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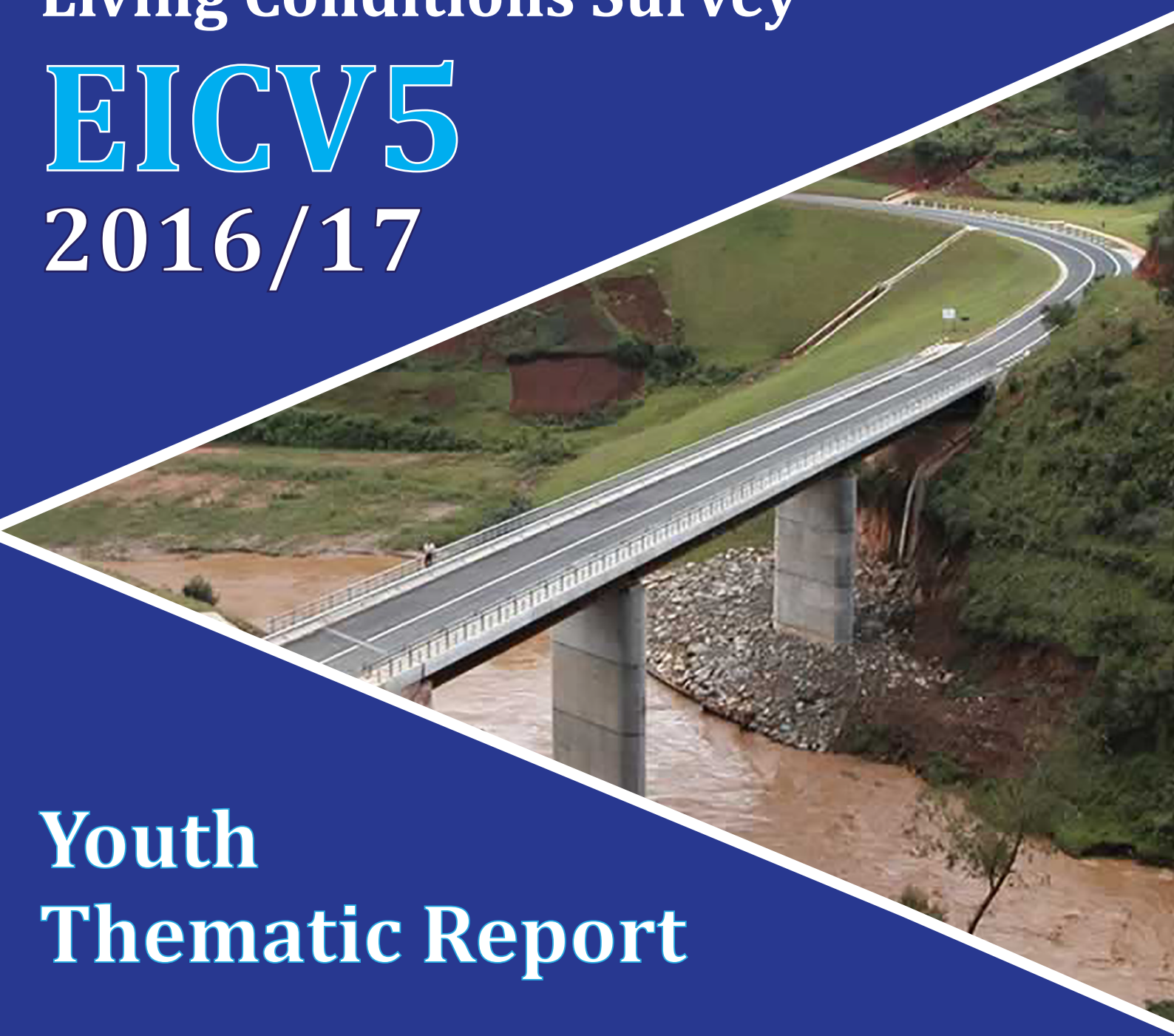
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

The Fifth Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey

EICV5

2016/17



Youth Thematic Report

EICV5

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

-2016/2017 -

EICV5_YOUTH
Thematic Report

December 2018

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The EICV5_Youth Thematic Report is produced by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

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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

Background to the EICV5 and the EICV series

This report presents and discusses detailed results from EICV5. It focuses on youth and compares EICV5 and EICV4 in the areas of demography, education, Information and Communication Technology, economic activity, poverty and migration.

The EICV5 survey was conducted over a period of 12 months between October 2016 and October 2017. Having taken place three years after the EICV4 (October 2013 to October 2014), the EICV5 aimed to provide even more timely evidence to support policy-making, continuous evaluation of various development programs, including first National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), SDGs, etc. .

The EICV methodology has remained practically unchanged since 2000/01. This allows calculating indicators in a consistent way for more than one survey round to investigate trends and inform the planning framework of development programs such as NST1, SDGs, EAC Vision 2050, AU Agenda 2063.

In this report, most of tables provide the results on youth population from both EICV5 and EICV4 and help to explore trend over time, as well as different patterns across the provinces, urban and rural areas of Rwanda. Being one of six thematic reports, namely, Youth, Economic Activity, Utilities and amenities, Education, Environment and Natural Resources and Gender, this report seeks to inform and support the monitoring of NST1 with data on the youth.

In Rwanda youth was defined as the population aged from 14 to 35 years before 2015. Since then, the new national youth policy revised youth age range to be 16 to 30 years. The priority of the Government of Rwanda for the youth is around job creation and self-employment. This report thus focuses on education, migration, poverty status and employment situation of young people. It also looks at geographical mobility of young people as one of key factors in determining access to employment.

Demography

The analysis of EICV5 considered three age groups, namely, 16–20 years, 21–25 years, and 26–30 years. The total youth population in 2016/17 was 3,165,000. It increased from 3,151,000 in 2013/14.

Overall, youth population (16-30 years) makes up 26.6% of the total population of Rwanda. The largest age group in youth was 16-20 years, which comprises 10.2% of the total population. The age group 21-25 years comprises 8.4% of the total population and finally 26-30 years group represents 8.0% of the total population.

The sex ratio of youth in Rwanda is 92 males for 100 females. The sex ratio decreases as age increases.

Education

Around 85% of the population aged 16-30 years know how to read and write. This varies from 71.6% for those in the lowest quintile to 93% in the highest quintile. At provincial level, Kigali city had the highest literacy rate of 91.4%. Further, the literacy rate was higher in urban (91.5%) than in rural (82.3%).

The results also showed that 3.1% of youth have attended technical or vocational school, with more female (3.3%) attending technical or vocational school than male (2.9%).

Information and Communication Technology

Computer Literacy rate among youth in Rwanda was 13.1%, only 8% in rural areas feel confident about using computer compared by 28.5% in urban. The computer literacy is high in Kigali (26.9%) and among the wealthiest quintile (30.9%).

The mobile ownership among youth in Rwanda is 47.9% in 2016/17, the proportion increased from 44.4% in 2013/14. In urban areas, about 71% of youth population had mobile phone compared to 40.4% in rural areas. The mobile ownership increases from the lowest quintile (24.1%) to in the highest quintile (73%).

Economic Activity

The overall, proportion of youth who work was 77.2% and 16% were students. The proportion of youth seeking work seven days before the survey was higher for female (3.5%), compared to males (1.9%).

Median hours worked by the youth in Rwanda are 30 hours per week and the mean hours worked per week are 35 hours. It is apparent that 58.4% of young people work less than 35 hours per week and they might be considered as underemployed. About 13.2% work at least 10 hours and 22.2 % work more than 51 hours per week.

Most young people (45%) are independent farmers as their main job, the next common categories of main usual jobs for youth is wage non farmer (28.1%), wage farm (16.3%) and independent non farmer (9.3%).

The main pattern shows a decrease in the number of males in wage farming, from 9.8% for 16-20 years old people to just 16.9% for 26-30 years old people. The majority of youth in wage work are employed in private sector (97.6%) and only few (2%) work in public sector. Further, an important proportion of young people work in agriculture, forestry and fishing as their main job (62.2%). The second source of main jobs is in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (10.2%) for both male and female youth.

Migration

Overall, 22.2% of young population migrated internally or outside the country in the last five years preceding the EICV5 survey. Migration has increased over time from 19.8% in 2013/14. The migration rate was high in elder age groups compared to young age groups.

During the five years preceding EICV5 survey, the majority of youth migrated due to work reasons (51.2%) while 33.5% moved due to family reasons. Among those who migrated due to family reasons, the big proportion (39.5%) came from 16-20 years age group.

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Acronyms

EDPRS : Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV : Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages (Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey)
EAC : East African Community
RWF : Rwandan Franc
HHs : Households
ICT : Information and Communications Technology
NISR : National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NST : National Strategy for Transformation
VTC : Vocational Training Centers
SDG : Sustainable Development Goals

Chapter 1: Introduction

The first National Strategy for Transformation (2017-2024) mainstreams a system of monitoring and evaluation at national, provincial, district and sector levels of the government's socio-economic performance vis-a-vis the country's long term development aspirations as embodied in Rwanda Vision 2020 and Vision 2050. National Strategy for Transformation (NST) and vision 2050 aim at increasing the Economic growth with the main objective of speeding up Rwanda's progress towards an upper middle income country by 2035.

The evidence collected through the EICV5 fieldwork which was carried out by the NISR between October 2016 and October 2017 provided a key input into the evaluation of the development programs such as: Vision 2020, First National Strategy for Transformation, Sustainable Development Goals, Vision 2050, AU Agenda and EAC Vision 2050.

In Rwanda youth was defined as the population aged 14 to 35 years before 2015. Since then, the new national youth policy defines youth as the population whose age is between16 and 30 years. Therefore in this report youth related indicators in EICV4 were recomputed to facilitate comparisons with EICV5.

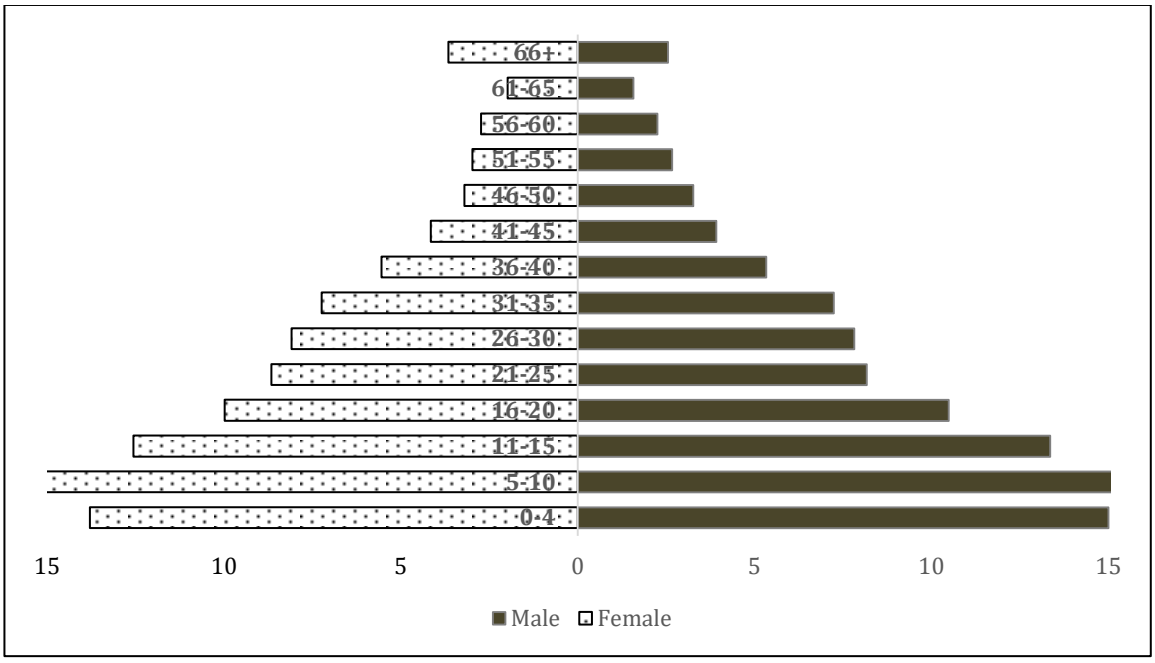
This report is one of six different thematic reports from EICV5, namely, Youth, Economic Activity, Utilities and amenities, Education, Environment and Natural Resources and Gender, Reports, which will play key role in the final evaluation of EDPRS2 and evaluation of the National Strategy for Transformation. The focus of the study being on the situation of the youth in Rwanda, particularly geographical mobility, education, economic activities, as well as demographic features of young people in Rwanda. It also looks at geographical mobility of young people as one of key factors in determining access to employment. Particularly, the priority of the Government of Rwanda is around job creation and self-employment of young population.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) chapter was added in this report for the first time to facilitate users to understand the ICT situation among youth in Rwanda. Education chapter was also improved by adding the access to education and numeracy rate among youth.

