	11.2	18.2	19.9	61	56.9	12.2	11	1.1	1	100	1,388	1,471
Post primary	2.9	4.2	29.3	29.2	52.7	51.9	13.1	13.3	2	1.3	100	81	76
Lower secondary	5.4	4.1	28.1	30.2	49.4	46.5	14.3	17.7	2.8	1.6	100	217	262
Upper secondary	1.4	2.1	60	54.1	21.3	28.3	14.5	12.4	2.8	3	100	248	331
University	0.5	0.1	85.5	83.5	4.1	5.7	8.9	8.8	1	1.9	100	125	173
Total	11.7	15.6	18.5	21.1	59.7	53.3	9.2	8.9	0.9	1	100	5,545	5,825

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

The figure 3.11 below shows the same information as those in the table above but they are restricted to skilled young people aged 16-30 who completed at least lower secondary school level. The objective of this analysis is to show which type of job young graduates are transited to after their studies. The results reveal that the majority of lower secondary and upper secondary young graduates are independent farmers while the majority of university young graduates work in paid non-farm jobs.

The same information on the distribution of skilled young workers by job type, according to the level of education reveals that there has been a significant shift from wage non-farm jobs to independent farm jobs for young secondary graduates.

Figure 3.11: Distribution of skilled young workers (16-30) by job type, according to the level of education attained. (EICV4 and EICV5)



Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Table 3.5 presents the distribution of workers by the type of main job, according to consumption quintiles. The results from the EICV5 show a strong relationship between consumption quintiles and the type of main job. People engaged in farm jobs are more likely to live in poor households while those engaged in off-farm jobs are more likely to live in rich households.

About 64% of paid workers in farm jobs belong to the two first quintiles and their proportion is progressively decreasing in higher quintiles till to 4.3% in the fifth quintile. Similarly, the proportion of independent farmer workers is more than 20% in the most of quintiles; while it decreases to 15% in the fifth quintiles. This means that richer the household is, less likely their

members are involved in agricultural work. On the other hand, the proportion of workers engaged in paid off-farm jobs is increasing from 8% in the first quintile to 51% in the fifth quintile. In the same way, the proportion of workers in independent non-farm main jobs rises from 9% in the first quintile to 41% in the fifth quintile. This means richer the household is, higher is the probability to be engaged in paid off-farm jobs or to work as independent in off-farm main jobs by its members.

The comparison with the results of EICV4 shows no significant changes in the distribution by the type of main job across quintiles. The most apparent significant change happened among unpaid non- farm jobs where their proportion in the fifth quintile decreased from 56% in EICV4 to 49% in EICV5. Conversely, the proportion of that category of workers in the third quintile increased from 6% in EICV4 to 14% in EICV5. In addition, the proportion of workers in wage farm jobs who belonged to the fifth quintile in EICV4 has decreased by a half in EICV5. It is instructive to note that the proportion of workers in wage-farm jobs is increasing over times while their level of wealth seems to be worsening over time.

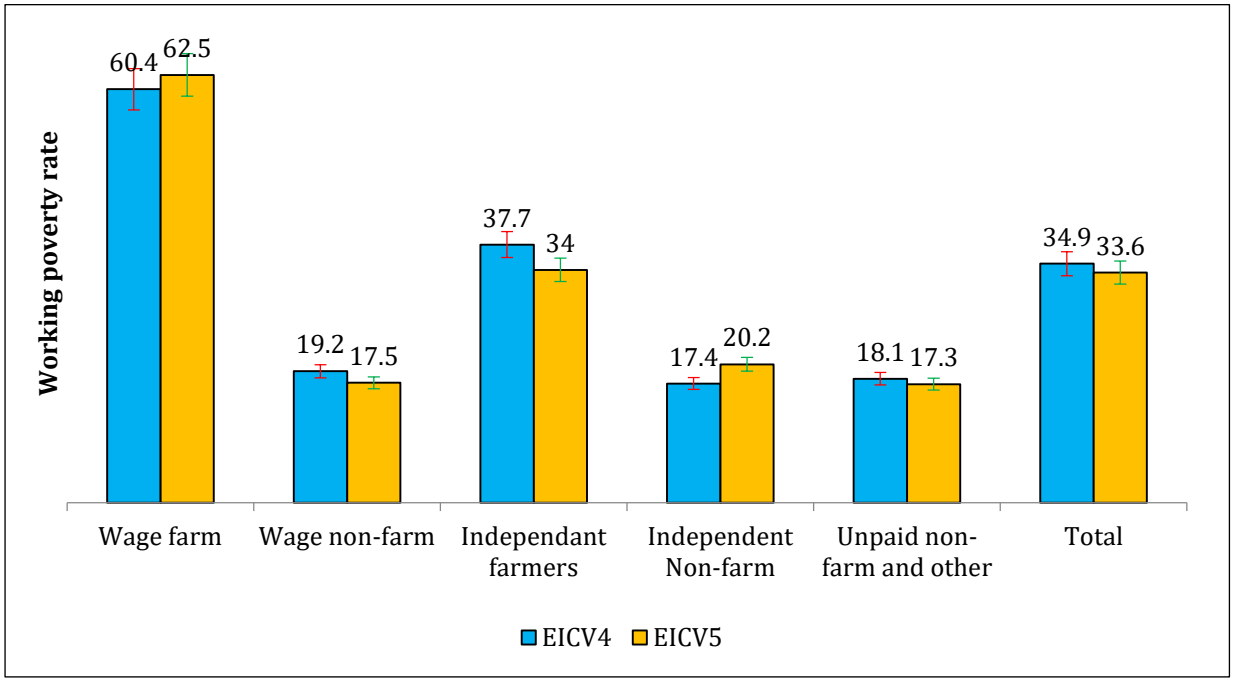
Table 3. 5: Distribution of workers by consumption quintiles, according to job status (EICV5)

Total consumption	Wage Farm		Wage Non-farm		Independent Farmer		Independent Non-farm		Unpaid non-farm and other	
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5
Quintile1	36.9	37.6	9.3	8.1	17.2	15.5	8.1	9.2	8.4	6.5
Quintile2	24.7	26.8	10.4	10.6	21.5	20.4	10	12.5	10	10.8
Quintile3	19.3	19.7	12.9	13	23.2	23.6	15.1	14.7	6.2	14.2
Quintile4	11.4	11.6	18	17.2	23.1	25.2	25.4	22.8	19.5	19.5
Quintile5	7.6	4.3	49.3	51.1	14.9	15.3	41.4	40.8	55.8	48.9
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count (,000s)	**650**	**924**	**1,027**	**1,225**	**3,310**	**3,098**	**510**	**521**	**48**	**57**

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Figure 3.12 presents working poverty rates by the type of main job of workers for EICV4 and EICV5. At the National level, the working poverty rate has slightly decreased by 1 percentage point between EICV4 and EICV5, however, the decrease is not statistically significant at 95% confidence interval. Between both EICVs, the working poverty rate has significantly decreased among wage non-farm from 19% to 17.5% and among independent farmers from 38% to 34%. On the other hand, it has significantly increased among independent non farmers from 17% to 20% and insignificantly increased at 95% confidence interval, among wage farm from 60% to 62.5%.

Figure 3. 12: Working poverty rate by the type of main job (EICV4 and EICV5)



Source: EICV4 and EICV5

The next table presents information on actually working hours by job type, according to different desegregations. Hours actually worked are defined as time spend in a job for the performance of economic activity that contributes to the production of goods and services during seven days prior to the interview. It covers time spent directly on and in relation to productive activities as well as down time and resting time. Hours actually worked excludes commuting time, educational activities and longer pauses such as launch break time. The results presented in the tables below are related to the weekly actually hours spent in all jobs carried out by individual.

On average, a worker in Rwanda spent 32 hours per week in economic activities during EICV5. Workers in non-farm jobs spent much time at work than those engaged in farm-activities. According to EICV5 results, salaried workers in wage non-farmers spent 50 hours per week in their work on average, while independent non-farm and contributing family workers spend 47 and 44 hours per week respectively. On the other hand, wage farm workers and independent farmers spent an average of 29 and 25 hours per week respectively.

There is an apparent relationship between the number of hours and area of residence for non-farm workers, while the average number of hours for those engaged in farm jobs is not so different in both areas of residence. Wage non-farm workers living in urban areas work 7 hours more than those living in rural areas on average and independent non-farm workers living in urban areas work 6 hours more than those living in rural areas.

The working time spent by workers living in the City of Kigali in economic activities is significantly higher than the time spent by workers living in other provinces. According to the results, workers living in the City of Kigali spent 10 hours more than workers living in other province during EICV5. The weekly actual average hours spent by workers in farm jobs is below the national average in all provinces while the average weekly actually hours spent in non-farm jobs is above the national average regardless of the province.

Male workers are more likely to spend more time in economic activities than females in general. At the national level, the average time spent by females was 28 hours per week which is lower

than the average time spent by males (37 hours per week). Except for wage non-farm job whereby females spent more time than males at work, in other type of jobs, the average number of hours spent by males in economic activities is higher.

The average number of worked hours among youth aged 16-24 was 33 hours per week. It picks in the next age group (25-34) to 35.5 hours and starts decreasing in higher age groups. The age group with the highest average weekly actually hours varies depending on the type of job. Young workers spent more time at work than adults.

The time spent in economic activities increases as the level of education increases. At the national level, workers with no education spent 26 hours per week while university graduates spent 46 hours per week in economic activities. A particular attention has to be paid to the lower secondary school graduates working in paid non-farm workers whose average number of hours is 56.

Workers living in richer households are working more hours than those living in poor households, regardless of the type of job. While workers belonging to the first quintile spent 27 hours per week in economic activities, those belonging to the fifth quintile spend 44 hours per week. In addition, the average number of hours spent by workers belonging to the fifth quintile is above the national average hours spent in each type of job while the time spent by workers in other quintiles is equal or below the national average in all types of jobs.

The comparison with the results from EICV4 shows that the structure of time spent at work is the same as the one presented for EICV5 with tiny changes in the average number of weekly worked hours.