Chapter 2: Demography

According to EICV 5 results, the total youth population in Rwanda, in the age range 16-30 years, increased from 3,151,000 in 2013/14 to 3,165,000 in 2016/17.

Figure 2. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by age groups and Sex, EICV5.



Source: EICV5

The study reveals that the proportion of youth increased slightly since EICV4. However, there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of youth in 21–25 age group, from 8.9% (EICV4) to 8.4% (EICV5). Overall, people age between 16 to 30 years make 26.6% of the total population of Rwanda of all ages in EICV5. Table 2.1 underline that the largest age group within the youth is 16–20 years, representing 10.2% of the total youth population, while the lowest age group is 26-30 years (8.0%).

Table 2. 1: Youth Population, (EICV5, EICV4)

Age Group	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male (000s)	Female (000s)	Total		Male (000s)	Female (000s)	Total	
			Number (000s)	%			Number (000s)	%
16-20	595	620	1,215	10.6	599	617	1,216	10.2
21-25	490	528	1,018	8.9	467	536	1003	8.4
26-30	428	491	919	8.0	446	500	947	8.0
Total Youth	1513	1,639	3,151	27.6	1,512	1,653	3,165	26.6
Total Population all ages	**5461**	**5,963**	**11,424**	**100**	**5,711**	**6,183**	**11,894**	**100**

Source: EICV4 & EICV5

Kigali City is the province with the highest prevalence of youth (36.5%) than others, the lowest is southern province (24.3%) and the prevalence of youth in Rwanda is 26.6%. Table 2.2 illustrates the distribution of youth and non-youth by Province in Rwanda.

Table 2. 2: Percentage of youth by province (EICV5, EICV4)

Province	EICV4			EICV5		
	Youth Population	Non Youth Population	Total Population (000s)	Youth Population	Non Youth Population	Total Population (000s)
Kigali City	36.0	64.0	1,318	36.5	63.5	1,631
South	25.2	74.9	2,654	24.3	75.7	2,739
West	27.1	72.9	2,643	25.1	74.9	2,685
North	27.4	72.6	1,803	26.8	73.2	1,841
East	26.6	73.4	3,006	24.6	75.4	2,998
All Rwanda (000s)	**27.6**	**72.4**	**11,424**	**26.6**	**73.4**	**11,893**

Source: EICV4 & EICV5

Table 2.3 shows the sex ratio of youth population in Rwanda. There are 92 youth males to 100 youth females in Rwanda. Urban areas have 95 males for every 100 females this is higher compared to rural areas (91 males to 100 females). The age group that has the highest sex ratio is 16-20 years with 97 males per 100 females.

Table 2. 3: Sex Ratio (number of males for 100 females) in youth (EICV5, EICV4)

		EICV 4	EICV 5
All Rwanda		92	92
Urban/rural	Urban	91	95
	Rural	93	91
Province	Kigali City	91	92
	Southern	97	95
	Western	85	88
	Northern	94	92
	Eastern	96	91
Age groups	16-20	96	97
	21–25	93	87
	26–30	87	89

Source: EICV4 & EICV5

Chapter 3: Education

3.1 Literacy

The literacy rate was measured by finding out whether a household member aged 10 years or above could read or write a letter or a simple note. Table 3.1 shows that 84.6 % of the youth population knows how to read and write. This varies from 71.6% for those in the lowest quintile to 93% for those in the highest quintile.

Overall there is a slight difference among males (84.2%) and females (85%) literacy rates, with higher rate in urban areas (91.5%) compared to rural areas (82.3%). The literacy rate is higher in Kigali City compared to other provinces. A small increase has been noticed at national level, from 83.5% in 2013/2014 to 84.6% in 2016/2017.

Table 3. 1 Literacy rate (%) among youth population by province, urban/rural and consumption quintile (EICV5, EICV4)

	EICV4			EICV5		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
All Rwanda	83.8	83.2	83.5	84.2	85.0	84.6
Urban/rural						
Urban	92.6	91.3	91.9	92.5	90.7	91.5
Rural	81.3	80.8	81.0	81.4	83.2	82.3
Province						
Kigali City	93.6	91.7	92.6	91.9	90.9	91.4
Southern	79.6	84.0	81.8	81.4	85.5	83.5
Western	82.4	79.8	81.0	82.2	80.3	81.2
Northern	84.8	84.8	84.8	83.9	85.9	84.9
Eastern	82.1	79.3	80.6	82.6	83.5	83.1
Quintile (Q)						
Q1	74.1	69.9	71.8	73.3	70.3	71.6
Q2	80.9	78.2	79.4	77.1	80.3	78.8
Q3	82.7	82.2	82.4	82.6	84.3	83.5
Q4	85.6	85.5	85.6	86.1	89.1	87.6
Q5	89.0	92.3	91.0	92.6	93.4	93.0

Source: EICV4 & EICV5

Table 3.2 shows that the numeracy rate among youth in Rwanda is 84.8% It is high in urban areas (92%) compared to rural areas (82.5%), the numeracy rate increases with consumption quintiles, with the lowest quintile counting 72.4% while 92.7% in the wealthiest quintile.

Table 3.2: Numeracy rate among Youth population, by province, urban/rural, sex and consumption quintile (EICV5)

		EICV 5
All Rwanda		84.8
Urban/rural	Urban	92.0
	Rural	82.5
Province	Kigali City	92.5
	Southern	82.7
	Western	81.6
	Northern	83.4
	Eastern	84.3
Sex	Male	84.7
	Female	84.9
Age groups	16-20	86.3
	21–25	87.3
	26–30	80.2
Quintile	Q1	72.4
	Q2	79.5
	Q3	83.6
	Q4	87.8
	Q5	92.7

Source: EICV5

3.2 Access to education

Table 3.3 shows that 3.1% of youth had attended technical or vocational school this number had decreased compared to 4.1% in 2013/2014.The urban population (4.2%) had more youth that had attended technical and vocational school compared to the rural youth population (2.8%). Kigali City has a high percentage (4%) of youth who had attended technical and vocational school compared to other provinces and wealthier quintiles dominate in vocational trainings.

Table 3. 3: Percentage of youth that have attended technical or vocational school, by province, urban/rural, sex and consumption quintile (EICV5, EICV4)

		EICV 4	EICV 5
All Rwanda		4.1	3.1
Urban/rural	Urban	5.6	4.2
	Rural	3.6	2.8
Province	Kigali City	5.9	4.0
	Southern	3.7	3.2
	Western	3.1	2.6
	Northern	4.2	2.4
	Eastern	4.0	3.2
Sex	Male	4.9	2.9
	Female	3.3	3.3
Age groups	16-20	3.8	3.0
	21–25	5.2	3.9
	26–30	3.2	2.4
Quintile	Q1	2.3	1.5
	Q2	3.0	2.6
	Q3	3.9	3.5
	Q4	4.5	3.3
	Q5	5.4	3.9

Source: EICV4 & EICV5

Table 3.4 shows that 95.5 % of the youth population have attended school. This varies from 91.4% for those in the lowest quintile to 97.5% for those in the highest quintile. Overall there is a slight difference between males (95.7%) and females (95.4%) school attendance, with higher rate in urban areas (97%) compared to rural areas (94.2%).

Table 3.4: Percentage (%) of youth population that have ever attended school, by province, urban/rural, sex and consumption quintile (EICV5, EICV4)

	EICV4		EICV5	
	% ever attended school	Population aged 16-30 years (000s)	% ever attended school	Population aged 16-30 years (000s)
All Rwanda	**94.9**	**3,151**	**95.5**	**3,165**
Urban/rural				
Urban	97.0	**704**	97.0	**778**
Rural	94.2	**2,448**	95.1	**2,387**
Province				
Kigali City	97.8	**474**	97.5	**596**
Southern Province	94.9	**668**	96.0	**665**
Western Province	93.2	**715**	94.0	**674**
Northern Province	95.5	**494**	95.6	**494**
Eastern Province	94.2	**800**	94.9	**737**
Sex				
Male	95.2	**1,513**	95.7	**1,513**
Female	94.5	**1,639**	95.4	**1,652**
Age group				
16-20	98.1	1,215	97.6	1,216
21-25	94.8	1,018	96.5	1,003
26-30	90.7	919	91.9	947
Quintile				
Q1	92.6	**446**	91.4	**459**
Q2	93.5	**526**	94.8	**526**
Q3	94.2	**605**	95.7	**593**
Q4	95.8	**675**	96.2	**676**
Q5	96.5	**898**	97.5	**911**

Source: EICV4&EICV5

Table 3.5 indicates that nationwide, the population attending the tertiary education continues to grow as it augmented approximately from 3.0% in EICV4 to 3.1% in EICV5 with a 3.3% change.
At the province level, Kigali city continues to have the highest tertiary school attendance (about 8%) however, relative advances can be observed throughout all the other provinces, especially the Western (from 1.5% in EICV4 to 2.0% in EICV5).
With regards to consumption quintiles, the pattern relatively stayed the same as the one observed in 2013/14, EICV5 results reveal that access to university education remains completely skewed to individuals in the wealthiest quintile (Q5) (8.5% from 7.8%) The poorest consumption (Q1) recorded the lowest proportion (0.1%).

Table 3.5: Percentage youth attending an institution of higher learning, by urban/rural, province, age group and sex

	% of population aged 16-30 that attended tertiary education in 2013/14	% of population aged 16-30 that attended tertiary education in 2016/17	%change
	EICV4	EICV5	
All Rwanda	**3.0**	**3.1**	**3.3**
Urban/rural			
Urban	8.5	7.8	-8.2
Rural	1.4	1.6	14.3
Province			
Kigali City	8.6	7.6	-11.6
Southern Province	2.1	2.5	19.0
Western Province	1.5	2.0	33.3
Northern Province	2.4	2.3	-4.2
Eastern Province	2.1	1.7	-19.0
Sex			
Male	3.5	3.5	0.0
Female	2.5	2.8	12.0
Age groups			
16-20	0.2	0.5	150.0
21-25	4.6	5.0	8.7
26-30	4.0	3.8	-5.0
Quintile (Q)			
Q1	0.3	0.1	-66.7
Q2	0.4	0.4	0.0
Q3	0.8	0.5	-37.5
Q4	1.6	2.1	31.3
Q5	7.8	8.5	9.0

Source: EICV4&EICV5

Chapter 4: Information and Communication Technology

This chapter discusses the computer literacy, ICT skills, mobile phone ownership among youth in Rwanda and usage rate of public internet services.

Table 4.1 shows that 13.1% of the population aged 16-30 are computer literate in 2016/2017. The computer literacy among youth increased from 12.4% in 2013/2014 to 13.1% in 2016/2017. Male were reported to be more computer literate (14.8%) compared to female (11.5%). The computer literacy was high in urban areas (28.5%) compared to rural areas (8%). Kigali city had the highest percentage of computer literate youth (26.9%) and wealthier consumption quintiles dominate in computer literacy.