Table 3. 6: Average number of actually weekly hours worked by main job type (EICV4 and EICV5)

Desegregations	Wage Farm		Wage Non-farm		Independent Farmer		Independent Non-farm		Unpaid non-farm and other		Total	
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5
Area of residence												
Urban	31.9	26.2	52	53.9	26.2	22.9	50.6	50.6	43	45.3	46	46.6
Rural	30.1	29.2	43.2	47	26.2	24.9	42.1	44.5	38.8	42.2	29.8	29.7
Province												
Kigali City	32.1	32.1	54.1	54.1	25.6	23.6	50.3	52.3	39.1	47.7	48.7	49.7
Southern Province	28.9	29.3	44.4	48.8	24.8	24.9	43.5	46.1	33.9	39.1	29.2	30.2
Western Province	30.4	28	42.4	45.5	26.8	23.5	42.2	41.8	44.7	38.8	31.5	29.5
Northern Province	31	28.8	45.6	46.9	28	24.8	44.6	44	49.3	48	32	30.4
Eastern Province	30.5	29.8	46.2	52.4	25.8	26.2	44.9	49.2	42.2	45.5	30.2	32.1
Sex												
Male	33.8	31.8	46.8	49.7	28.5	26.7	48.9	49.9	36.8	46.2	36.6	37.2
Female	26.9	26.9	48.2	51.8	24.8	23.8	39.7	42.8	42.1	43.1	28.2	28.7
10 years interval												
16-24	30.4	28.7	48.1	53	23.6	21.3	42.7	43.7	36.9	40.4	31.9	32.7
25-34	29.9	28.9	47.4	48.6	27.4	25.9	47.9	50.1	43.6	43.4	34.4	35.5
35-44	30.9	29.4	47	50.1	28.5	27.8	46.8	48.3	45.6	48.5	34.1	34.8
45-54	30.4	30.2	44.5	50.3	28.2	26.8	44.2	44.7	43.3	50.6	31.5	31.8
55-64	28.4	29.4	43.7	46.2	25.6	25.4	38.2	40.2	34.3	46	27.8	27.8
65+	30.3	25.6	40.7	39.7	20.1	19.5	28.8	29.9	21.5	37	21.4	20.5
Young/Adult categories												
Young	30	28.6	47.6	50.8	25	22.8	45.4	47.2	39.4	41.2	33	33.9
Adult	30.3	29.4	46.5	49.6	26.8	25.8	45	46.7	42.9	46.7	31.5	31.7
Level of education attained												
None	29.6	28.1	43.4	50.7	24.8	23.8	36.2	37.5	37.3	37.7	27.5	27.6
Primary not completed	30.1	29.1	46.6	48.5	26.6	25.4	43.6	46.6	38.1	37.5	31.3	31.3
Primary completed	30.9	30.3	48.7	53.6	26.8	25.5	47.7	47.5	43.8	46.6	33.5	33.6
Post primary	36.8	32	47.6	47.5	26.5	25.3	51.4	42.8	34.5	71	36	34.5
Lower secondary	32.5	29.9	49.7	55.4	22.8	21.6	47	52.8	34	37.6	35.5	38.3
Upper secondary	36.3	30	47.6	49.8	23.4	19.8	52.9	50.9	44.3	50.2	43.1	41.4
University	41	20	45.8	47	21.8	17.8	45.6	51.7	65.5	51	45.3	46.3
Consumption quintiles												
Quintile1	27.9	27.2	36.2	38.2	24.8	23.3	34.2	35.8	27.4	37.3	27.1	26.7
Quintile2	29.9	29.2	39.2	43.1	25.4	24.5	35.8	38.3	34.4	31.1	27.9	28.2
Quintile3	30.1	30	41.6	45.9	26.9	25	40.6	43.4	39.1	41.9	29.8	29.4

Desegregations	Wage Farm		Wage Non-farm		Independent Farmer		Independent Non-farm		Unpaid non-farm and other		Total	
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5
Quintile4	31.5	30.9	46.1	47.4	26.6	25.4	44.7	46.9	34.4	40.5	31.8	31.2
Quintile5	39.7	35.1	52.6	54.9	27.1	25.4	52	53	46.8	48.8	41.9	43.7
Total	**30.2**	**29.1**	**47.1**	**50.3**	**26.2**	**24.8**	**45.2**	**46.9**	**40.8**	**43.7**	**32.1**	**32.6**

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

During the survey, all paid workers were asked some questions on their income from work. The type of income was classified in the following categories: wage and salaries in cash, wage and salaries in kind, housing benefits, and other benefits such as the payment of the transport and communication means by employers. Different categories of income were added up to form an aggregate income from salaries/waged jobs for which the table below on median monthly income has been made from both EICV5 and EICV4.

According to the results presented in the table below, the median income for paid workers was 38,400 RWF in EICV5 while it was 31,200 RWF in EICV4. The income from employment received by workers in non-farm main jobs was more than 3 times higher than the income for workers engaged in wage farming activities as main job.

Paid jobs are more lucrative in urban areas than in rural areas and in City of Kigali than in other provinces. The median income from employment in rural areas (26,000 RWF) is almost three times lower than the one in urban areas. About the provinces, the median income from employment ranges from 23,000 RWF to 30,000 RWF in four provinces while in Kigali the median income is 78,000 RWF.

Disparities across urban/rural subdivision and across provinces are more pronounced in wage non-farm workers as compared to wage farm workers.

Differences in employment income 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, the median income for males engaged in paid jobs (46,800 RWF) is double than the median income for females (23,400 RWF). The observed gap in EICV5 has slightly increased compared to the gap that was observed in EICV4.

The median employment income for paid workers in farm jobs remains the same (18,200 RWF) across the age groups, while for workers engaged in paid non-farm jobs it increases from 40,000 RWF in age group 16-24 to 78,000 RWF in age group 45-54 and starts decreasing for old workers. This may indicates that the experience does not have any effect on salary in wage farming activities and that from 55 years old workers start experiencing the relative low remuneration.

Big differences in the income between young and adults are observed among salaried workers in non–farm jobs.

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 employment is gradually increasing from 19,000 RWF for those who have never been at school to 78,000 RWF for those with post primary education. The median income for lower and upper secondary which is 64,000 RWF and 70,000 RWF respectively 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 and upper secondary graduates.

For university graduates, the median income is 220,000 RWF which is more than three 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. The salary of wage non farmers is at least twice as much as the one for wage farm workers regardless of the level of education. It is important to note that the

median income for wage farm workers is the same for workers of different level of education except for university graduates and holders of post primary level; while the income for wage non-farm workers varies across different levels of education.

As expected, workers living in richer households are subjected to higher income than those living in poor households.

Table 3. 7: Median monthly income from paid employment by job status of paid workers (EICV4 and EICV5)

Desegregations	Main Job status				Total	
	Wage farm		Wage non-farm			
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5
Area of residence						
Urban	26,000	26,000	68,000	78,000	62,400	70,000
Rural	18,200	18,200	40,000	46,800	26,000	26,000
Province						
Kigali City	26,000	26,000	78,000	79,800	70,000	78,000
Southern Province	18,200	18,200	41,000	50,000	26,000	30,000
Western Province	18,200	18,200	39,000	44,200	26,000	26,000
Northern Province	18,200	20,800	43,000	52,000	26,000	30,000
Eastern Province	18,200	18,200	52,000	48,000	26,000	23,000
Sex						
Male	20,800	20,800	52,000	61,400	40,000	46,800
Female	18,200	18,200	48,000	50,000	23,400	23,400
10 years interval						
16-24	18,200	18,200	39,000	40,000	27,000	31,200
25-34	18,200	18,200	65,000	65,000	40,000	44,000
35-44	18,200	18,200	62,500	78,000	39,000	39,000
45-54	18,200	18,200	65,000	78,000	28,600	31,200
55-64	18,200	18,200	52,000	70,000	21,667	20,800
65+	18,200	18,200	30,000	43,767	18,200	20,800
Young/Adult categories						
Young	18,200	18,200	44,200	49,000	31,200	37,000
Adult	18,200	18,200	65,000	78,000	32,450	39,000
Level of education attained						
None	18,200	18,200	33,500	39,000	20,000	19,000
Primary not completed	18,200	18,200	39,000	40,000	26,000	26,000
Primary completed	18,200	18,200	50,000	52,000	39,000	39,000
Post primary	30,000	18,200	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000
Lower secondary	20,800	18,200	52,000	70,600	47,000	64,333
Upper secondary	28,600	18,200	75,000	75,000	73,000	70,000
University	257,520	80,833	213,000	220,000	215,000	220,000
Consumption						
Quintile1	18,200	18,200	26,000	33,800	18,200	18,200
Quintile2	18,200	18,200	35,000	39,000	20,800	23,400
Quintile3	18,200	19,500	39,000	44,200	26,000	26,000
Quintile4	18,200	20,800	45,500	52,000	39,000	40,000
Quintile5	26,000	26,000	72,800	79,000	65,000	78,000
Total	**18,200**	**18,200**	**52,000**	**55,000**	**31,200**	**39,000**

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

3.3.4: 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 employment of the person.

The survey provides data on the distribution of employed persons by major occupational groups for men and women separately as well as by urban and rural (Table 3.8). Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers constitute the largest occupational group (54%), followed by elementary occupation (27%). The further exam of elementary occupation categories reveals that around 945,000 workers in that category were agricultural, fishery and forestry laborers; which corresponds to 58% of elementary occupation workers or 17% of all workers.

The pattern is almost identical for men and women, although the distribution of occupations is slightly more diversified among male than among female. Around 62% of females are employed in agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations against 46% for men. In about all remaining occupations, the proportion of males is higher than the proportion of females employed in the same occupations.

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 87% of workers living in rural areas while in urban areas, the occupations are distributed among elementary occupation (32%), service sale workers (26%) , skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery (18%), professionals (9%), and craft and related trade workers (6%).

The comparison with findings from EICV4 shows that the proportion of workers in agricultural occupation decreased by 5 percentage point from 59% to 54%. 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 has increased by around 5 percentage point at the national level, by 6 percentage point in urban areas and by 4 percentage point in rural areas.

Table 3. 8: Distribution of workers by main occupation, according to area of residence and sex (EICV4 and EICV5)

Occupation	Urban		Rural		Male		Female		Total	
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5
Managers	2.5	1	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3
Professionals	8.4	8.8	1.4	1.9	3.2	4.3	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.2
Technical and associate professionals	2.4	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6
Clerical support workers	1.9	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Services and sales workers	26.3	27	5.8	6.6	10.4	11.9	8.2	8.9	9.2	10.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	19.4	16.7	68.4	61.8	48.7	43.1	70.3	62.7	60.3	53.6
Craft and related trades workers	7.9	6.3	2.5	1.9	5.9	4.3	1.2	1.3	3.4	2.7
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	4	3.6	0.8	0.7	2.7	2.4	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.2
Elementary occupations	27.1	32.7	20.4	26.7	26.6	32.2	17.1	24	21.5	27.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count(,000s)	920	1,063	4,625	4,763	2,573	2,711	2,972	3,114	5,545	5,825

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

The analysis of occupations in main usually job 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 (26% for elementary occupation and 15% 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.