Table 4.1: Computer literacy rate (%) among youth population, by province, urban/rural, sex and consumption quintile (EICV5, EICV4)

		EICV 4	EICV 5
All Rwanda		12.4	13.1
Urban/rural	Urban	30.0	28.5
	Rural	7.4	8.0
Province	Kigali City	27.5	26.9
	Southern	9.8	10.2
	Western	9.3	9.9
	Northern	11.5	11.0
	Eastern	9.1	8.7
Sex	Male	13.9	14.8
	Female	11.1	11.5
Age groups	16-20	8.0	8.2
	21–25	17.3	16.6
	26–30	13.0	15.6
Quintile	Q1	3.3	2.0
	Q2	4.4	3.6
	Q3	6.0	5.5
	Q4	9.4	10.5
	Q5	28.3	30.9

Source: EICV4 & EICV5

Table 4.2 shows that the proportion of youth with ICT skills is higher in Kigali City than in any other province, the proportion of youth with ICT skills increase from the lowest to the wealthiest quintile. The ICT skills is high in urban areas compared to rural areas, and is also high for male compared to female.

Table 4.2: Proportion of Youth with Information and Communications Technology (ICT) skills, by type of skills

EICV5	Copying (Moving) a file or a folder	Using copy and paste	Sending e-mails with attached files	Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet	Connecting and installing new devices	Finding, downloading installing and configuring software	Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	Transferring files between a computer and other devices	Writing a computer program using a specialized programming language	Total Population (000)
All Rwanda	6.3	6.1	4.4	3.8	4.1	2.2	1.5	3.0	3.0	3,165
Urban/rural										
Urban	15.6	15.0	11.5	9.2	10.7	6.0	3.9	8.1	8.1	778
Rural	3.3	3.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.4	2,387
Province										
Kigali City	14.4	13.9	10.0	8.1	9.3	4.5	3.2	6.7	6.7	596
Southern	4.6	4.4	3.4	2.9	3.1	1.8	1.2	2.5	2.5	665
Western	4.2	4.2	3.1	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.0	2.2	2.2	674
Northern	4.8	4.4	2.8	2.9	2.5	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.7	494
Eastern	4.3	4.3	3.1	3.0	3.2	1.7	1.5	2.3	2.3	737
Age-group										
16-20	3.5	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	1,216
21-25	7.8	7.8	5.8	4.7	5.1	3.1	2.1	3.7	3.7	1,003
26-30	8.4	8.1	6.4	5.2	6.0	2.8	2.3	4.9	4.9	947
Sex										
Male	7.8	7.8	5.7	4.6	5.4	2.9	2.1	4.1	4.1	1513
Female	4.9	4.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.1	2.1	2.1	1652
Quintile										
Q1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	459
Q2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	526
Q3	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	593
Q4	4.4	4.2	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.1	676
Q5	16.6	16.1	12.3	10.5	11.7	6.3	4.6	9.0	9.0	911

Source: EICV5

Table 4.3 shows that 47.9% of youth had mobile phone in 2016/17. This proportion increased from 44.4% in 2013/14. In urban areas, about 71% of youth population had mobile phone compared to 40.4% in rural areas. The mobile ownership increase from the lowest quintile (24.1%) to in the highest quintile (73%).

Table 4.3. Mobile Ownership in Youth by province, urban/rural, sex and consumption quintile (EICV5, EICV4)

		EICV 4	EICV 5
All Rwanda		44.4	47.9
Urban/rural	Urban	70.2	71.0
	Rural	36.9	40.4
Province	Kigali City	73.8	74.0
	Southern	35.9	40.6
	Western	36.8	40.3
	Northern	41.5	44.3
	Eastern	42.4	42.8
Sex	Male	51.5	54.2
	Female	37.8	42.2
Age groups	16-20	27.3	31.0
	21–25	53.7	57.7
	26–30	56.5	59.2
Quintile	Q1	20.8	24.1
	Q2	28.7	31.9
	Q3	36.8	39.0
	Q4	47.4	50.8
	Q5	68.0	73.0

Source: EICV4&EICV5

Results in Table 4.4 shows the use of public internet facilities among youth population in Rwanda. At the national level, the usage rate of public internet facilities decreased from 9.4% in 2013/2014 to 5.6% in 2016/2017. In addition about 75.7% never used it at all in 2016/2017, and 18.7% were not aware of the internet services. Youth in Kigali City were most likely to use Internet facilities compared to youth in other provinces. The Public internet use was high in Urban areas (12.2%) compared to Rural areas (3.5%).

Table 4.4: Usage Rate of Public Internet service facilities (EICV5, EICV4)

	EICV4							EICV5						
		Usage Rate							Usage Rate					
	Internet Use	Not at all	Sometimes	Often	Use Regularly	Not aware of the services	Total	Internet Use	Not at all	Sometimes	Often	Use Regularly	Not aware of the services	Total
All Rwanda	9.4	52.6	5.9	2.0	1.5	38.1	100	5.6	75.7	3.8	0.9	1.0	18.7	100
Urban/rural														
Urban	26.9	64.1	14.8	6.6	5.4	9.1	100	12.2	79.8	8.4	2.5	1.3	8.1	100
Rural	4.4	49.2	3.3	0.7	0.4	46.4	100	3.5	74.4	2.2	0.4	0.8	22.2	100
Province														
Kigali City	22.7	69.7	12.6	4.3	5.8	7.6	100	10.8	81.0	6.9	2.4	1.6	8.2	100
Southern	6.2	45.4	3.6	1.3	1.4	48.4	100	5.3	62.0	3.9	0.6	0.8	32.7	100
Western	7.0	52.8	5.0	1.5	0.5	40.2	100	5.0	78.0	3.6	0.5	0.9	17.0	100
Northern	8.8	52.5	5.8	2.2	0.8	38.8	100	3.9	77.5	2.1	0.5	1.2	18.6	100
Eastern	6.7	48.2	4.7	1.7	0.4	45.2	100	3.4	80.5	2.4	0.6	0.5	16.1	100
Age-group														
16-20	9.3	52.0	6.1	2.1	1.1	38.7	100	5.3	74.5	3.5	1.0	0.8	20.2	100
21-25	10.8	53.2	6.6	2.3	1.9	36.0	100	6.4	76.1	4.2	1.0	1.2	17.5	100
26-30	7.9	52.5	4.9	1.5	1.6	39.5	100	5.1	76.9	3.6	0.7	0.9	18.0	100
Sex														
Male	10.2	52.7	6.1	2.4	1.7	37.2	100	6.1	75.5	4.2	0.9	1.0	18.4	100
Female	8.7	52.4	5.7	1.7	1.3	38.9	100	5.1	75.9	3.4	0.9	0.9	19.0	100

Source: EICV4 & EICV5

Chapter 5: Economic activity

This chapter provides information about the distribution of youth by usual economic activity, hours worked by youth, main usual jobs of youth, youth working for wage by economic sectors, youth living below poverty line and youth living in extreme poverty.

5.1 Employment and economic activities

The overall proportion of youth who work was 77.2% where 16% were students. As an individual gets older the chance of getting the work increases in both sexes. More females (2.9%) are domestic workers across all age groups compared to males (1.8%). The percent youth who worked decreased from 79.1% in 2013/14 to 77.2% in 2016/17 as shown in table 5.1.

Table 5. 1*:* Distribution of youth by usual economic activity status (EICV5, EICV4)

EICV5	Usual Economic activity by sex and age group (years)								
	16-20		21-25		26-30		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Worker	55.5	55.5	79.3	81.4	93.9	92.0	76.8	77.6	77.2
Seeking work	0.9	2.1	2.9	4.2	1.8	4.0	1.9	3.5	2.7
Student	36.6	34.6	15.0	10.5	3.0	1.6	17.7	14.4	16.0
Domestic	4.3	5.3	1.1	2.8	0.3	1.1	1.8	2.9	2.4
Disability	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Usually active	56.3	57.6	82.2	85.6	95.7	96.0	78.6	81.1	79.9
Usually Inactive	43.7	42.4	17.8	14.4	4.3	4.0	21.4	18.9	20.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: EICV5

EICV4	Usual Economic activity by sex and age								
	16-20		21-25		26-30		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Worker	60.9	58.4	81.1	80.2	95.3	93.5	79.7	78.5	79.1
Seeking work	0.8	0.4	1.0	2.3	0.9	2.1	0.9	1.7	1.3
Student	33.6	35.6	16.3	14.0	2.6	1.7	17.0	16.0	16.5
Domestic	1.9	2.7	0.4	2.3	0.1	1.9	0.8	2.3	1.5
Disability	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
Other	2.4	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Usually	61.7	58.9	82.1	82.4	96.3	95.6	80.6	80.1	80.4
Inactive	38.2	41.0	17.7	17.4	3.6	4.3	19.2	19.8	19.5
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: EICV4

Table 5.2 shows that the proportion of female seeking work (3.5%) was higher compared to male (1.9%) in Rwanda. The rate of young people whose main activity was domestic duties is significantly higher for females (2.9%) compared to male (1.8%) across all the provinces.

Table 5. 2*:* Distribution of youth by usual economic activity status, according to sex and province (EICV5, EICV4)

EICV5	Usual Economic activity by sex and Province												
	Kigali city		Southern Province		Western Province		Northern Province		Eastern Province		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
Worker	70.4	66.5	76.0	78.0	78.1	81.8	78.2	81.2	80.5	79.8	76.8	77.6	77.2
Seeking work	5.5	11.7	1.0	2.3	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.9	1.9	3.5	2.7
Student	21.7	15.9	18.0	14.7	16.8	12.1	17.5	14.6	15.2	14.9	17.7	14.4	16.0
Domestic	1.8	4.1	2.6	3.5	1.5	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	3.0	1.8	2.9	2.4
Disability	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.7
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Usually	75.9	78.2	77.1	80.3	79.6	83.3	79.1	83.0	81.2	80.6	78.6	81.1	79.9
Inactive	24.1	21.8	22.9	19.7	20.4	16.6	20.9	17.0	18.8	19.4	21.4	18.9	20.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: EICV5

EICV4	Usual Economic activity by sex and Province												
	Kigali City		Southern Province		Western Province		Northern Province		Eastern Province		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
Worker	72.2	62.9	77.2	77.0	81.5	84.0	85.1	86.2	81.5	79.0	79.7	78.5	79.1
Seeking work	3.3	6.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.3
Student	21.9	20.1	19.3	19.1	15.3	12.6	12.6	11.2	16.3	17.3	17.0	16.0	16.5
Domestic	1.0	7.8	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.8	2.3	1.5
Disability	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7
Other	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.8
Not Stated	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Usually	75.5	69.5	77.5	77.6	82.1	85.2	85.4	86.7	82.0	79.7	80.6	80.1	80.4
Inactive	24.1	30.2	22.4	22.3	17.7	14.7	14.6	13.2	17.9	20.2	19.2	19.8	19.5
Not Stated	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: EICV4

Table 5.3 indicates that median hours worked by Rwandan youth are 30 hours per week. The mean is as slightly high as 35 hours. Results reveal that males work more hours than females across all age groups. The mean hours worked increased from 33.2 hours in 2013/14 to 35.0 hours in 2016/17.

Table 5. 3*:* Median and mean hours worked in all jobs in the last seven days, by sex and age group (EICV5, EICV4).

Age group	Hours	EICV4			EICV5		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
16-20	Mean	31.2	29.3	30.3	31.8	31.8	31.8
	Median	27	24	25	27	25	26
21-25	Mean	38.1	28.5	33.3	39.8	30.8	34.9
	Median	35	25	30	36	25	30
26-30	Mean	40.3	29.2	34.6	41.4	31.9	36.6
	Median	36	28	30	38	29	32
All 16-30	Mean	37.5	29	33.2	38.7	31.5	35
	Median	35	25	30	35	27	30

Source: EICV5&EICV4

Table 5.4 shows that 58.4% of Rwandan aged 16-30 years work less than 35 hours per week in 2016/17 from 60.7 in 2013/14, 13.2% of youths work less than 10 hours per week and 22.2 % work more than 51 hours per week in 2016/17.