There have been no significant changes in the distribution of those two categories of occupations across quintiles between EICV4 and EICV5.

Table 3. 9: Distribution of workers in by main usual occupation, according to consumption quintiles (EICV4 and EICV5)

Occupation at individual and main usual job level	Consumption quintiles										Total
	Quintile1		Quintile2		Quintile3		Quintile4		Quintile5		
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	
Managers	1	0	2.6	1.3	5.1	1.1	13.3	4.6	78	92.9	100
Professionals	1.5	0.3	1.9	1.9	5.5	3.3	12.1	12.3	79	82.2	100
Technical and associate professionals	3.6	0.5	0.8	6	7.6	3.4	10.1	11.7	77.8	78.4	100
Clerical support workers	0.5	0	2.2	3.2	4	1.8	5.4	3.7	87.9	91.2	100
Services and sales workers	6.2	7.4	9.5	9.5	13.9	14.5	23.7	21.1	46.8	47.4	100
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	17.2	15.5	21.4	20.3	23.2	23.6	23.1	25.2	15.1	15.4	100
Craft and related trades workers	12.3	10.3	11.9	14.6	15.8	15.5	24.6	21.1	35.3	38.5	100
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	2.6	2.1	4.8	6	10.9	7.1	21.7	21.4	60.1	63.4	100
Elementary occupations	26.2	26.5	20.1	21.8	17.7	18.3	15.3	14.9	20.6	18.5	100
Total	17.1	16.8	18.7	18.5	20	19.9	21	21.1	23.2	23.8	100

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Table 3.10 presents the trend of working poverty rate by main occupation of workers for EICV4 and EICV5. The working poverty rate remained the highest at 46.5% among workers engaged in elementary occupation and it has slightly increased by 1 percentage point from EICV4. Working poverty rate is also higher among skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers, however, it has significantly decreased by around 4 percentage point from 38% in EICV4 to 34% in EICV5. The next occupation for which the working poverty rate is relatively higher is "Craft and related trade" whereby it was 23% in EICV5.

Table 3. 10: Working poverty rate by main occupation (EICV4 and EICV5)

Main occupation	EICV4	EICV5
Managers	3.5	1.3
Professionals	3.2	2.3
Technicians and associate professionals	4.4	4.3
Clerical support workers	2.7	2
Service and sales workers	15	16
Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers	37.6	34
Craft and related trade workers	23.5	22.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.4	8
Elementary occupations	45.5	46.5
Total	**34.9**	**33.6**

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

3.3.3: Workers and main economic activity

Table 3.11 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 (70%). Other economic activity sectors with the high proportion of workers are whole sale and retail trade (9%), construction (4%) and households as employers (4%).

The economic activity structure in urban is different from the one in rural. For instance, while agriculture sector employs 80% of all workers in rural areas, the corresponding proportion in urban areas is 23%. The reverse situation applies in whole sale and retail trade where the proportion of workers in urban is around four 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 (80%) is higher than the one for males (58.5%) employed by the same sector.

Table 3. 11: Distribution of workers by economic activity of the main job, according to area of residence and sex (EICV5)

Industry at individual and main usual job	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Total
A: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	23.3	80.2	58.5	79.6	69.8
B: Mining and Quarrying	0.2	1	1.7	0.2	0.9
C: Manufacturing	4.3	1.6	2.9	1.4	2.1
D: Electricity, Gas and Air Conditioning Supply	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
E: Water Supply, Gas, and Remediation Services	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
F: Construction	9.9	3.1	8.1	1.1	4.4
G: Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	20.7	5.8	8.7	8.4	8.5
H: Transportation and Storage	6.7	1.7	5.4	0.1	2.6
I: Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.6
J: Information and Communication	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
K: Financial and Insurance Activities	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
L: Real Estate Activities	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Industry at individual and main usual job	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Total
M: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4
N: Administrative and Support Service Activities	2	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.5
O: Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security	2.4	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.9
P: Education	3	1.4	2	1.4	1.7
Q: Human Health and Social Work Activities	2.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8
R: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4
S: Other Service Activities	3.4	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.1
T: Activities of Households as Employers, Undifferentiated Goods- and Service-Producing Activities	13.2	2.2	4.4	4.1	4.2
U: Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count (,000s)	**1,063**	**4,763**	**2,711**	**3,114**	**5,825**

Source: EICV5

The analysis of consumption quintiles and main broad economic activities of workers as presented in table 3.12 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 55% 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 13% and 29% respectively.

Wealth conditions for workers engaged in industry sectors have been slightly improved while the situation remained almost the same in agriculture and services between EICV4 and EICV5. According to the results in table 3.12, the proportion of workers in industry sector who were classified in the first quintile in EICV4 decreased by 3 percentage point in EICV5 and their proportion who were classified in fifth quintile increased by 2 percentage point between EICV4 and EICV5.

Table 3. 12: Distribution of workers by broad sector of economic activity in usually main job, according to consumption quintile (EICV4 and EICV5)

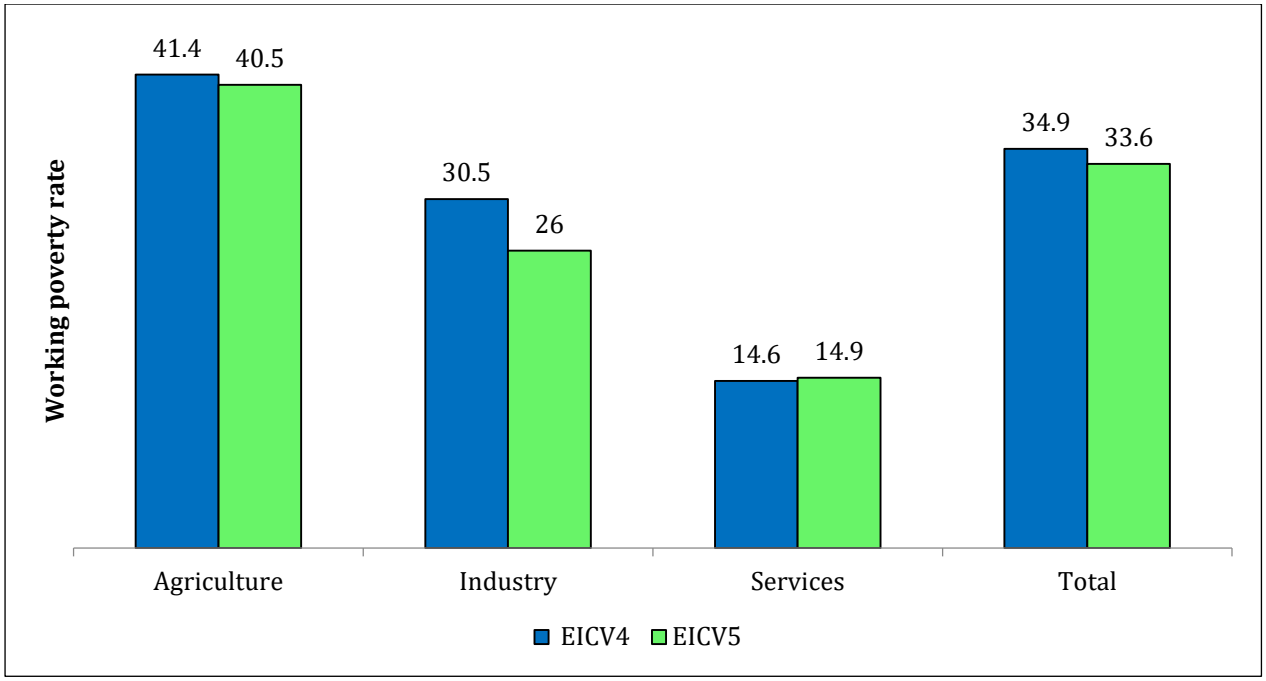
Consumption quintiles	Broad economic activity sectors						Total	
	Agriculture		Industry		Services			
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5
Quintile1	20.5	20.6	14.6	11.4	6.8	6.8	17.1	16.8
Quintile2	22	21.8	16.6	16.8	8.2	9	18.7	18.5
Quintile3	22.6	22.6	18.7	19.3	11.7	11.5	20	19.9
Quintile4	21.2	22	23.6	23.5	19.4	17.5	21	21.1
Quintile5	13.8	13	26.6	29	53.9	55.1	23.2	23.8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

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 working poverty rate remained the same since EICV4 for workers engaged in agriculture and services (41% and 15% respectively) while it has significantly decreased from 30.5% to 26% for workers engaged in industry sector (Figure 3.14).

Figure 3. 13: Working poverty rate by broad economic activities (EICV4, EICV5)



Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Table 3.13 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; mostly in education (pre-primary and primary schools), and retail sale of food and beverage. A half of lower secondary graduates were employed in agriculture and 38% of them in services, predominantly in other land transport, activity of household as employer of domestic workers and in retail sale via stall and markets. Almost 70% of those who completed primary and 80% of those who did not complete any level of education were employed in agricultural jobs.

The comparison with EICV4 findings reveals that there was a shift from services sectors to agriculture sector among upper secondary graduates between EICV4 and EICV5.

Table 3.13: Distribution of workers by broad economic activity, according to level of education attained (EICV4 and EICV5)

Level of education attained	Broad economic activities						Total	Count (,000s)	
	Agriculture		Industry		Services				
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5		EICV4	EICV5
None	87.7	86.5	3.3	3.7	9	9.9	100	966	966
Primary Not completed	77	75.7	6.9	6.9	16.2	17.4	100	2,520	2,546
Primary	68.7	68.8	7.8	8.7	23.5	22.5	100	1,388	1,471
Post primary	55.9	57.2	21.7	19	22.5	23.8	100	81	76
Lower secondary	54.8	51.1	11.4	11.4	33.8	37.6	100	217	262
Upper secondary	23.8	31.2	11.6	11.9	64.6	56.9	100	248	331
University	5.1	7.9	6.1	8.3	88.8	83.8	100	125	173
Total	**71.6**	**69.8**	**7.1**	**7.5**	**21.3**	**22.6**	**100**	**5,545**	**5,825**

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Chapter 4: Multiplicity of jobs

During the survey, each person aged 16 years and above was asked to list all jobs carried out during 12 months prior to the interview. For each reported job, different characteristics were recorded. This chapter presents the volume and the characteristics of those jobs.

4.1: Number of Jobs per worker

Table 4.1 shows the extent to which workers were involved in multiple jobs. In EICV5, around 58% of workers were involved in more than one job, which was the same situation in EICV4. The table shows also that having more than one job is a common phenomenon in rural areas than in urban areas. The proportion of workers who were involved in more than two jobs during the reference period in rural areas was around twice higher than those living in urban areas. This phenomenon may be influenced by agricultural seasonality where during the dry season many people in rural areas look and find alternative non-agricultural jobs while waiting for the next high agricultural season. Further examination of workers who were involved in at least 3 jobs reveals that 53% of them were independent farmers while 15% of them were wage–farm in their main jobs.