Table 5. 4*:* Hours worked in last seven days by age group (EICV5, EICV4)

Hours	EICV4				EICV5			
	16-20	21-25	26-30	All 16-30	16-20	21-25	26-30	All 16-30
1 to 5 Hours	7.3	4.8	3.6	4.8	8.8	4.4	3	4.7
6 to 10 Hours	12.9	8.7	7.9	9.2	11.8	8.8	6.6	8.5
11 to 15 Hours	10.6	9.1	7.3	8.6	10.9	9.6	8	9.2
16 to 20 Hours	10.4	10.5	9.5	10	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.5
21 to 25 Hours	9.8	10	10.6	10.2	8.3	10.9	9.1	9.5
26 to 30 Hours	10.8	11.7	12	11.6	10	10.4	12.3	11.1
31 to 35 Hours	5.2	6.3	6.8	6.3	5	5.5	6.6	5.9
36 to 40 Hours	8	9.3	10.3	9.5	5.2	8.1	10.3	8.4
41 to 45 Hours	4	4.9	6.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	6.5	5.8
46 to 50 Hours	4.1	5.2	6.7	5.6	3.8	5.1	5.8	5.1
51+ Hours	17	19.4	19.3	18.8	20.9	22.6	22.5	22.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV5&EICV4

Table 5.5 indicates that about 45% of young people in Rwanda are independent farmers as their main job, 28.1% are wage non-farm workers, 16.3% have wage farm jobs and about 9.3% are independent non-farmers. The main pattern is an increase in the number of males in wage farming activities, from 9.8% for 16-20 years category to just 16.9% for 26 - 30 years category. But there are more female independent farmers compared to males across all age groups.

Table 5. 5: Main usual jobs of youth aged 16 to 30 years by age group (EICV5, EICV4)

	16-20		21-25		26-30		Total		
Work status: EICV5	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Wage Farm	9.8	12.7	15.5	17.3	16.9	20.5	14.8	17.7	16.3
Wage Non farm	30.9	22.4	40.0	18.6	41.5	16.7	38.5	18.6	28.1
Independent farmer	52.6	59.3	33.9	54.2	28.3	49.4	35.8	53.2	45
Independent non farmer	5.3	3.6	9.7	7.5	13.2	11.6	10.2	8.4	9.3
Unpaid non farmer	1.4	2.0	0.9	2.4	0.1	1.7	0.7	2.0	1.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number of working youth	**271**	**272**	**387**	**459**	**503**	**551**	**1161**	**1282**	**2443**

Source: EICV5

	16-20		21-25		26-30		Total		
Work status: EICV4	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Wage Farm	13.9	9.9	13.4	12.0	12.0	12.8	13.0	11.9	12.4
Wage Non farm	27.6	20.6	34.2	15.1	36.7	12.8	33.6	15.3	24.2
Independent farmer	51.7	64.2	39.7	63.3	36.3	62.7	41.2	63.2	52.5
Independent non farmer	5.5	4.1	11.6	7.6	14.7	10.3	11.4	8.0	9.7
Unpaid non farmer	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.9	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number of working youth	288	286	420	451	499	549	1206	1286	2492

Source: EICV4

Results in Table 5.6 indicates that Kigali City has a high number of youth, both males (77.3%) and females (59.8%) in wage non farm jobs in 2016/17 and there are remarkable differences between provinces. Generally, there are more males (38.5%) than females (18.6%) in wage non farm jobs. Overall, the youth in non farm jobs increased from 24.2% in 2013/14 to 28.1% in 2016/17.

Table 5. 6*:* Main usual jobs of youth aged 16-30 years by province (EICV5, EICV4)

	Kigali city		South		West		North		East		Total		
Work status: EICV5	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**All**
Wage Farm	2.1	7.1	13.8	12.8	19.6	22.3	16.9	18.6	19.2	24.1	14.8	17.7	16.3
Wage Non farm	77.3	59.8	31.8	14.3	30.5	10.3	29.8	8.3	29.4	9.7	38.5	18.6	28.1
Independent farmer	3.9	9.8	46.1	66.5	40.6	56.4	43.8	64.8	40.3	60.0	35.8	53.2	45.0
Independent non farmer	15.7	18.0	7.8	5.2	8.4	9.1	9.0	7.4	10.7	4.9	10.2	8.4	9.3
Unpaid non farmer	1.1	5.3	0.5	1.2	0.8	2.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.7	2.0	1.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

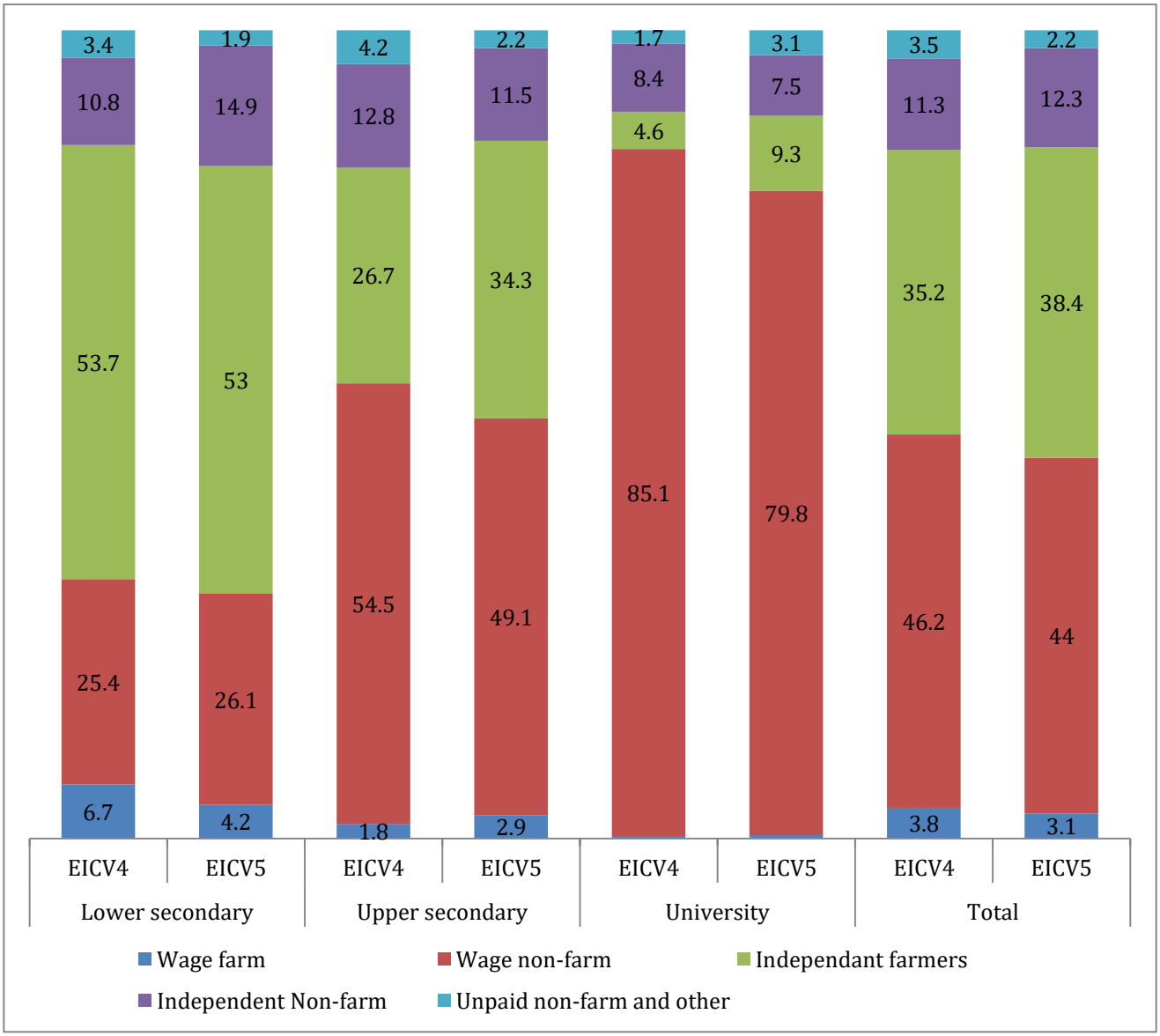
Source: EICV5

	Kigali city		South		West		North		East		Total		
Work status: EICV4	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
Wage Farm	2.5	3.0	13.9	10.9	14.7	14.6	14.2	14.4	15.4	12.6	13.0	11.9	12.4
Wage Non farm	71.7	55.5	30.4	12.8	30.4	9.2	27.8	8.0	23.2	9.2	33.6	15.3	24.2
Independent farmer	6.3	14.4	46.0	70.1	44.4	66.6	48.6	72.3	47.7	71.8	41.2	63.2	52.5
Independent non farmer	18.8	22.9	8.9	5.0	9.4	8.2	9.2	4.8	12.8	5.2	11.4	8.0	9.7
Unpaid non farmer	0.7	4.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4

Results in Figure 5.1 shows the type of jobs young graduates are transited to after their studies. The majority of lower secondary (53%) and upper secondary (34.3%) of young graduates are independent farmers while the majority of university young graduates (79.8%) work in paid nonfarm jobs. The pattern is the same in EICV4. Overall, as the level of education increases the youth involved in wage non farm jobs increases considerably.

Figure 5. 1: Distribution of skilled young workers (16-30) having education beyond primary by job type (EICV5, EICV4)



Source: EICV4&EICV5

Table 5.7 presents the distribution of working youth per institutional sector. Among the youth working in waged employment, the majority (97.6%) work in the private sector and 2% in the public sector. The youth employed in private sector increased from 93% in 2013/14 to 97.6% in 2016/17.

Table 5. 7: The percentage of youth working for wage by economic sectors, sex and age group (EICV5, EICV4)

EICV5	16-20		21-25		26-30		Total		
Institutional sector	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.9	4.5	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.0
Private	99.6	99.5	98.4	98.7	95	96.7	97.2	98.0	97.6
NGO	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Others	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV5

EICV4	16-20		21-25		26-30		Total		
Institutional sector	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Public	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.0	5.2	2.9	2.7	1.6	2.2
Private	90.8	88.5	93.9	93.8	93.1	95.2	92.8	93.2	93.0
NGO	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Others	8.7	11.3	4.3	4.7	1.2	1.3	4.1	4.7	4.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV4

Table 5.8 indicates that 62.2% of young people work in agriculture, forestry and fishing as their main job. For males, this proportion decreases for older age groups from 64.5% (16–20 years old) to 46.5% (26–30 years old). This pattern reverses for female as the proportion increases in older age groups from 52.2% (16–20 years old) to 62.2% (26–30 years old). According to EICV5, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is the second main source of employment (10.2%) after agriculture, forestry and fishing for both males and females.

Table 5. 8: Industry of main job by sex and by age group (EICV5, EICV4)

EICV5	Male				Female				Total
	16-20	21-25	26-30	Total	16-20	21-25	26-30	Total	
A: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	64.5	51.0	46.5	52.2	52.2	71.2	62.2	71.2	62.2
B: Mining and Quarrying	1.8	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.2
C: Manufacturing	0.8	2.9	3.4	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.2
D: Electricity, Gas and Air Conditioning Supply	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
E: Water Supply, Gas, and Remediation Services	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
F: Construction	5.5	9.1	10.6	8.9	8.9	1.7	5.1	1.7	5.1
G: Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	7.0	10.4	11.2	9.9	9.9	10.5	10.3	10.6	10.2
H: Transportation and Storage	3.4	6.3	7.7	6.2	6.2	0.2	3.1	0.2	3.1
I: Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
J: Information and Communication	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
K: Financial and Insurance Activities	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
L: Real Estate Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
M: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
N: Administrative and Support Service Activities	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
O: Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	0.2	0.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6
P: Education	0.1	0.6	3.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5
Q: Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
R: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
S: Other Service Activities	0.9	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.4
T: Activities of Households as Employers, Undifferentiated Goods- and Service-Producing	14.4	9.1	4.5	8.4	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.9	8.7

EICV5	Male				Female				Total
	16-20	21-25	26-30	Total	16-20	21-25	26-30	Total	
Activities									
U: Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: EICV5

EICV4	Male				Female				Total
	16-20	21-25	26-30	Total	16-20	21-25	26-30	Total	
A: Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	65.4	53.9	48.8	54.5	73.7	75.2	75.5	75	65.1
B: Mining and Quarrying	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.3
C: Manufacturing	1.4	2.7	3.4	2.7	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.0
D: Electricity, Gas and Air Conditioning Supply	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
E: Water Supply, Gas, and Remediation Services	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
F: Construction	5.4	8.9	8.8	8.0	2.5	1.8	1.1	1.7	4.7
G: Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	8.0	12.0	12.1	11.1	5.6	8.6	10.3	8.7	9.8
H: Transportation and Storage	2.0	6.3	7.0	5.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.8
I: Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
J: Information and Communication	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
K: Financial and Insurance Activities	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
L: Real Estate Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
M: Professional, Scientific, and Technical Activities	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
N: Administrative and Support Service Activities	0.2	0.8	1.8	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8
O: Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
P: Education	0.2	0.9	3.6	1.8	0.1	1.0	2.3	1.3	1.6
Q: Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.6
R: Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
S: Other Service Activities	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.8	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5
T: Activities of Households as Employers,	12.8	7.1	2.3	6.5	15.5	6.6	2.0	6.6	6.6

EICV4	Male				Female				Total
	16-20	21-25	26-30	Total	16-20	21-25	26-30	Total	
Undifferentiated Goods- and Service-Producing Activities									
U: Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100

Source: EICV4

Table 5.9 shows that 35.2% of youth work in elementary occupations and 12 % in services and sales workers. Results also indicate that 45.4 % of youth are skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers. This number decreased from 50.3% reported by EICV4 (2013/14).

Table 5. 9*:* Distribution (%) of usually employed youth (16-30) by occupation group of main usual jobs, according to urban/rural and sex (EICV5, EICV4)

EICV5	All Rwanda	Urban/Rural		Sex	
Occupation group of main usual job (ISCO 1 digit)		**Urban**	**Rural**	**Male**	**Female**
Managers	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0
Professionals	2.5	5.2	1.8	3.1	2.00
Technical and associate professionals	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.1
Clerical support workers	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.8
Services and sales workers	12.0	27.4	7.8	12.9	11.1
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	45.4	11.1	54.7	36.4	53.6
Craft and related trades workers	2.5	5.8	1.6	3.7	1.4
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1.2	2.7	0.7	2.2	0.2
Elementary occupations	35.2	43.7	32.9	40.2	30.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Usual employed(000s)	**2443**	**519**	**1925**	**1161**	**1282**

Source: EICV5

EICV4	All Rwanda	Urban/Rural		Sex	
Occupation group of main usual job (ISCO 1 digit)		Urban	Rural	Male	Female
Managers	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1
Professionals	2.4	7.0	1.4	2.9	2.0
Technical and associate professionals	0.6	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.4
Clerical support workers	0.6	2.4	0.1	0.6	0.5
Services and sales workers	11.2	25.6	7.8	11.0	11.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	50.3	13.1	58.9	42.1	57.9
Craft and related trades workers	3.7	7.3	2.8	5.4	2.1
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1.4	3.5	0.9	2.6	0.3
Elementary occupations	29.4	38.0	27.4	34.1	25.0
Other	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Usual employed (000s)	**2492**	**469**	**2,023**	**1,206**	**1,286**

Source: EICV4

5.2 Poverty in Rwanda

Poverty in Rwanda is measured by household consumption per adult equivalent member. The value of consumption is measured at the household level, and divided by the number of people in the household (with an adjustment for children). As it is done in most countries, a line is set based on what is considered to be required for a basic minimum level of consumption and below this line people are considered to be in poverty. The poverty line in Rwanda is RWF 159,375 per adult equivalent per year (in January 2014 prices), that is the share of the population that cannot afford to buy a basic basket of goods (food and nonfood). While food poverty line is RWF 105,064 per adult equivalent per year (January 2014 prices).

Overall, the results in Table 5.10 shows that about 29.5% of young people live in households that are below poverty line, which is slightly below the national average for all ages (38.2%). In all age groups, females are more likely to be poorer than males. Overall, the proportion of young people below the poverty line decreased from 30% in 2013/14 to 29.6% in 2016/17.

Table 5.10*:* Proportion of young people below poverty line (EICV5, EICV4)

Below Poverty line								
Age group (years)	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Overall	Total Population (000s)	Male	Female	Overall	Total Population (000s)
16-20	36.2	35.2	35.7	1,215	34.8	33.9	34.4	1,216
21-25	24.8	26.4	25.6	1,018	23.8	27.7	25.9	1,003
26-30	22.8	31.2	27.3	919	22.6	31.5	27.3	947
Total (16-30)	28.7	31.2	30.0	3,151	27.8	31.2	29.6	3,165

Source: EICV5& EICV4

People who cannot afford buying minimum basket of food needed to be healthy are considered to be extremely poor. The rate of extreme poverty among youth (16-30) is 11.3% compared to the 16% at the national level for all ages. It is clear in Table 5.11, that more females were extremely poor (12%) compared to males (10.4%) in 2016/17.

The youth in extreme poverty increased slightly from 11.2% to 11.3% between the two EICVs.

Table 5. 11: Proportion of young people in extreme poverty (EICV5, EICV4)

Extreme Poverty								
Age group(years)	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	Female	Overall	Total Population (000s)	Male	Female	Overall	Total Population (000s)
16-20	14.4	14.4	14.4	1,215	14.6	14.0	14.3	1,216
21-25	8.5	9.0	8.7	1,018	8.4	10.1	9.3	1,003
26-30	7.4	11.8	9.7	919	7.0	11.6	9.5	947
Total (16-30)	10.5	11.9	11.2	3,151	10.4	12.0	11.3	3,165

Source: EICV5& EICV4

Chapter 6: Migration

Internal migration between districts is critical for labour force market as it allows people to go where jobs are and seek out best opportunities. Table 6.1 shows that 22.2% of young people migrated internally and outside the country during the five years preceded the survey. Migration has increased over time. In EICV4 the percentage of migrating youth in the preceding five years was estimated at 19.8% of the total youth population. Kigali City had the highest percentage (50.9%) of youth who migrated there in the last five years, followed by Eastern Province (20.5%). In 21-25 years age group, more female migrated internally and outside compared to males, while this is the opposite for males between 26-30 years.

Table 6. 1: Percentage (%) of youth population migrating (internal and outside the country) in the preceding five years (EICV5, EICV4)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Total youth population (000s)**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Total youth population (000s)**
All Rwanda	19.7	20.0	19.8	3,151	21.1	23.1	22.2	3,165
Urban/Rural								
Urban	40.0	41.9	41.0	704	40.2	48.4	44.4	778
Rural	13.9	13.6	13.7	2,448	14.8	15	14.9	2,387
Province								
Kigali City	45.1	48.5	46.9	474	48.0	53.5	50.9	596
Southern	15.5	17.6	16.6	668	14.7	19.1	17.0	665
Western	11.4	10.3	10.8	715	13.4	11.7	12.5	674
Northern	9.5	9.1	9.3	494	10.0	10.3	10.2	494
Eastern	21.6	20.7	21.1	800	19.7	21.3	20.5	737
Age group								
16-20	14.7	18.0	16.4	1,215	15.1	19.2	17.2	1,216
21-25	23.5	22.7	23.1	1,018	23.8	26.4	25.2	1,003
26-30	22.1	19.6	20.7	919	26.4	24.3	25.3	947

Source: EICV4&EICV5

The percentage of youth population migrating internally in the preceding five years increased from 18.8% in EICV4 to 21.3% in EICV5. Urban areas had the highest percentage (43.3%) of youth who migrated there in the last five years compared to rural areas (14.1%) as shown in table 6.2.

Table 6. 2*:* Percentage (%) of youth population migrating internally in the preceding five years (EICV5, EICV4)

	EICV4				EICV5			
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Total youth population (000s)**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Total youth population (000s)**
All Rwanda	18.4	19.1	18.8	3,151	20.1	22.4	21.3	3,165
Urban/Rural								
Urban	38.1	40.1	39.1	704	38.9	47.4	43.3	778
Rural	12.8	13.0	12.9	2,448	13.8	14.4	14.1	2,387
Province								
Kigali City	43.5	46.6	45.1	474	46.9	52.7	49.9	596
Southern	14.8	17.2	16.0	668	13.9	18.8	16.4	665
Western	10.6	9.5	10.0	715	11.9	10.7	11.2	674
Northern	8.3	8.6	8.4	494	8.5	9.5	9.0	494
Eastern	19.7	19.5	19.6	800	19.0	20.7	19.9	737
Age group								
16-20	13.6	17.3	15.5	1,215	14.3	18.7	16.6	1,216
21-25	22.5	21.6	22.0	1,018	23.0	25.5	24.3	1,003
26-30	20.4	18.7	19.5	919	24.6	23.5	24.0	947

Source: EICV4& EICV5

Table 6.3 presents the respondent's reasons for migrating internally or outside Rwanda. The most commonly cited reasons are related to family (33.5%) and work (51.2%). Family reasons were more predominant among migrants living in rural areas (40.9%), whereas employment reasons were more predominant among migrants living in urban areas (57.5%). Males are more likely to migrate for employment reasons (63.2%), while females are more likely to migrate for family reasons (43.5%). At the national level around 1.1% of internal migrants stated 'lack of land' as their main reason for migrating.
Work related migration increased among youth in Rwanda from 43% in 2013/14 to 51.2% in 2016/17, while migration due to family reasons decreased considerably from 43.1% down to 33.5% during the same period.

Table 6. 3*:* Distribution (%) of youth population migrating internally in the last five years by primary reason for moving, according to province, urban/rural and sex (EICV5, EICV4)

EICV5	Work	Family	Studies	Disasters	Lack of Land	Return home	Other	Total	Persons migrating internally in last 5 years (000s)
All Rwanda	**51.2**	**33.5**	**7.9**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**6.0**	**100**	**673**
Urban/Rural									
Urban	57.5	26.2	11.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	4.1	100	337
Rural	44.9	40.9	4.0	0.2	1.9	0.2	7.9	100	336
Province									
Kigali City	58.3	27.7	10.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.5	100	297
Southern	52.9	32.4	6.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	7.0	100	109
Western	55.6	26.7	6.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	10.0	100	76
Northern	39.2	44.7	7.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	6.8	100	45
Eastern	36.7	46.4	5.3	0.5	3.0	0.0	8.0	100	146
Sex									
Male	63.2	21.4	8.0	0.2	1.4	0.2	5.6	100	303
Female	41.3	43.5	7.9	0.1	0.8	0.0	6.4	100	370
Youth population									
16-20	47.8	39.5	8.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.6	100	201
21-25	49.8	33.5	9.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	5.8	100	244
26-30	55.6	28.3	5.4	0.1	2.1	0.1	8.4	100	228

Source: EICV5

EICV4	Work	Family	Studies	Disasters	Lack of Land	Return home	Other	Total	Persons migrating internally in last 5 years (000s)
All Rwanda	**43.9**	**43.1**	**6.6**	**0.1**	**2.5**	**0.5**	**3.4**	**100**	**591**
Urban/Rural									
Urban	56.1	33.0	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	100	276
Rural	33.2	51.8	4.3	0.1	4.4	0.9	5.3	100	316
Province									
Kigali City	56.4	33.2	8.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	100	214
Southern	43.0	45.0	6.3	0.1	0.4	1.3	3.9	100	107
Western	44.1	42.8	5.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	7.0	100	72
Northern	42.2	45.3	7.4	0.6	0.0	1.2	3.3	100	42
Eastern	27.7	54.6	4.2	0.0	8.6	0.5	4.3	100	157
Sex									
Male	54.4	30.4	7.8	0.2	3.0	0.4	3.9	100	279
Female	34.5	54.3	5.6	0.0	2.0	0.6	2.9	100	313
Youth population									
16-20	43.6	47.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	100	188
21-25	41.7	44.2	7.8	0.0	2.0	0.5	3.8	100	224
26-30	46.9	37.5	4.4	0.3	5.7	0.4	4.8	100	179

Source: EICV4

Annex A: District disaggregation tables for youth population, EICV5

Table A. 1: Youth population by district (EICV5, EICV4) (%)