Workers living in the City of Kigali are less likely to be involved in more than one job as compared to the workers living in other provinces. While the proportion of workers who had three or more job is 9% in Kigali, the corresponding proportion in other provinces varies between 16 and 17%.

From the same table, we can also observe that having more jobs is more common among male workers than females and among adults than among young workers.

Table 4. 1: Distribution of workers by the number of jobs in last 12 months prior to interview, according to place of residence, sex and age group (EICV4 and EICV5)

Desegregations	Number of usual jobs per person						Total	Count(,000s)	
	1job		2jobs		3 or more jobs				
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5		EICV4	EICV5
Area of residence									
Urban	65.6	67.4	26.3	24.1	8	8.5	100	925	1,063
Rural	37.2	38.3	44.2	44.2	18.6	17.5	100	4,62	4,763
Province									
Kigali City	68.8	69.1	23.7	22.3	7.5	8.6	100	626	822
Southern Province	38.9	40.3	40.8	42.5	20.3	17.1	100	1,305	1,35
Western Province	38.8	41.2	42.3	41	18.9	17.8	100	1,27	1,277
Northern Province	39	39.6	46.3	44.4	14.7	16	100	915	924
Eastern Province	37.5	36.9	45.3	46.2	17.2	17	100	1,428	1,452
Sex									
Male	37.7	41.9	40.4	37.9	21.9	20.3	100	2,573	2,711
Female	45.5	44.9	42	43	12.4	12.1	100	2,972	3,114
Young/Adult									
Young(16-30)	43.6	45	38.8	38.5	17.6	16.4	100	2,492	2,443
Adult(31+)	40.5	39.6	43.3	44	16.2	16.4	100	3,053	3,382
Total	**41.9**	**41.9**	**41.3**	**41.7**	**16.8**	**16.4**	**100**	**5,545**	**5,825**

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Table 4.2 presents the relationship between the number of jobs per a worker and their level of wealth. The results indicate that more jobs a worker has, more s(he) is likely to live in poor household. The proportion of workers in the first quintile increases with the number of jobs, from 11% for workers involved in 1 job to 22% for workers involved in 3 or more jobs. On the other hand, the proportion of workers in the fifth quintile decrease as the number of jobs increase from 36.0% for 1 job to 12% for 3 jobs or more.

During the three years period between EIV4 and EICV5, there has been a slight increase in the proportions of workers with one job from lower to upper consumptions quintiles; while the situation for those with more than one job seem to be worsened between EICV4 and EICV5.

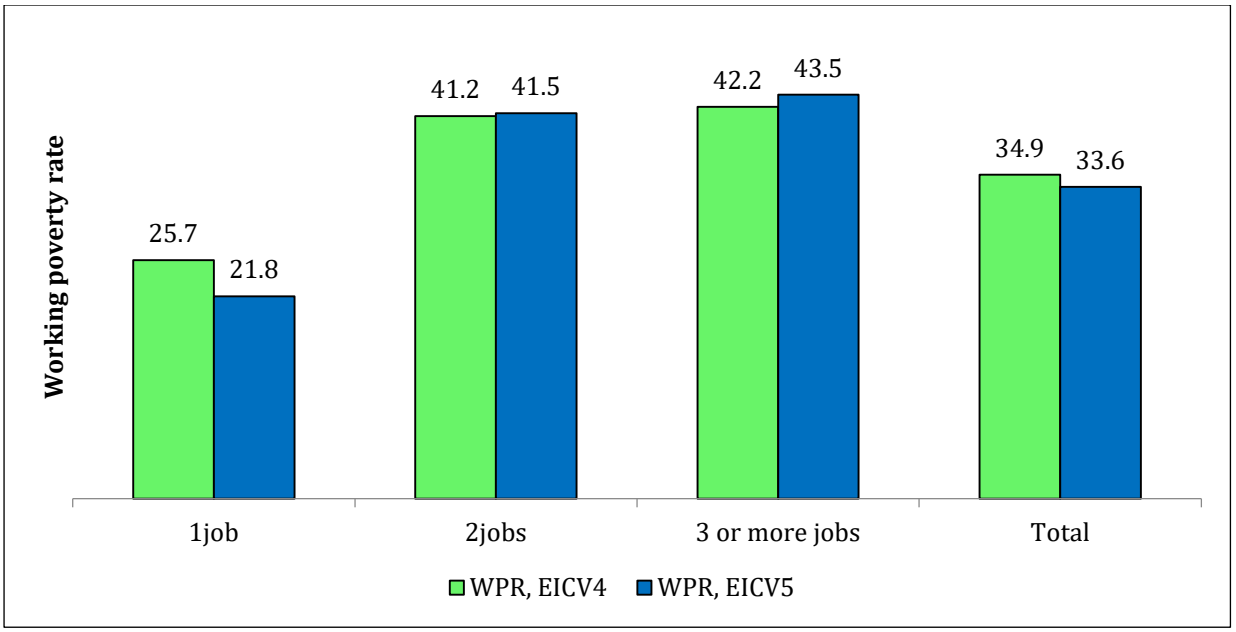
Table 4. 2: Distribution of workers by the number of jobs in the 12 months prior to interview, according to consumption quintiles (EICV4 and EICV5)

Consumption quintile	Number of jobs per person						Total	
	1job		2jobs		3 or more jobs			
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5
Quintile1	11.2	10	21.8	21.4	20.5	22.4	17.1	16.8
Quintile2	15.3	13.2	20.5	22.1	22.6	22.8	18.7	18.5
Quintile3	18.5	17.2	20.7	21.3	22.1	23.1	20	19.9
Quintile4	22.7	23.6	19.7	19.4	19.8	19.3	21	21.1
Quintile5	32.4	36.0	17.3	15.9	14.9	12.4	23.2	23.8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Figure 4.1 shed a light on the relationship between working poverty rate and the number of jobs carried by a worker during the reference period (12 months prior to the interview). The results show that higher is the number of jobs per worker, higher the probability to live in poor household is. According to the results, the proportion of workers living in poor households was more than 40% among workers who undertook more than one job while the corresponding proportion among workers holding one job was 22% in EICV5. Moreover, there was a significant decrease in working poverty rate among holders of one job from 26% in EICV4 to 22% in EICV5 while the rate remains unchanged for workers who were involved in more than one job. This indicates that having more jobs over the years is not necessarily associated to the high income from work but the experience of layoff and working instability of workers over the year.

Figure 4. 1: Working poverty rate by number of jobs per worker (EICV4, EICV5)



Source: EICV4 and EICV5

4.3: Duration of jobs

During the survey, a question on how many months a job has been performed during the last twelve months have been asked to the holder of each job. Table 4.3 presents the results of findings for EICV5 and EICV4. The results show that only 34% of all jobs carried out 12 prior to EICV5 survey, were occupying their holders during all 12 months. Other 34% of jobs lasted 6 months or less while 22% lasted between 7 and 11 months.

Paid jobs tend to last short time than independent jobs. Only 47% of paid farm jobs and 44% and paid non-farm jobs lasted more than 6 months while the proportion of independent farm jobs and independent nonfarm jobs which lasted more than 6 months are 67% and 53% respectively.

Table 4.3: Distribution of jobs by their duration in last 12 months according to job status (EICV4 and EICV5)

Short Job Status (all jobs)	Less than 3 months		3to 6 months		7 to 11 months		12 months		Total	Counts (,000s)	
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5		EICV4	EICV5
Wage Farm	19.3	19.8	29.4	32.9	20.1	22.3	31.2	25.1	100	1,904	2,235
Wage Non-farm	26.9	28	26.2	28.3	15.7	15.6	31.2	28	100	1,969	2,274
Independent Farmer	7.1	9.3	18.1	23.8	20.8	26.3	54	40.7	100	4,539	4,534
Independent Non-farm	16.4	20.1	26	26.7	16	17.1	41.7	36.1	100	1,339	1,185
Unpaid non-farm and other	17	20.9	28.5	28.1	14.4	17.1	40.1	33.9	100	184	158
Total	14.8	17	23.1	27.1	18.9	21.9	43.2	33.9	100	9,935	10,387

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Chapter 5: Non-working population

During the survey, around 931,000 individual aged 16 years and above reported that they have not performed any economic activity during 12 months prior to the interview. Table 5.1 below presents the main reasons of inactivity of those people by sex. The bulk of non-working population reported that they have not worked because of studies (55%) and 12% of them reported that their inactivity was due to the lack of jobs.

Table 5. 1: Distribution not working population by reason, according to sex (EICV5)

Main reason for not working	Sex		Total	Count (,000s)
	Male	Female		
Unemployed /seeking work	7.8	15.3	11.7	109
Domestic duties	6.4	13.5	10.1	94
Student	60.2	49.5	54.6	509
Retired/old age	4.4	7.4	5.9	55
Sickness/Health problems/disability	10.4	12	11.3	105
Too young	1.3	1.2	1.2	11
Others	9.5	1.1	5.1	48
Not stated	0	0.1	0	0
Total	100	100	100	931

Source: EICV5

Table 5.2 presents the distribution of non-working population by reason of inactivity and age group. The main reason of inactivity of the majority of young people was studies while the main reason of the majority of people in upper age groups was health problems or retirement. It is also instructive to note that the majority of non-working in age group 25-34 reported that the main reason of inactivity was unemployment (44%).

Table 5. 2: Distribution of non-working population by reason of inactivity, according to age group

Main reason of not working	Age group				Count(,000s)
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45+	
Unemployed /seeking work	8.2	43.6	19.3	3.2	109
Domestic duties	10.6	12.4	17.3	4.5	94
Student	74.9	25.9	3.2	0.0	509
Retired/old age	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.8	55
Sickness/Health problems/disability	3.1	14.3	39.5	37	105
Too young	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11
Others	1.3	3.9	20.1	18.6	48
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	931

Source: EICV5

Table 5.3 presents some characteristics of the working age population who did not carry any economic activity during the reference period, according to the reasons of not working. The reasons of not working are grouped into three categories: unemployed, students and others non-working. This grouping is based on individual self-reporting status which may be different from the statistical concept.

The bulk of the working age population who did not carry out any economic activity during 12 months prior to the EICV5 survey was students who represented 55%. "Other non-working" category which represented 34% during EICV5 consists mostly of 11% of those who were sick or any other health problem; 10% of those who reported that they were involved in domestic duties and 6% who reported that they were retired. Around 12% of the population who did not work

reported that the reason was the unemployment. The "unemployment" was mostly reported in urban as compared to rural areas, in City of Kigali as compared to other provinces and among females as compared to males.

The proportion of the population who reported unemployment as reason of not working doubled from 6% in EICV4 to 12% in EICV5 and the proportion of those who reported studies as the main reason of not working decreased by 7 percentage point from 62% in EICV4 to 55% in EICV5.

Table 5.3: percentage of working age population by reported reasons of not working during 12 months prior to the interview (EICV4, EICV5)

	Unemployed (looking for a job)		Student		Other non-working	
	EICV4	**EICV5**	**EICV4**	**EICV5**	**EICV4**	**EICV5**
Area of residence						
Urban	14.7	25.9	58.3	49.6	27	24.5
Rural	2.0	4.0	64.1	57.4	33.9	38.6
Province						
Kigali City	17.2	28.4	51.8	46.4	31	25.2
Southern Province	2.0	6.1	66.3	53.6	31.7	40.2
Western Province	4.8	6.6	59.1	54	36.1	39.4
Northern Province	2.9	7.4	62.5	61.7	34.7	30.9
Eastern Province	3.1	3.7	70.6	62.6	26.3	33.7
Sex						
Male	4.4	7.8	66.2	60.2	29.4	32.0
Female	8.1	15.3	58.5	49.5	33.4	35.2
Total	**6.4**	**11.7**	**62.1**	**54.6**	**31.5**	**33.6**

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Chapter 6: 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 2008[5], 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 guidelines N° 02 of 10th May 2016 related to the elimination of child labor in Rwanda, children in age group 5-12 are allowed to participate in non-paid activities performed for the household such as carrying household harvest from fields, preparing kitchen garden etc, provided that the allocated time in those activities does not exceed 20 hours per week. The same guidelines stipulates that those aged 13-15 years old are allowed to work not more than 20 hours per week in light non-paid agricultural related activities performed for the household as well as in paid light activities performed outside the household such as selling newspapers, selling air times, hair cutting etc. Children aged 16-17 years old are allowed to work in all activities which don't harm their life during the same working hours as the adult persons aged 18 years and above. The mentioned guidelines provides more example of light works allowed for children aged 5-15 and the list of worst form and hazardous works as well as industries prohibited for all children including those aged 16-17 years old.

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. They consist of: those in child labor ; children aged 12-14 in permissible light work and adolescent in the age group 15 to 16 years engaged in works not designed as the one in worst form of child labor .

In this analysis the age cut off will follow the Ministerial guidelines above mentioned. All children aged 6 to 17 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 labor which is a subset of child work are identified according to the Ministerial guidelines N° 02 of 10th May 2016 and they include:

- All children in age group 6-12 years old who were engaged in economic activity for 20 hours or more;
- All children in age group 6-12 years old who worked in paid activities regardless of the number of worked hours per week;
- All children in age group 6-12 years old who were engaged in the following occupations: Fishery, hunters, trappers, garment related works, hairdressers, beauticians, building related works, and handcraft works regardless of the number of hours;
- All children in age group 6-12 years old engaged as contributing family workers in the family business;

[5] http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_112458.pdf

- All children in age group 13-15 years old worked more than 20 hours per week in any economic activity;
- All children in age group 13-15 years old who worked less than 20 hours per week in hazardous economic activities (Mining and construction) and in hazardous occupations such as Fishing, hunting and domestic works;
- All children in age 16-17 who worked more than 45 hours per week;
- All children in age 16-17 who worked less than 46 hours per week in hazardous economic activities or occupations.

Based on the above operational definition of child work and child labor, the findings from EICV5 are analyzed below starting with child work and then child labor .

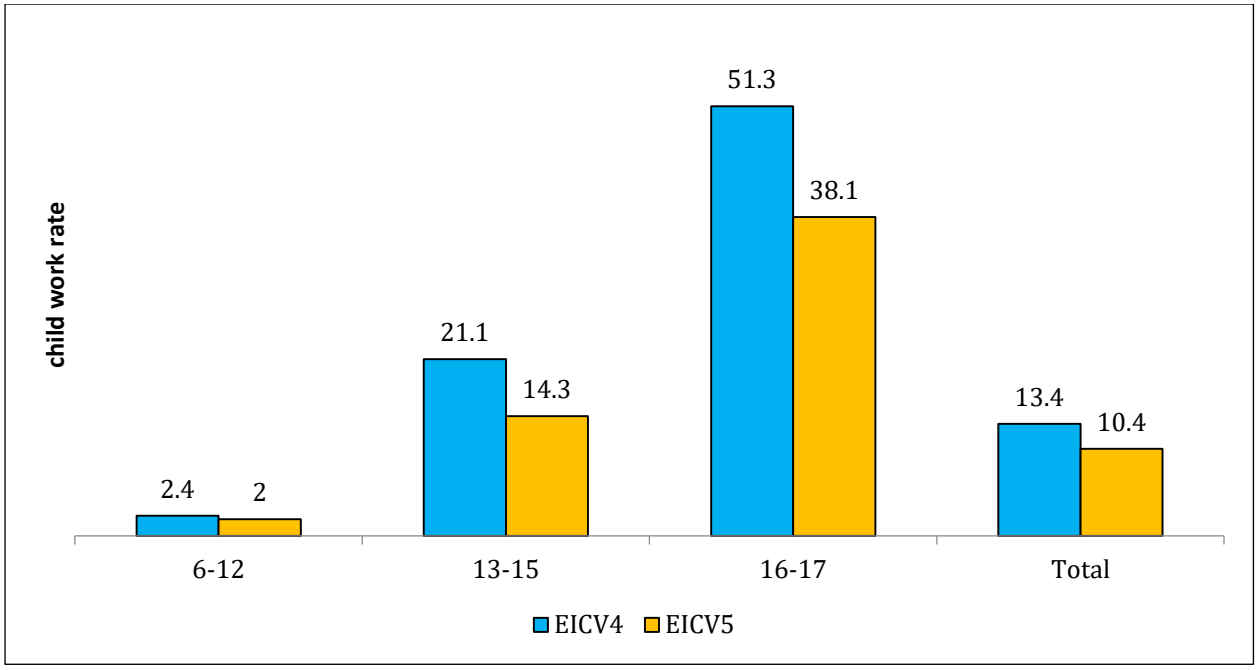
6.1: Working children

EICV5 estimated 3,695,000 children in age group 6 to 17 years old representing 31% of all population. Around 10% of children aged 6 to 17 years old were engaged in different economic activities during the survey. The rate of children engaged in economic activity decreased by three percentage point between EICV4 and EICV5. The decrease in child work rate happened significantly for higher age group. For the age group 16-17 there were a decrease of 13 percentage point from 51% to 38% and a decrease of 7 percentage point from 21% to 14% in age group 13-15.

The participation rate of male and female children in economic activity was almost the same (around 10%) and it decreased by 3 percentage point as compared to the rate registered in EICV4. The proportion of children who were working is higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas. This was the same situation in EICV4, however, there was a significant decrease of participation rate of children in economic activity of 2 percentage point and 3 percentage point in urban and rural areas respectively.

Child work rate decreased in all provinces. The highest decrease happened in Northern Province where child work rate decreased by 8 percentages point from 18% in EICV4 to 10% in EICV5. City of Kigali also experienced a decrease of around 4 percentage point from 10% to 6%. (Table 6.1)

Figure 6. 1: Working rate of children by age group



Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Table 6. 1: Child work rate by sex, areas of residence and Province (EICV and EICV5)

	Child work rate		Working children	
	EICV4	**EICV5**	**EICV4**	**EICV5**
Sex				
Male	13.7	10.8	243,278	197,524
Female	13.1	10.0	241,313	185,928
Urban/rural				
Urban	9.9	7.7	55,103	43,661
Rural	14.1	10.9	429,488	339,791
Province				
Kigali City	10.2	6.4	35,852	24,658
Southern Province	10.2	8.6	85,822	74,966
Western Province	17.5	14.8	148,257	131,418
Northern Province	18	10.2	108,139	58,567
Eastern Province	11	9.6	106,521	93,843
Total	**13.4**	**10.4**	**484,591**	**383,452**

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Table 6.2 presents the distribution of working children by the number of worked hours, according to sex and age group. The majority of working children (55%) work less than 20 hours per week, while 33% of them 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 hour is highly related to the age of children. The number of working hour per week is increasing as the age of a child increasing. On one hand, 80% of children aged 6-12 work 20 hours or less per week and only 10% of them work 30 hours or more per week. On the other hand, 43% of children aged 16-17 work 20 hours or less per week and 43% of them work 30 hours or more per week. The comparison with the previous EICV does not show significant changes in the distribution of working children per working hours.

Table 6. 2: Distribution of working children by working hour interval, according to age group and sex (EICV4 and EICV5)

Sex	Working hours interval	Age group of children						Total	
		6-12		13-15		16-17			
		EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5
BOTH	1-14	68	72	47.5	49.7	30.2	31.2	39.9	42.2
	15-20	11.1	8.1	16.8	13.3	13.6	13.8	14.5	13
	21-29	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.6	12.5	11.9	11.5	11.2
	30-45	6.5	6.1	10.9	11.1	23.1	19.8	17.2	15.2
	46+	4.1	3.6	14.7	15.3	20.6	23.3	16.9	18.3
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MALE	1-14	66	71.5	44.9	45.8	30.5	31.3	39.1	41.2
	15-20	8.7	6.8	15.6	13.9	13.8	13.1	13.9	12.6
	21-29	12.9	10.4	12	10.5	10.6	12.6	11.3	11.6
	30-45	8.2	6.2	11.7	12.5	23.5	20.4	17.9	15.9
	46+	4.3	5.2	15.8	17.4	21.5	22.6	17.8	18.7
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
FEMALE	1-14	70.5	72.6	49.9	53.9	29.9	31.2	40.7	43.3
	15-20	14.1	9.7	17.9	12.7	13.4	14.6	15.1	13.4
	21-29	6.9	10	8.5	10.7	14.4	11.1	11.6	10.8
	30-45	4.5	6	10.1	9.6	22.7	19.1	16.5	14.5
	46+	3.9	1.7	13.6	13	19.6	24	16.1	17.9
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Table 6.3 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 (51%). The proportion of boys and girls who combine work and studies is almost the same: 52% for boys and 50.5% for girls. The proportion of children who are combining studying and work decrease as the age increase because at a certain age children are getting out of compulsory studies.