EICV5					
District	**16-20**	**21-25**	**26-30**	**Non-youth**	**Total population**
All Rwanda	**10.2**	**8.4**	**8.0**	**73.4**	**11,893,443**
Nyarugenge	11.6	11.7	11.9	64.8	318,538
Gasabo	11.2	12.7	12.9	63.2	898,764
Kicukiro	11.8	13.4	11.8	63.0	413,355
Nyanza	9.3	6.6	6.6	77.6	328,430
Gisagara	9.8	7.5	7.0	75.6	348,558
Nyaruguru	10.7	7.4	5.7	76.1	298,994
Huye	9.2	8.1	6.9	75.9	347,843
Nyamagabe	10.8	8.2	5.7	75.3	345,229
Ruhango	9.0	6.7	6.7	77.6	313,471
Muhanga	9.7	8.1	8.4	73.8	343,536
Kamonyi	10.1	8.0	7.3	74.6	412,470
Karongi	9.5	7.8	6.3	76.5	363,746
Rutsiro	10.1	8.6	6.9	74.5	335,688
Rubavu	11.5	9.1	7.5	71.9	444,672
Nyabihu	10.3	7.7	7.9	74.1	306,153
Ngororero	10.2	7.6	6.4	75.8	369,299
Rusizi	10.1	6.7	7.1	76.1	476,465
Nyamasheke	10.2	8.2	6.2	75.5	389,179
Rulindo	10.7	8.8	7.8	72.7	327,482
Gakenke	10.0	5.9	7.8	76.3	359,477
Musanze	9.6	8.9	9.3	72.1	410,053
Burera	10.9	8.8	8.6	71.7	349,399
Gicumbi	11.2	8.3	7.2	73.2	394,787
Rwamagana	10.1	8.4	8.1	73.4	369,425
Nyagatare	10.2	8.0	7.9	73.9	603,607
Gatsibo	10.1	7.7	7.1	75.1	490,626
Kayonza	9.7	7.1	7.3	75.9	376,903
Kirehe	10.2	6.9	6.9	76.0	389,682
Ngoma	8.6	7.3	7.1	77.0	355,704
Bugesera	8.4	6.8	7.3	77.5	411,912

Source: EICV5

EICV4					
Age Group	**16-20year**	**21-25year**	**26-30year**	**Non-Youth**	**Total Population**
All Rwanda	**10.6**	**8.9**	**8.0**	**72.4**	**11,423,769**
Nyarugenge	13.3	12.3	11.5	62.9	325,228
Gasabo	12.0	12.3	11.4	64.3	645,251
Kicukiro	11.8	12.8	11.1	64.4	347,485
Nyanza	10.1	8.1	7.6	74.2	344,521
Gisagara	10.2	7.8	6.7	75.4	346,184
Nyaruguru	11.9	7.7	5.6	74.9	289,625
Huye	10.2	8.6	7.7	73.5	352,337
Nyamagabe	10.6	7.6	7.2	74.6	335,490
Ruhango	9.2	6.6	7.4	76.8	340,058
Muhanga	9.3	8.6	9.0	73.1	305,447
Kamonyi	10.0	6.8	7.0	76.2	340,216
Karongi	10.7	8.4	7.4	73.5	342,775
Rutsiro	10.6	8.3	8.8	72.3	332,497
Rubavu	11.2	9.2	7.8	71.8	453,271
Nyabihu	10.1	9.5	8.4	72.1	298,123
Ngororero	9.7	7.8	7.3	75.2	361,769
Rusizi	10.8	9.6	6.7	73.0	444,147
Nyamasheke	10.3	9.6	7.3	72.8	410,363
Rulindo	10.2	8.6	6.6	74.7	308,648
Gakenke	10.2	8.5	9.4	72.0	353,585
Musanze	11.6	9.2	9.3	70.0	394,395
Burera	10.3	8.2	7.7	73.8	351,526
Gicumbi	12.3	8.2	6.5	73.1	394,450
Rwamagana	10.3	9.2	6.4	74.1	393,352
Nyagatare	11.9	7.5	7.8	72.8	537,316
Gatsibo	10.8	9.1	7.2	73.0	477,259
Kayonza	10.3	9.4	7.6	72.7	403,631
Kirehe	10.4	9.0	7.9	72.7	383,036
Ngoma	9.1	9.0	8.2	73.8	380,893
Bugesera	8.4	7.7	9.2	74.8	430,894

Source: EICV4

Table A. 2: Youth population by district, Male (EICV5, EICV4) (000s, %)

EICV5					
Age Group	**16-20year**	**21-25year**	**26-30year**	**Non Youth**	**Total Population**
All Rwanda	10.5	8.2	7.8	73.5	5,710,555
Nyarugenge	9.8	11.2	12.0	67.0	158,735
Gasabo	10.8	13.4	12.1	63.7	451,994
Kicukiro	10.2	12.8	10.8	66.2	205,422
Nyanza	11.4	6.3	6.5	75.8	157,613
Gisagara	11.1	7.4	6.3	75.2	162,809
Nyaruguru	10.9	6.9	6.1	76.1	138,660
Huye	10.2	7.6	6.8	75.4	165,472
Nyamagabe	12.1	8.1	5.2	74.6	169,493
Ruhango	9.5	5.9	6.5	78.1	150,620
Muhanga	10.3	8.1	8.6	73.0	163,636
Kamonyi	11.9	7.5	6.4	74.2	200,766
Karongi	9.9	8.1	5.2	76.8	178,408
Rutsiro	9.7	8.5	6.3	75.5	160,637
Rubavu	11.1	9.0	7.7	72.2	214,079
Nyabihu	10.3	6.9	7.9	74.9	146,317
Ngororero	10.3	6.9	6.1	76.6	167,594
Rusizi	10.4	6.4	6.9	76.3	236,490
Nyamasheke	10.9	6.8	6.4	76.0	181,086
Rulindo	11.9	9.2	6.8	72.1	159,519
Gakenke	9.7	6.0	7.4	76.9	173,637
Musanze	10.0	9.5	9.5	71.0	186,088
Burera	12.1	8.8	9.1	70.0	162,936
Gicumbi	10.8	7.1	7.9	74.2	187,470
Rwamagana	10.1	7.9	8.2	73.8	182,267
Nyagatare	11.3	7.2	8.2	73.3	286,822
Gatsibo	9.9	7.6	6.7	75.8	238,675
Kayonza	10.7	7.0	8.1	74.3	179,513
Kirehe	10.0	6.1	6.9	77.1	185,201
Ngoma	8.6	6.8	7.4	77.2	164,360
Bugesera	8.2	6.5	7.3	78.0	194,238

Source: EICV5

EICV4					
Age Group	**16-20year**	**21-25year**	**26-30year**	**Non-Youth**	**Total Population**
All Rwanda	**10.89**	**8.97**	**7.84**	**72.3**	**5,460,597**
Nyarugenge	11.3	12.4	11.8	64.6	165,234
Gasabo	11.9	11.8	11.2	65.2	319,196
Kicukiro	10.3	13.6	10.9	65.2	161,052
Nyanza	12.1	7.7	8.0	72.3	161,585
Gisagara	12.1	7.1	7.3	73.5	162,910
Nyaruguru	13.4	6.8	4.7	75.1	138,706
Huye	11.2	9.8	6.6	72.4	169,085
Nyamagabe	11.1	7.4	7.7	73.9	157,222
Ruhango	9.8	6.7	7.2	76.3	164,093
Muhanga	10.6	8.7	8.8	71.9	143,789
Kamonyi	10.1	7.0	6.9	76.1	161,299
Karongi	10.4	8.9	6.4	74.4	162,463
Rutsiro	10.7	8.8	7.6	72.9	156,645
Rubavu	11.0	9.4	6.9	72.7	217,493
Nyabihu	9.4	9.2	8.4	73.1	142,370
Ngororero	9.1	7.0	6.7	77.2	171,763
Rusizi	11.4	9.5	7.0	72.1	209,856
Nyamasheke	11.1	8.6	6.2	74.2	186,653
Rulindo	10.5	8.4	7.0	74.2	145,674
Gakenke	9.6	8.5	9.1	72.9	170,348
Musanze	11.9	10.2	9.2	68.7	184,419
Burera	11.1	7.9	7.8	73.3	170,420
Gicumbi	12.4	9.0	6.0	72.6	190,691
Rwamagana	8.4	9.9	6.2	75.6	179,626
Nyagatare	13.5	8.8	7.8	69.9	260,641
Gatsibo	10.6	8.5	7.7	73.2	234,856
Kayonza	10.3	10.0	8.1	71.6	198,570
Kirehe	11.0	9.5	7.8	71.7	186,914
Ngoma	9.7	8.3	7.4	74.6	181,193
Bugesera	9.3	7.2	8.5	75.0	205,832

Source: EICV4

Table A. 3: Youth population by district, Female (EICV5, EICV4) (000s, %)

EICV5					
Age Group	**16-20year**	**21-25year**	**26-30year**	**Non-Youth**	**Total Population**
All Rwanda	10.0	8.7	8.1	73.3	6,182,888
Nyarugenge	13.3	12.2	11.8	62.7	159,803
Gasabo	11.7	12.0	13.6	62.7	446,770
Kicukiro	13.3	13.9	12.8	60.0	207,933
Nyanza	7.3	6.9	6.6	79.3	170,817
Gisagara	8.8	7.6	7.7	76.0	185,749
Nyaruguru	10.6	7.9	5.4	76.2	160,334
Huye	8.3	8.5	7.0	76.3	182,371
Nyamagabe	9.5	8.4	6.3	75.9	175,736
Ruhango	8.5	7.5	6.9	77.1	162,852
Muhanga	9.2	8.1	8.3	74.5	179,900
Kamonyi	8.4	8.6	8.2	74.9	211,704
Karongi	9.1	7.4	7.3	76.1	185,338
Rutsiro	10.4	8.6	7.5	73.5	175,051
Rubavu	11.9	9.2	7.3	71.6	230,593
Nyabihu	10.3	8.4	7.9	73.4	159,835
Ngororero	10.2	8.1	6.7	75.1	201,706
Rusizi	9.7	7.1	7.2	76.0	239,975
Nyamasheke	9.6	9.4	6.0	75.1	208,093
Rulindo	9.5	8.4	8.9	73.3	167,963
Gakenke	10.3	5.9	8.1	75.7	185,841
Musanze	9.3	8.5	9.2	73.0	223,965
Burera	9.8	8.9	8.1	73.2	186,462
Gicumbi	11.6	9.4	6.6	72.4	207,317
Rwamagana	10.2	8.9	7.9	73.0	187,158
Nyagatare	9.2	8.8	7.7	74.3	316,785
Gatsibo	10.3	7.7	7.5	74.5	251,950
Kayonza	8.9	7.1	6.5	77.5	197,390
Kirehe	10.4	7.7	6.9	75.0	204,482
Ngoma	8.6	7.7	6.9	76.8	191,343
Bugesera	8.6	7.1	7.2	77.1	217,674

Source: EICV5

EICV4					
Age Group	**16-20year**	**21-25year**	**26-30year**	**Non-Youth**	**Total Population**
All Rwanda	10.4	8.9	8.2	72.5	5,963,172
Nyarugenge	15.4	12.2	11.2	61.2	159,994
Gasabo	12.1	12.8	11.6	63.5	326,054
Kicukiro	13.0	12.0	11.2	63.8	186,433

EICV4					
Age Group	**16-20year**	**21-25year**	**26-30year**	**Non-Youth**	**Total Population**
Nyanza	8.4	8.4	7.3	75.9	182,936
Gisagara	8.4	8.4	6.1	77.1	183,275
Nyaruguru	10.5	8.5	6.3	74.7	150,919
Huye	9.3	7.6	8.7	74.4	183,251
Nyamagabe	10.2	7.8	6.8	75.3	178,268
Ruhango	8.6	6.5	7.7	77.2	175,965
Muhanga	8.2	8.5	9.1	74.2	161,658
Kamonyi	9.9	6.7	7.1	76.3	178,917
Karongi	11.1	7.9	8.4	72.7	180,313
Rutsiro	10.5	7.9	9.9	71.8	175,852
Rubavu	11.4	9.0	8.6	70.9	235,778
Nyabihu	10.7	9.7	8.3	71.3	155,754
Ngororero	10.3	8.5	7.9	73.4	190,006
Rusizi	10.2	9.6	6.4	73.7	234,290
Nyamasheke	9.7	10.4	8.2	71.7	223,710
Rulindo	9.9	8.8	6.2	75.1	162,973
Gakenke	10.8	8.4	9.6	71.2	183,237
Musanze	11.4	8.3	9.3	71.1	209,976
Burera	9.6	8.6	7.6	74.2	181,106
Gicumbi	12.1	7.4	7.0	73.5	203,759
Rwamagana	11.9	8.6	6.6	72.8	213,726
Nyagatare	10.3	6.3	7.9	75.5	276,675
Gatsibo	10.9	9.6	6.7	72.8	242,403
Kayonza	10.3	8.9	7.1	73.8	205,062
Kirehe	9.8	8.6	7.9	73.7	196,122
Ngoma	8.5	9.6	8.8	73.1	199,700
Bugesera	7.6	8.1	9.8	74.6	225,061