Results in the same table show that the proportion of children who combine work and studies decreased by 8 percentage point between EICV4 and EICV5. The decrease in the proportion of working children who combine work and school is higher for girls than for boys. The proportion of working children in age group 6 to 12 years old who are not studying decreased from 10% in EICV4 to 7% in EICV5 and for age group 13 to 15, it has slightly increased from 32% to 33%.

Table 6. 3: Distribution of working children by studying status, according to age group and sex (EICV4 and EICV5)

Sex	Studying status	Age group						Total	
		6-12		13-15		16-17			
		EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5
BOTH	Studying	89.9	92.7	68.3	67	45.3	33.1	58.7	51.5
	Not studying	10.1	7.3	31.7	33	54.7	66.9	41.3	48.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
MALE	Studying	86.9	90.7	62.8	66.6	45.3	34.7	56.8	52.4
	Not studying	13.1	9.3	37.2	33.4	54.7	65.3	43.2	47.6
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
FEMALE	Studying	93.8	95.2	73.4	67.4	45.3	31.5	60.7	50.5
	Not studying	6.2	4.8	26.6	32.6	54.7	68.5	39.3	49.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Table 6.4 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, 74% of children who are working 14 hours or less are studying while 84% of those who work 46 hours or more are not studying.

Table 6. 4: Distribution of working children by studying status, according to working hours and sex (EICV4 and EICV5)

Sex			Both			Male			Female		
Studying status			Studying	Not studying	Total	Studying	Not studying	Total	Studying	Not studying	Total
Working hours	1-14	EICV4	75.3	24.7	100	73.5	26.5	100	77.2	22.8	**100**
		EICV5	74.3	25.7	100	73.3	26.7	100	75.3	24.7	**100**
	15-20	EICV4	65.2	34.8	100	65.2	34.8	100	65.3	34.7	**100**
		EICV5	50.7	49.3	100	57.8	42.2	100	43.6	56.4	**100**
	21-29	EICV4	56.7	43.3	100	53	47	100	60.3	39.7	**100**
		EICV5	47	53	100	52.5	47.5	100	40.7	59.3	**100**
	30-45	EICV4	39.8	60.2	100	38.9	61.1	100	40.9	59.1	**100**
		EICV5	35.3	64.7	100	37.4	62.6	100	32.8	67.2	**100**
	46+	EICV4	25.7	74.3	100	24.9	75.1	100	26.6	73.4	**100**
		EICV5	15.7	84.3	100	15.5	84.5	100	15.9	84.1	**100**
Total		EICV4	57.2	42.8	100	55.1	44.9	100	59.3	40.7	**100**
		EICV5	51.5	48.5	100	52.4	47.6	100	50.5	49.5	**100**

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Table 6.5 presents the distribution of working children by broad economic activity, according to age group. The bulk of working children was engaged in Agricultural activities (70%) and 25% of them were engaged in service 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 agriculture sector, the proportion of working children engaged in service sector increase with the age groups. The proportion of children engaged in service sector increase from 12% in age group 6-12 to 24% in age group 13-15 and to 29% in age group 16-17.

The comparison with EICV4 results shows that the proportion of children engaged in agriculture sector increased by 4 percentage point from 66.5% in EICV4 to 70% in EICV5. The most significant rise of working children in agriculture sector happened in the lowest age group (6-12) whereby the proportion of children of that age group engaged in agriculture sector became 86% from 58% found in EICV4. On the other hand, the proportion of working children engaged in industry and service sector decreased by 7 percentage point and 2 percentage point respectively.

Table 6. 5: Distribution of working children by broad sector of economic activity according to age group (EICV4 and EICV5)

Broad sector of economic activity	Age group						Total	
	6-12		13-15		16-17			
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5
Agriculture	58.2	85.6	67.3	71.2	67.7	66.7	66.5	70.4
Industry	10.5	2.8	4.8	4.6	6.7	4.5	6.5	4.3
Services	13.7	11.6	26	24.3	25.2	28.8	24.2	25.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Table 6.6 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 49% 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 8% and 7% respectively. The detailed analysis of economic sector reveals that most of working children who are engaged in service activity and live in rich households are employed by those household as domestic workers. The comparison with the results from EICV4 shows the same structure.

Table 6.6: Distribution of working children by consumption quintiles, according to broad economic activity (EICV4 and EICV5)

Consumption quintile	Broad sector of economic activity						Total	
	Agriculture		Industry		Services			
	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5	EICV4	EICV5
Quintile1	27.7	25.2	33.4	31.7	14.8	14.2	25.1	22.7
Quintile2	24.7	23.3	25.5	21	12.8	11.6	21.8	20.2
Quintile3	21.7	20.3	24.5	20.9	11	10.8	19.3	17.9
Quintile4	18.3	22.8	13.6	19.4	17.6	14.7	17.7	20.6
Quintile5	7.5	8.4	2.9	7	43.7	48.8	16.2	18.5
Total	100	**100**	100	**100**	100	**100**	100	**100**

Source: EICV4 and EICV5

Table 6.7 shows the average number of weekly working hours by working children by consumption quintiles and broad sector of economic activity. In general, working children spend 25 hours in economic activity during the week. The average number of weekly hours spent in economic activity by children varies according to economic activity. Children engaged in agriculture work 18 hours per week on average, those in industry sector work 27 hours per week, while those engaged in service sector spend 47 hours per week on average. The average number of hours spent by working children living in richest 20% of households, is more than twice as much as higher 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 62 hours per week.

Table 6. 7: Mean hours of work by week by consumption quintiles and broad sector of economic activity (EICV5)

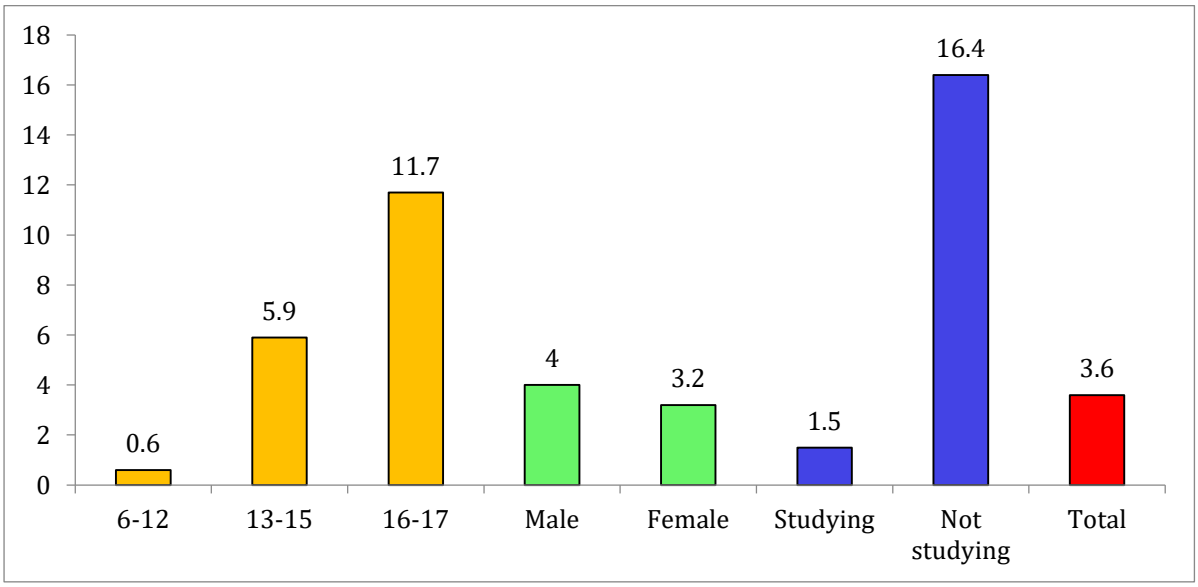
Consumption quintile	Sector of activity			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Quintile1	18.6	18	30.3	20.4
Quintile2	18.5	31.5	30.1	20.7
Quintile3	17.5	26.6	30.9	20
Quintile4	16.7	34.4	38.3	21.3
Quintile5	17.2	35.9	61.6	47.1
Total	**17.8**	**27.1**	**46.8**	**25.5**

Source: EICV5

6.2: Child labor

Figure 6.2 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 3.6% in 2016/17. The rate increases as the age of a children increases. At the age group 6-12, it was 0.6% while it was 6% in age group 13-15 and 12% in age group 16-17. Child labaour rate was also slightly higher among boys (4%) as among girls (3%). The analysis of child labor rate with the education status reveals that the child labor rate is more than 10 times as much among children who are not studying as among those who are studying.

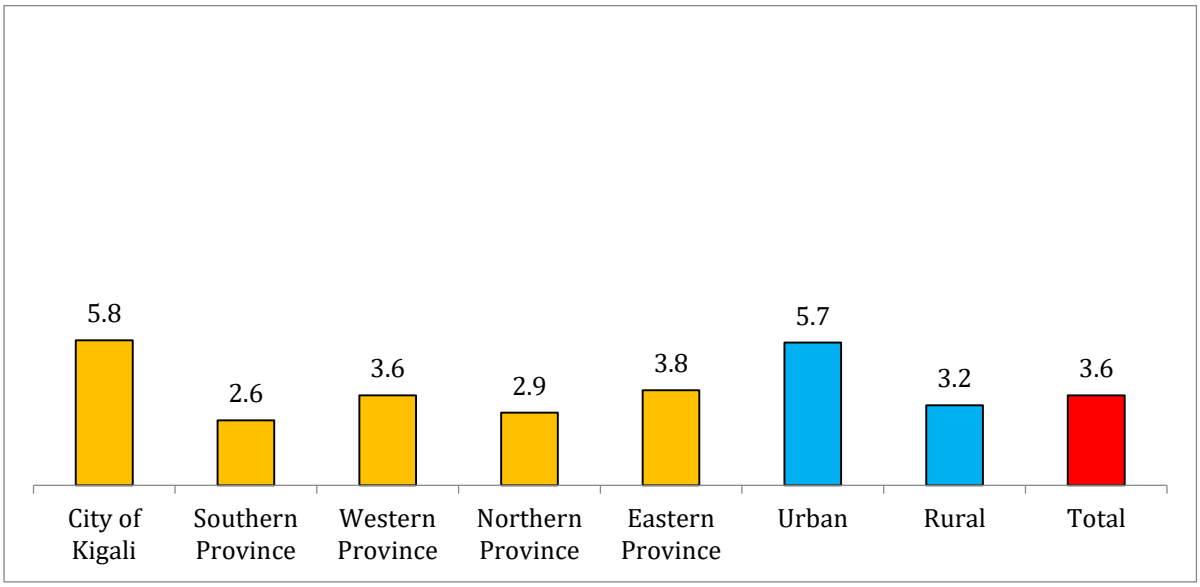
Figure 6. 2: Child labor rate by age group, sex and studying status (EICV5)



Source: EICV5

The analysis of child labor rate by province as presented in figure 6.3 shows that City of Kigali was the one with the highest child labor rate (5.8%) followed by Eastern province (3.8%) and Western province (3.6%). Southern province was the one with the lowest rate of child labor (2.6%). The proportion of children who were involved in child labor was higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

Figure 6. 3: Child labor rate by Province and area of residence (EICV5)

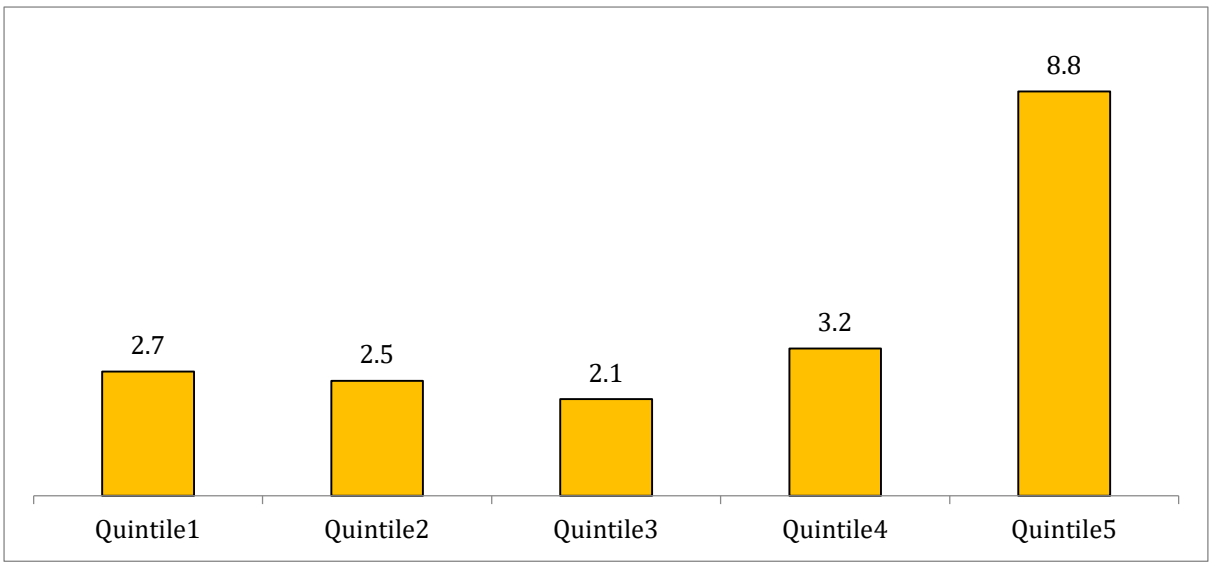


Source: EICV5

The EICV5 results 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 9%, around 4 times the child labor rate among children living in the households in lower consumption quintiles.

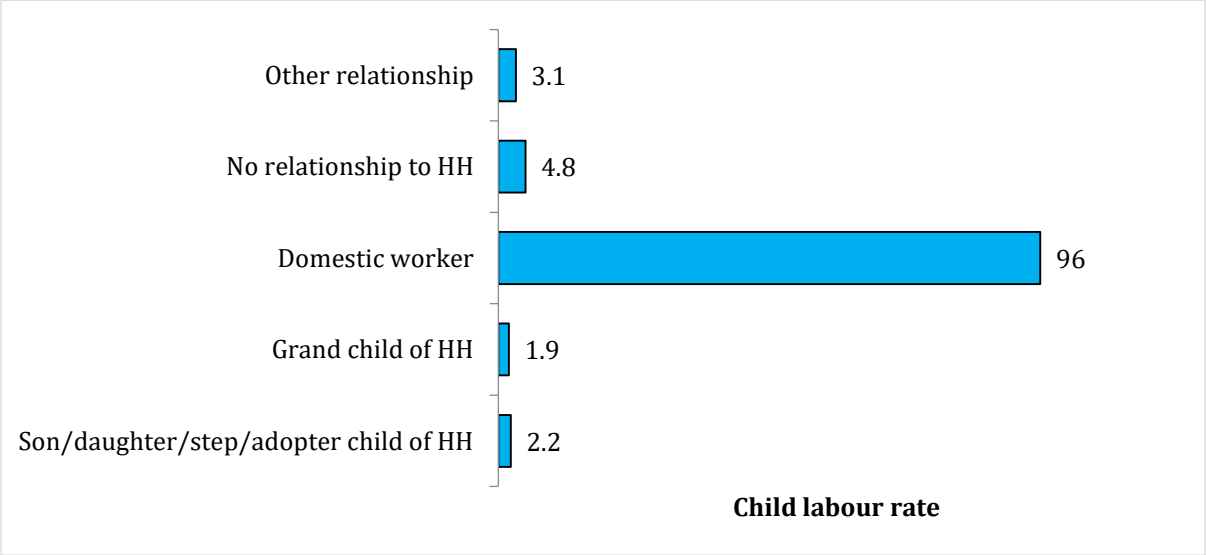
A look on figure 6.5 which presents child labor rate by the relationship of child laborer and the head of the household reveals that almost all domestic workers children were child laborers. This shed light on the reason why child labor rate is higher among rich households. Indeed, children move from poor households to work as domestic workers in wealthier households where the bad working conditions are noticed, especially long working hours, make them to fall into child labor .

Figure 6. 4: Child labor rate by consumption quintiles (EICV5)



Source: EICV5

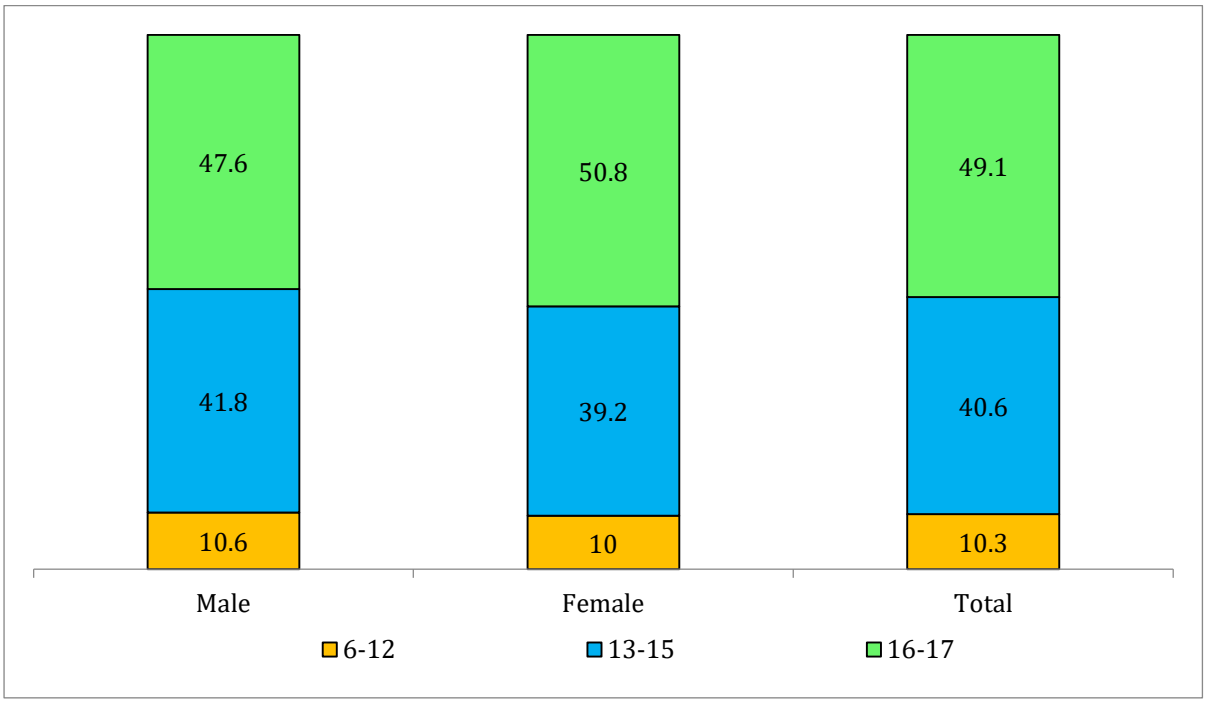
Figure 6. 5: Child labor rate by relationship of child laborer to the household head (HH) (EICV5)



Source: EICV5

Figure 6.6 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 (49%) and it decreases with age group to 10% among children in age group 6-12 years old. The distribution of child laborers by age group is the same among males as among females.

Figure 6. 6: Distribution of child labourer by age group and sex (EICV5)



Source: EICV5

Table 6.8 presents the distribution of child laborers by broad economic activity sectors, according to studying status and sex. The bulk of child labor er were engaged in service sector (58%) followed by those engaged in agriculture sector (31%). The big proportion of child

laborers who were studying was involved in agriculture activity (51%) while the big proportion of those who were not studying was involved in services.

Table 6. 8: Distribution of children engaged in child labor by economic activity, according to studying status and sex (EICV5)

Sex	Studying status	Broad Economic activity sector			Total	count (000s)
		Agriculture	Industry	Services		
Both	Studying	51.4	13.6	35	100	47
	Not studying	19.8	9.2	71	100	85
	Total	**31**	**10.8**	**58.3**	**100**	**131**
Male	Studying	50.7	14.8	34.6	100	27
	Not studying	22.4	9.9	67.7	100	46
	Total	**32.8**	**11.7**	**55.5**	**100**	**73**
Female	Studying	52.3	12.1	35.6	100	20
	Not studying	16.7	8.4	74.8	100	39
	Total	**28.7**	**9.7**	**61.6**	**100**	**59**

Source: EICV5

Table 6.9 presents the distribution of child laborers by job status, according to studying status and sex. The majority of child laborers were working as wage non-farms (63%). The proportion of children who were combining studies and work in wage non-farms was 41%, and the same proportion applies to those who were working as unpaid family farm workers. The highest proportions of non-studying child laborers are most likely to work as wage non-farm (76%).