Source: EICV4

Annex B: Confidence Intervals for selected indicators from EICV5 and EICV4

Table B.1: Literacy rate among youth population age 16 to 30 years, by domain

EICV5							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	84.6	0.4	83.9	85.3	0.004	1.68	16,841
Urban/Rural							
Urban	91.5	0.7	90.2	92.9	0.008	2.6	3,768
Rural	82.3	0.4	81.5	83.2	0.005	1.5	13,073
Province							
Kigali City	91.4	0.9	89.5	93.2	0.010	3.6	2,369
Southern	83.5	0.7	82.2	84.8	0.008	1.2	4,083
Western	81.2	0.9	79.4	82.9	0.011	1.8	3,954
Northern	84.9	0.9	83.2	86.6	0.010	1.6	2,808
Eastern	83.1	0.8	81.6	84.6	0.009	1.6	3,627
Age (in years)							
16-20years	85.9	0.6	84.8	87.0	0.007	1.7	6,575
21-25years	87.2	0.5	86.3	88.2	0.006	1.2	5,331
26-30years	80.1	0.7	78.8	81.5	0.009	1.5	4,935
Quintile							
Q1	71.6	1.1	69.5	73.8	0.015	1.5	2,558
Q2	78.8	1.0	77.0	80.7	0.012	1.6	2,884
Q3	83.5	0.7	82.0	84.9	0.009	1.2	3,201
Q4	87.6	0.7	86.3	88.9	0.008	1.5	3,588
Q5	93.0	0.5	92.0	94.0	0.005	1.9	4,610
Districts							
Nyarugenge	94.5	1.1	92.4	96.7	0.012	1.4	752
Gasabo	89.5	1.5	86.6	92.4	0.017	4.1	753
Kicukiro	93.1	1.0	91.1	95.1	0.011	1.3	864
Nyanza	86.9	1.9	83.1	90.7	0.022	1.3	448
Gisagara	76.1	1.8	72.5	79.7	0.024	0.9	499
Nyaruguru	79.3	2.6	74.3	84.3	0.032	1.6	545
Huye	81.3	2.0	77.5	85.2	0.024	1.2	509
Nyamagabe	87.4	1.6	84.2	90.6	0.019	1.1	530
Ruhango	81.8	2.1	77.8	85.9	0.025	1.1	474
Muhanga	84.5	1.7	81.2	87.8	0.020	1.0	546
Kamonyi	88.8	1.6	85.7	92.0	0.018	1.5	532
Karongi	85.3	1.8	81.7	88.8	0.022	1.2	527
Rutsiro	77.9	2.1	73.8	81.9	0.026	1.1	565
Rubavu	78.9	2.7	73.6	84.1	0.034	3.0	626
Nyabihu	79.5	2.1	75.3	83.6	0.027	1.2	564
Ngororero	78.7	2.7	73.4	83.9	0.034	2.1	522

EICV5							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rusizi	80.2	2.2	76.0	84.4	0.027	1.8	594
Nyamasheke	88.4	1.9	84.7	92.1	0.022	1.8	556
Rulindo	86.2	2.1	82.1	90.2	0.024	1.7	555
Gakenke	83.2	1.8	79.7	86.8	0.022	1.1	486
Musanze	85.3	1.7	81.9	88.6	0.020	1.5	605
Burera	83.1	2.5	78.2	88.0	0.030	2.4	587
Gicumbi	86.6	1.6	83.5	89.8	0.019	1.3	575
Rwamagana	89.6	1.7	86.3	92.9	0.019	1.6	531
Nyagatare	83.1	2.0	79.3	87.0	0.024	2.3	571
Gatsibo	78.0	2.1	73.9	82.1	0.027	1.7	540
Kayonza	81.6	2.2	77.4	85.8	0.026	1.5	526
Kirehe	81.7	1.8	78.1	85.3	0.022	1.1	516
Ngoma	83.5	2.2	79.3	87.8	0.026	1.5	477
Bugesera	85.2	1.8	81.8	88.6	0.021	1.2	466

Source: EICV5

EICV4							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	83.5	0.4	82.8	84.2	0.004	1.68	18,068
Urban/Rural							
Urban	91.9	0.6	90.8	93.0	0.006	1.7	3,766
Rural	81.0	0.4	80.2	81.9	0.005	1.6	14,302
Province							
Kigali City	92.7	0.7	91.3	94.0	0.008	2.0	2,241
Southern	81.9	0.8	80.4	83.4	0.009	1.5	4,334
Western	81.0	0.8	79.4	82.7	0.010	1.9	4,332
Northern	84.9	0.8	83.4	86.4	0.009	1.3	3,019
Eastern	80.7	0.8	79.2	82.2	0.010	1.8	4,142
Age (in years)							
16-20years	87.9	0.4	87.1	88.8	0.005	1.3	6,991
21-25years	84.1	0.5	83.1	85.2	0.007	1.3	5,815
26-30years	76.8	0.6	75.6	78.1	0.008	1.2	5,262
Quintile							
Q1	71.8	1.1	69.8	73.9	0.015	1.4	2,591
Q2	79.5	0.8	77.9	81.1	0.010	1.3	3,094
Q3	82.5	0.7	81.0	83.9	0.009	1.3	3,511
Q4	85.6	0.7	84.3	86.9	0.008	1.5	3,858
Q5	90.7	0.5	89.7	91.6	0.005	1.4	5,014

EICV4							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Districts							
Nyarugenge	92.1	1.3	89.6	94.6	0.014	1.6	755
Gasabo	92.9	1.1	90.7	95.1	0.012	2.5	728
Kicukiro	92.8	1.1	90.6	94.9	0.012	1.3	758
Nyanza	81.0	2.6	76.0	86.1	0.032	2.2	558
Gisagara	78.2	1.9	74.4	82.0	0.025	1.1	531
Nyaruguru	78.7	1.9	74.9	82.4	0.024	0.9	588
Huye	82.8	2.3	78.4	87.2	0.027	1.9	568
Nyamagabe	84.3	1.7	81.0	87.6	0.020	1.1	560
Ruhango	81.5	2.2	77.3	85.8	0.026	1.4	495
Muhanga	87.2	1.9	83.5	90.9	0.022	1.5	541
Kamonyi	81.0	2.5	76.0	86.0	0.031	2.0	493
Karongi	84.0	1.5	81.1	86.9	0.018	0.9	589
Rutsiro	77.6	2.4	72.9	82.4	0.031	1.8	609
Rubavu	80.3	2.4	75.6	85.0	0.030	2.7	675
Nyabihu	82.6	2.1	78.6	86.7	0.025	1.4	630
Ngororero	75.3	2.6	70.3	80.4	0.034	1.8	540
Rusizi	85.4	2.1	81.4	89.5	0.024	2.4	666
Nyamasheke	80.8	1.9	77.1	84.6	0.024	1.5	623
Rulindo	88.1	1.6	84.9	91.3	0.019	1.1	551
Gakenke	87.1	1.8	83.6	90.6	0.021	1.6	597
Musanze	83.3	1.8	79.9	86.8	0.021	1.5	669
Burera	80.1	1.9	76.3	83.8	0.024	1.2	603
Gicumbi	86.3	1.5	83.4	89.2	0.017	1.1	599
Rwamagana	87.2	1.9	83.5	90.9	0.022	1.9	559
Nyagatare	82.9	2.1	78.9	86.9	0.025	2.5	627
Gatsibo	80.8	1.9	77.0	84.6	0.024	1.8	582
Kayonza	85.3	1.5	82.4	88.2	0.017	1.1	618
Kirehe	81.1	2.0	77.1	85.1	0.025	1.6	597
Ngoma	63.6	2.5	58.6	68.6	0.040	1.6	597
Bugesera	81.9	1.6	78.8	85.1	0.020	1.1	562

Source: EICV4

Table B.2: Literacy rate for young male population age 16 to 30 years, by domain

EICV5							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	84.2	0.5	83.3	85.1	0.006	1.36	8,039
Urban/Rural							
Urban	92.5	0.8	90.9	94.0	0.009	1.8	1,831
Rural	81.4	0.5	80.4	82.5	0.007	1.2	6,208
Province							
Kigali City	91.9	1.2	89.4	94.3	0.013	3.2	1,117
Southern	81.4	0.9	79.6	83.2	0.011	1.0	1,989
Western	82.2	1.0	80.1	84.2	0.013	1.3	1,853
Northern	83.9	1.2	81.6	86.2	0.014	1.3	1,343
Eastern	82.6	1.0	80.6	84.5	0.012	1.3	1,737
Age (in years)							
16-20years	82.9	0.8	81.3	84.5	0.010	1.6	3,236
21-25years	87.0	0.7	85.5	88.4	0.009	1.2	2,474
26-30years	83.0	0.9	81.2	84.7	0.011	1.3	2,329
Quintile							
Q1	73.3	1.4	70.5	76.1	0.020	1.2	1,152
Q2	77.1	1.3	74.5	79.7	0.017	1.3	1,320
Q3	82.6	1.1	80.5	84.7	0.013	1.2	1,521
Q4	86.1	1.1	84.0	88.2	0.012	1.7	1,773
Q5	92.6	0.6	91.3	93.8	0.007	1.3	2,273
Districts							
Nyarugenge	93.8	1.7	90.4	97.1	0.018	1.4	349
Gasabo	89.9	1.9	86.1	93.6	0.021	3.6	368
Kicukiro	95.1	1.3	92.6	97.6	0.013	1.3	400
Nyanza	82.6	2.8	77.1	88.1	0.034	1.1	232
Gisagara	72.5	2.7	67.3	77.8	0.037	0.8	236
Nyaruguru	79.5	3.0	73.6	85.4	0.038	1.0	255
Huye	78.8	2.5	73.9	83.7	0.032	0.8	249
Nyamagabe	84.6	2.5	79.7	89.6	0.030	1.2	267
Ruhango	80.0	3.4	73.3	86.7	0.043	1.3	221
Muhanga	82.0	2.3	77.5	86.6	0.028	0.9	266
Kamonyi	88.2	1.9	84.5	91.9	0.022	1.0	263
Karongi	83.6	2.7	78.2	89.0	0.033	1.2	255
Rutsiro	77.4	2.7	72.1	82.8	0.035	0.9	260
Rubavu	84.0	2.7	78.7	89.4	0.032	1.8	301
Nyabihu	81.0	2.8	75.5	86.5	0.035	1.0	262
Ngororero	79.3	3.2	73.0	85.5	0.040	1.3	228
Rusizi	81.3	2.4	76.5	86.0	0.030	1.2	293
Nyamasheke	87.4	2.5	82.6	92.2	0.028	1.3	254

EICV5							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rulindo	85.2	3.0	79.4	91.1	0.035	1.7	276
Gakenke	80.2	2.5	75.4	85.1	0.031	0.8	228
Musanze	87.2	2.1	83.0	91.3	0.024	1.2	286
Burera	83.1	2.6	77.9	88.3	0.032	1.3	290
Gicumbi	82.8	2.8	77.3	88.2	0.034	1.4	263
Rwamagana	89.7	2.2	85.3	94.1	0.025	1.4	261
Nyagatare	82.7	2.2	78.5	86.9	0.026	1.3	285
Gatsibo	76.8	2.7	71.5	82.1	0.035	1.3	255
Kayonza	81.1	3.3	74.7	87.4	0.040	1.7	270
Kirehe	81.3	2.4	76.7	85.9	0.029	0.8	234
Ngoma	82.8	2.8	77.4	88.3	0.034	1.1	219
Bugesera	84.9	2.3	80.3	89.5	0.028	1.0	213

Source: EICV5

EICV4							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	83.8	0.5	82.9	84.7	0.005	1.32	8659
Urban/Rural							
Urban	92.6	0.7	91.2	94.0	0.008	1.4	1,793
Rural	81.3	0.5	80.3	82.3	0.006	1.2	6,866
Province							
Kigali City	93.7	1.0	91.7	95.6	0.011	2.1	1,059
Southern	79.7	1.0	77.7	81.6	0.013	1.2	2,128
Western	82.4	1.0	80.5	84.3	0.012	1.2	1,990
Northern	84.9	1.1	82.8	86.9	0.012	1.2	1,460
Eastern	82.1	1.0	80.2	84.0	0.012	1.4	2,022
Age (in years)							
16-20years	85.7	0.7	84.4	87.0	0.008	1.3	3,437
21-25years	85.2	0.7	83.8	86.6	0.008	1.1	2,777
26-30years	79.6	0.8	77.9	81.2	0.011	1.1	2,445
Quintile							
Q1	74.1	1.5	71.2	77.0	0.020	1.3	1,174
Q2	80.9	1.1	78.7	83.1	0.014	1.1	1,420
Q3	82.7	1.0	80.8	84.7	0.012	1.2	1,666
Q4	85.6	0.9	83.9	87.4	0.010	1.2	1,887
Q5	89.1	0.7	87.7	90.4	0.008	1.3	2,512
Districts							
Nyarugenge	92.8	1.7	89.5	96.2	0.018	1.5	366

EICV4							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Gasabo	93.8	1.6	90.6	97.0	0.017	3.0	349
Kicukiro	94.2	1.4	91.4	97.0	0.015	1.2	344
Nyanza	80.3	3.0	74.5	86.1	0.037	1.4	280
Gisagara	76.0	2.6	70.9	81.1	0.034	0.9	272
Nyaruguru	78.7	2.6	73.7	83.8	0.033	0.8	276
Huye	78.4	2.9	72.7	84.2	0.038	1.4	285
Nyamagabe	82.2	2.5	77.3	87.2	0.031	1.0	270
Ruhango	78.9	2.6	73.7	84.0	0.033	0.9	243
Muhanga	84.8	3.0	78.9	90.7	0.036	1.7	267
Kamonyi	78.1	3.2	71.9	84.3	0.041	1.3	235
Karongi	84.2	2.3	79.6	88.7	0.028	1.0	269
Rutsiro	79.9	2.9	74.2	85.6	0.036	1.3	280
Rubavu	85.3	2.3	80.9	89.8	0.027	1.4	314
Nyabihu	82.4	2.3	78.0	86.9	0.027	0.8	291
Ngororero	74.5	3.0	68.6	80.4	0.041	1.1	237
Rusizi	84.9	2.2	80.6	89.2	0.026	1.3	329
Nyamasheke	82.8	2.4	78.1	87.4	0.029	1.1	270
Rulindo	85.9	2.5	81.0	90.7	0.029	1.1	265
Gakenke	85.5	2.5	80.6	90.4	0.029	1.3	279
Musanze	84.6	2.4	80.0	89.3	0.028	1.4	324
Burera	81.6	2.1	77.4	85.8	0.026	0.8	299
Gicumbi	86.7	2.1	82.5	90.9	0.025	1.2	293
Rwamagana	84.9	3.1	78.9	90.9	0.036	1.9	244
Nyagatare	86.1	2.0	82.2	90.1	0.023	1.5	337
Gatsibo	82.3	2.4	77.5	87.0	0.030	1.5	280
Kayonza	85.8	2.1	81.7	89.9	0.024	1.2	317
Kirehe	83.2	2.6	78.2	88.3	0.031	1.5	304
Ngoma	67.1	3.2	60.8	73.4	0.048	1.3	275
Bugesera	81.6	2.5	76.6	86.5	0.031	1.3	265

Source: EICV4

Table B.3: Literacy rate for young female population age 16 to 30 years, by domain

EICV5							
Domain	**Estimate (%)**	**Standard Error**	**95% Confidence Interval**		**CV**	**Design Effect**	**No. of observations**
			Lower	**Upper**			
All Rwanda	85.0	0.5	84.1	85.9	0.006	1.56	8,802
Urban/Rural							
Urban	90.7	1.0	88.7	92.6	0.011	2.6	1,937
Rural	83.2	0.5	82.1	84.2	0.007	1.4	6,865
Province							
Kigali City	90.9	1.2	88.5	93.3	0.013	3.0	1,252
Southern Province	85.5	0.9	83.8	87.2	0.010	1.1	2,094
Western Province	80.3	1.1	78.1	82.5	0.014	1.6	2,101
Northern Province	85.9	1.1	83.7	88.1	0.013	1.4	1,465
Eastern Province	83.5	1.0	81.5	85.5	0.012	1.6	1,890
Age (in years)							
16-20years	88.8	0.7	87.5	90.2	0.008	1.6	3,339
21-25years	87.5	0.7	86.2	88.8	0.008	1.2	2,857
26-30years	77.6	0.9	75.8	79.4	0.012	1.3	2,606
Quintile							
Q1	70.3	1.4	67.5	73.1	0.020	1.3	1,406
Q2	80.3	1.2	77.9	82.7	0.015	1.4	1,564
Q3	84.3	1.1	82.2	86.3	0.013	1.4	1,680
Q4	89.1	0.8	87.5	90.7	0.009	1.3	1,815
Q5	93.4	0.7	92.1	94.8	0.007	2.0	2,337
Districts							
Nyarugenge	95.2	1.2	93.0	97.5	0.012	0.9	403
Gasabo	89.1	2.0	85.2	92.9	0.022	3.6	385
Kicukiro	91.5	1.5	88.4	94.5	0.017	1.4	464
Nyanza	91.5	2.0	87.6	95.5	0.022	1.0	216
Gisagara	79.3	2.7	74.0	84.5	0.034	1.1	263
Nyaruguru	79.1	3.1	73.0	85.3	0.040	1.2	290
Huye	83.7	2.8	78.3	89.2	0.033	1.3	260
Nyamagabe	90.2	2.0	86.3	94.1	0.022	1.0	263
Ruhango	83.4	2.3	78.9	87.9	0.028	0.8	253
Muhanga	86.9	1.8	83.3	90.4	0.021	0.7	280
Kamonyi	89.5	2.3	84.9	94.1	0.026	1.7	269
Karongi	86.8	1.9	83.0	90.6	0.022	0.8	272
Rutsiro	78.2	2.7	73.0	83.4	0.034	1.0	305
Rubavu	74.2	3.6	67.1	81.2	0.048	2.4	325
Nyabihu	78.1	2.7	72.8	83.5	0.035	1.0	302
Ngororero	78.2	3.2	72.0	84.4	0.041	1.6	294
Rusizi	79.2	3.1	73.1	85.4	0.040	1.9	301
Nyamasheke	89.2	2.4	84.5	93.9	0.027	1.7	302

EICV5							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Rulindo	87.1	2.3	82.6	91.5	0.026	1.1	279
Gakenke	85.9	2.5	81.1	90.7	0.029	1.2	258
Musanze	83.6	2.4	78.8	88.4	0.029	1.4	319
Burera	83.1	3.3	76.7	89.5	0.040	2.1	297
Gicumbi	89.9	1.8	86.4	93.4	0.020	1.1	312
Rwamagana	89.5	1.9	85.8	93.2	0.021	1.1	270
Nyagatare	83.5	3.1	77.3	89.6	0.038	3.2	286
Gatsibo	79.0	2.8	73.6	84.4	0.035	1.6	285
Kayonza	82.2	2.4	77.6	86.8	0.029	0.9	256
Kirehe	82.1	2.4	77.4	86.8	0.029	1.1	282
Ngoma	84.1	2.6	79.0	89.2	0.031	1.2	258
Bugesera	85.5	2.4	80.8	90.2	0.028	1.3	253

Source: EICV5

EICV4							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
All Rwanda	83.2	0.5	82.3	84.0	0.005	1.36	9409
Urban/Rural							
Urban	91.3	0.7	89.9	92.7	0.008	1.4	1,973
Rural	80.8	0.5	79.8	81.9	0.007	1.3	7,436
Province							
Kigali City	91.8	0.9	90.1	93.5	0.010	1.5	1,182
Southern	84.0	0.9	82.3	85.8	0.011	1.2	2,206
Western	79.8	1.1	77.7	82.0	0.014	1.6	2,342
Northern	84.9	1.0	82.9	86.9	0.012	1.2	1,559
Eastern	79.3	1.0	77.4	81.2	0.012	1.4	2,120
Age (in years)							
16-20years	90.1	0.5	89.0	91.1	0.006	1.1	3,554
21-25years	83.2	0.7	81.8	84.6	0.009	1.1	3,038
26-30years	74.4	0.9	72.7	76.1	0.012	1.1	2,817
Quintile							
Q1	69.9	1.3	67.3	72.5	0.019	1.2	1,417
Q2	78.3	1.1	76.1	80.4	0.014	1.2	1,674
Q3	82.2	1.0	80.3	84.1	0.012	1.2	1,845
Q4	85.6	0.9	83.8	87.3	0.011	1.3	1,971
Q5	92.3	0.6	91.2	93.4	0.006	1.1	2,502
District							
Nyarugenge	91.4	1.5	88.4	94.4	0.017	1.1	389

EICV4							
Domain	Estimate (%)	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		CV	Design Effect	No. of observations
			Lower	Upper			
Gasabo	92.1	1.4	89.4	94.8	0.015	1.8	379
Kicukiro	91.6	1.6	88.4	94.8	0.018	1.3	414
Nyanza	81.8	2.8	76.3	87.4	0.035	1.4	278
Gisagara	80.5	2.9	74.7	86.3	0.037	1.3	259
Nyaruguru	78.6	2.4	73.9	83.3	0.031	0.8	312
Huye	87.1	2.0	83.3	91.0	0.022	0.9	283
Nyamagabe	86.2	2.0	82.2	90.2	0.024	0.9	290
Ruhango	84.1	3.0	78.2	90.0	0.036	1.6	252
Muhanga	89.5	2.0	85.6	93.4	0.022	1.0	274
Kamonyi	83.6	2.7	78.3	88.9	0.032	1.3	258
Karongi	83.8	2.0	79.8	87.8	0.024	0.9	320
Rutsiro	75.7	3.0	69.8	81.5	0.040	1.4	329
Rubavu	75.9	3.3	69.4	82.4	0.044	2.4	361
Nyabihu	82.8	2.7	77.6	88.0	0.032	1.3	339
Ngororero	76.0	3.6	69.0	83.0	0.047	2.0	303
Rusizi	86.0	2.5	81.2	90.8	0.029	1.8	337
Nyamasheke	79.3	2.4	74.7	84.0	0.030	1.3	353
Rulindo	90.2	2.0	86.2	94.1	0.022	1.1	286
Gakenke	88.5	2.1	84.4	92.7	0.024	1.3	318
Musanze	82.1	2.3	77.7	86.6	0.028	1.2	345
Burera	78.6	2.9	73.0	84.2	0.036	1.3	304
Gicumbi	85.8	2.0	81.9	89.8	0.024	1.1	306
Rwamagana	89.0	1.7	85.7	92.3	0.019	1.0	315
Nyagatare	79.2	3.1	73.0	85.3	0.040	2.3	290
Gatsibo	79.4	2.1	75.3	83.6	0.027	1.1	302
Kayonza	84.8	2.0	81.0	88.7	0.023	0.9	301
Kirehe	78.9	2.5	74.1	83.7	0.031	1.1	293
Ngoma	60.7	3.1	54.5	66.8	0.052	1.3	322
Bugesera	82.3	2.2	77.9	86.7	0.027	1.1	297

Source: EICV4

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

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