Table 6.9: Distribution of children engaged in child labor by main job status, according to studying status and sex (EICV 5)

Sex	Studying status	Job status					Total	Count (,000s)
		wage farm	Wage non farm	Own account worker	Unpaid family farm worker	Other unpaid family worker		
Both	Studying	3.1	40.9	9.8	41.3	4.9	100	47
	Not studying	7.1	75.6	4.5	9.9	2.8	100	85
	Total	**5.7**	**63.3**	**6.4**	**21**	**3.6**	**100**	**131**
Male	Studying	2.2	43.4	11.4	41.2	1.7	100	27
	Not studying	7.9	74.4	5.3	10.3	2.2	100	46
	Total	**5.8**	**63**	**7.5**	**21.7**	**2**	**100**	**73**
Female	Studying	4.2	37.5	7.7	41.3	9.2	100	20
	Not studying	6.3	77.1	3.7	9.4	3.6	100	39
	Total	**5.6**	**63.8**	**5.1**	**20.1**	**5.5**	**100**	**59**

Source: EICV5

The results in table 6.10 below highlight the relationship between child laborers and head of households, according to the age group. A half of child laborers (51%) were children of heads of household and 38% of child laborers were domestic workers. The majority of child laborers below 15 years old were children of household head while the majority of child laborers aged 16 to 17 years old were domestic workers (53%).

Table 6. 10: Distribution of children engaged in child labor by relationship with HH and age group (EICV 5)

Relationship with HH	Age group of children			Total	Count (,000s)
	6-12	13-15	16-17		
Son/daughter/step/adopter child of HH	78	58.7	39.2	51.1	67
Grand child of HH	11.5	6.8	2.3	5.1	7
Domestic worker	2.8	28.6	52.7	37.8	50
No relationship to HH	3.8	2.7	3.2	3.1	4
Other relationship	3.9	3.2	2.5	2.9	4
Total	100	100	100	100	131

Source: EICV5

Annex A : District Disaggregation tables for selected indicators (EICV5, EICV4)

A. 1. Working age population by District and sex (000s) (EICV5)

District	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
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**

A. 2: Working age population by District and sex (000s) (EICV4)

District	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Nyarugenge	105	102	206
Gasabo	193	202	395
Kicukiro	102	119	221
Nyanza	87	102	190
Gisagara	89	105	194
Nyaruguru	73	85	158
Huye	94	110	204
Nyamagabe	87	100	187
Ruhango	87	104	191
Muhanga	82	99	181
Kamonyi	88	109	197
Karongi	86	106	192
Rutsiro	81	100	181
Rubavu	110	124	234
Nyabihu	73	87	160
Ngororero	89	109	198
Rusizi	115	131	245
Nyamasheke	101	131	231
Rulindo	79	98	177
Gakenke	91	109	200
Musanze	103	121	223
Burera	89	100	188
Gicumbi	105	117	222
Rwamagana	95	123	218
Nyagatare	142	147	289
Gatsibo	121	139	260
Kayonza	104	112	216
Kirehe	100	110	209
Ngoma	94	111	204
Bugesera	107	121	228
Total	**2,970**	**3,430**	**6,400**

A. 3: 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**

A. 4: Workforce to population ratio by District (EICV4)

District	Workforce to population ratio	Proportion of working age population who did not work	Total
Nyarugenge	72.5	27.5	100
Gasabo	78.8	21.2	100
Kicukiro	74.6	25.4	100
Nyanza	86.5	13.5	100
Gisagara	88.4	11.6	100
Nyaruguru	86.5	13.5	100
Huye	84.7	15.3	100
Nyamagabe	88.8	11.2	100
Ruhango	83.1	16.9	100
Muhanga	88.7	11.3	100
Kamonyi	88.8	11.2	100
Karongi	89.3	10.7	100
Rutsiro	86.4	13.6	100
Rubavu	81.4	18.6	100
Nyabihu	87	13	100
Ngororero	89.9	10.1	100
Rusizi	88.8	11.2	100
Nyamashe	94	6	100
Rulindo	89.3	10.7	100
Gakenke	90.4	9.6	100
Musanze	83.6	16.4	100
Burera	94.7	5.3	100
Gicumbi	94.9	5.1	100
Rwamagana	86.5	13.5	100
Nyagatare	86.5	13.5	100
Gatsibo	88.4	11.6	100
Kayonza	90.9	9.1	100
Kirehe	89.1	10.9	100
Ngoma	86.8	13.2	100
Bugesera	87.8	12.2	100
Total	**86.6**	**13.4**	**100**

A. 5: Distribution of workers by District, according to job status in main usually job (EICV5).

District	Wage farm	Wage non farm	Independent farmers	Independent non-farmers	Unpaid non-farm	Total
Nyarugenge	3.5	52.9	12.7	27.3	3.6	100
Gasabo	5.7	58.6	14.3	19	2.3	100
Kicukiro	3.7	66	8.5	18.9	2.9	100
Nyanza	14.4	13.8	67.4	3.8	0.6	100
Gisagara	24.5	10.7	60.1	3.9	0.8	100
Nyaruguru	11.1	13.5	70.5	4.7	0.3	100
Huye	12.6	18.3	62.7	6.1	0.2	100
Nyamagabe	14.2	13.1	66.6	5.4	0.7	100
Ruhango	17.7	11.2	65.4	5.4	0.3	100
Muhanga	8.9	18.1	65.6	6.8	0.7	100
Kamonyi	13.5	19	58.6	7.8	1.1	100
Karongi	13	14.8	65.1	6.8	0.3	100
Rutsiro	20.9	9.8	62.4	6.5	0.4	100
Rubavu	23.7	28.9	23.6	20.8	3	100
Nyabihu	38.2	14.8	37.6	8.9	0.5	100
Ngororero	13.6	11.1	68.7	5.6	1	100
Rusizi	14.6	14.7	60.2	9.6	0.9	100
Nyamashe	11.2	14.2	68.2	5.8	0.6	100
Rulindo	16	18.8	59.2	5.4	0.6	100
Gakenke	11.5	12.3	71.3	4.6	0.3	100
Musanze	20.3	22.5	44.5	11.5	1.3	100
Burera	22.2	12.4	56.9	8.3	0.2	100
Gicumbi	12.6	10.4	71.2	5.7	0.2	100
Rwamagana	16.5	18.4	56.3	7.8	1	100
Nyagatare	25.9	11.7	54.8	6.9	0.7	100
Gatsibo	26.3	12.2	55.4	5.6	0.4	100
Kayonza	18.3	14.6	59.5	6.6	1	100
Kirehe	19.5	9.5	65.7	4.8	0.5	100
Ngoma	17.5	13	64.1	5.3	0	100
Bugesera	16	16.5	59	7.8	0.7	100
Total	15.9	21	53.2	8.9	1	100

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

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**

A. 7: Distribution of workers by economic activity, according to level of education attained. (EICV5)

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**

A. 8: Total number of jobs carried out during 12 months prior to the interview by district and job status

District	Job status					Total
	Wage farm	Wage non-farm	Independent farmers	Independent Non-farm	Unpaid non-farm and other	
Nyarugenge	11	104	33	50	7	205
Gasabo	62	385	119	120	16	702
Kicukiro	14	162	36	46	8	266
Nyanza	63	56	146	28	3	295
Gisagara	86	47	157	27	4	321
Nyaruguru	60	44	131	30	4	269
Huye	73	65	141	32	1	312
Nyamagabe	88	68	167	48	8	379
Ruhango	57	43	130	23	1	254
Muhanga	53	65	146	29	4	296
Kamonyi	72	69	168	26	4	339
Karongi	75	62	149	34	4	326
Rutsiro	72	37	154	25	2	289
Rubavu	73	78	108	64	8	332
Nyabihu	81	39	121	26	3	270
Ngororero	77	68	176	40	8	369
Rusizi	92	95	199	55	11	452
Nyamasheke	66	69	168	29	3	334
Rulindo	68	60	153	27	3	311
Gakenke	92	66	183	38	2	380
Musanze	75	71	140	38	4	328
Burera	80	48	153	43	4	328
Gicumbi	74	41	185	25	3	328
Rwamagana	66	85	163	43	9	365
Nyagatare	159	86	258	59	12	574
Gatsibo	110	63	207	44	5	429
Kayonza	77	52	156	37	4	326
Kirehe	99	42	169	33	4	347
Ngoma	72	37	151	27	4	292
Bugesera	88	68	169	41	4	370
Total	2,235	2,274	4,534	1,185	158	10,387

A. 9: Total number of jobs carried out during 12 months prior to the interview by district, according to broad sector of economic activity

District	Broad sector of economic activity			Total
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Nyarugenge	46	34	124	205
Gasabo	185	137	380	702
Kicukiro	53	46	166	266
Nyanza	213	32	51	295
Gisagara	244	23	54	321
Nyaruguru	192	26	51	269
Huye	216	29	66	312
Nyamagabe	259	40	79	379
Ruhango	190	28	36	254
Muhanga	204	30	62	296
Kamonyi	243	42	54	339
Karongi	228	39	59	326
Rutsiro	229	23	37	289
Rubavu	185	36	110	332
Nyabihu	205	23	41	270
Ngororero	260	45	65	369
Rusizi	297	56	100	452
Nyamasheke	243	38	52	334
Rulindo	221	41	49	311
Gakenke	280	49	51	380
Musanze	218	37	73	328
Burera	236	26	66	328
Gicumbi	264	19	46	328
Rwamagana	235	45	85	365
Nyagatare	423	41	110	574
Gatsibo	320	38	72	429
Kayonza	235	23	68	326
Kirehe	269	32	46	347
Ngoma	228	18	47	292
Bugesera	260	48	62	370
Total	**6,880**	**1,145**	**2,363**	**10,387**

A. 10: Average usually worked hours in all jobs by district and sex

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**

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

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**

A. 12: Migrant workers between EICV4 and EICV5 by areas of origin and destination

Area of Origin	Province of destination					Total
	City of Kigali	Southern	Western	Northern	Eastern	
City of Kigali	66,741	18,379	10,274	6,418	19,990	121,803
Southern	131,195	43,610	6,145	4,328	25,477	210,755
Western	61,581	15,275	28,514	8,476	23,506	137,353
Northern	30,669	4,026	5,996	12,141	48,691	101,523
Eastern	57,062	5,993	6,302	3,515	61,318	134,190
Foreign country	4,285	1,712	1,753	1,932	2,889	12,571
Total	**351,533**	**88,995**	**58,984**	**36,810**	**181,872**	**718,194**

Annex B: Persons who contributed to the implementation of the EICV5

National Coordinators

- Yusuf MURANGWA, Director General of NISR
- Ivan MURENZI, Deputy Director General of NISR

National technical Coordinator

- Dominique Habimana, Director of SMRP
- Roger Kamana, Team Leader

Sampling Experts

- David Megill
- Roger Kamana,

National fieldwork Coordinator

- Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO

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- Massud HARERIMANA
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EICV5 Data Analysis and report writing

- James BYIRINGIR0

EICV5 Proof reading, designing and copy-editing

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- Doctor Edouard Musabanganji
- Nyirimanzi Jean Claude
- Muhayiteto Ruben