



Republic of Rwanda



Labour Force Survey Trends



-August 2021 (Q3)-



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August 2021 (Q3)

November 2021

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The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)

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Foreword

Labour statistics play an essential role in the efforts of the country to achieve decent work for all. These statistics are needed for the development of policies towards this goal and for assessing progress towards decent work.

The government of Rwanda needs updated information for monitoring progress on programmes and policies as stipulated in the first National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as vision 2050. To monitor progress towards these goals and targets, relevant, reliable, coherent, timely and accessible labour statistics have to be produced.

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda introduced the labour force survey (LFS) program to provide statistics users; mainly Ministry of Public Service and Labour, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Ministry of Education, International Labour Organization and other users, with needed labour statistics.

The ultimate goal of the Labour Force survey is to provide data on the structure and trends of labour force, employment and unemployment as well as other related labour market statistics for the implementation and evaluation of economic and social policies related to employment creation, income generation, skills development, and related decent work policies.

The Labour Force survey programme begun with a pilot survey conducted in February 2016. The first round of the survey was conducted in August 2016, and continued on bi-annual basis until August 2018. Since the year 2019, the survey was re-designed to provide estimates of the labour market aggregates on quarterly basis. Despite the effect of covid-19 on implementation of different activities, NISR in collaboration with different stakeholders managed to maintain the regularity in the production of quarterly LFS with some adjustments where necessary. It is in this context that the telephone interviewing method was introduced for the data collection since May 2020 and was used in all rounds of LFS except for August 2020. The current findings are for August 2021 LFS.

NISR appreciates all those who contributed in one way or the other in this exercise. In particular, NISR expresses its gratitude to the survey coordinators, supervisors, interviewers, Analysts, and respondents for their valuable time that made this survey possible. The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda invite policy makers, program managers, researchers and all users to play an important role in using the valuable data showcased in the LFS rounds to contribute to enhancing Rwandans' Economic development.


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Executive summary

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) is a household-based sample survey conducted by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). It collects data on the labour market activities of individuals aged 14 years and older who live in private households in Rwanda. However, for the reporting purpose, only persons aged 16 years or above are covered. In this report, the survey results are mainly compared for August 2021, May 2021, February 2021, November 2020, and August 2020. However, some tables and graphs are presented with more data points including results of the labour force surveys of all quarters of the year 2020 and 2021.

In August 2021 (Q3), the working age population (16 years and above) was around 7.75 million of whom 3,179,124 were employed, 764,480 were unemployed and 3,806,301 were out of labour force. The sum of employed and unemployed population results to population in labour force (3,943,604 persons). The proportion of working age population who were in the labour force declined to 50.9 percent in August 2021(Q3) from 53.3 percent in May 2021(Q2). The proportion of the working age population outside the labour force increased to 49.1 percent in August 2021(Q3) as compared to May 2021(Q1) (46.7 percent) and August 2020(Q3) (41.8 percent).

The share of subsistence agriculture in population outside labour force was 39.3 percent in August 2021(Q3) and it declined by 11 percentage points as compared to August 2020(Q3) (50.4 percent). The sum of employed population (3,179,124 persons) and subsistence agricultural without employment (1,826,507) gives the estimate number of workforce¹ in August 2021(Q3) equivalent to 5,005,631 persons. Therefore, in August 2021(Q3), the proportion of working age population engaged in employment or substance agriculture was 64.6 percent as compared to 67.9 percent in May 2021(Q2), and to 74.2 percent registered in August 2020(Q3).

The share of agricultural workers in total workforce (employed +subsistence agricultural) declined by around 1.7 percentage points from 66.8 percent in May 2021 to 65.1 percent in August 2021.

The employment-to-population ratio remained almost unchanged in August 2021 (Q3) (41.0 percent) as compared to May 2021 (40.8 percent), and became relatively lower than the one registered one year back in August 2020(48.9 percent). Because of a high decrease in employment and a slight increase in unemployment compared to August 2020, the labour force participation rate decreased at relatively the same pace than the employment to population ratio. It decreased from 58.2 percent in in August 2020 to 50.9 percent in August 2021(Q3).

Generally, the number of employed population has declined since August 2020. A comparison of the current Quarter (August 2021(Q3)) with the same quarter one year back (August 2020(Q3)) shows that the total employment declined by around 13.3

¹ This number exclude own-use production in unpaid services, unpaid trainees and volunteer workers

percent from 3.7 million to 3.2 million of employed population. A comparison with the previous quarter shows that total employment slightly increased by 1.6 percent.

The industry sector gained round 127 thousands additional jobs while agriculture and Services sectors lost around 47 thousands and 31 thousands of jobs respectively, as compared to the previous quarter. The important loss of employment between May 2021 and August 2021 in absolute terms occurred in Agriculture (-47 thousands), education (-33 thousands), and accommodation and food services (-22 thousands). Economic activities that recorded high job gain were mainly construction (91 thousands), Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (86 thousands), manufacturing (28 thousands), and other services (25 thousands).

The August 2021 results revealed that the share of paid employees in the total employment declined by 5.1 percentage points from 75.8 percent in May 2021 to 70.7 percent in August 2021(Q3). Conversely, self-employed persons recorded an increase of 2.3 percentage points from 21.8 percent to 24.1 percent in the same period. The comparison of August 2020 and August 2021 revealed that there was an increase of 8.3 percentage points in share of employees and a decrease of 6.6 percentage points in the share of self-employed. The share of contributing family worker in the total employment decreased by 2.0 percentage points in the same period.

In August 2021 (Q3), the unemployment rate declined to 19.4 percent as compared to 23.5 percent in May 2021(Q2) which is equivalent to a decrease of 4.1 percentage points. The unemployment rate remained relatively higher among females (22.2 percent) as compared to males (17.2 percent). The unemployment rate is relatively higher among youth population aged 16 years to 30 years (25.5 percent) as compared to the unemployment rate among adults aged 31 years and above (14.9 percent).

Labour underutilization rate which accounts for unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force was estimated to 60.0 percent in August 2021(Q3). It relatively remained stable as compared to May 2021(59.8 percent) while it remained relatively higher than the one registered in August 2020(56.3 percent). The labour underutilization rate was remarkably higher among females (66.9 percent) as compared to males (53.1 percent).

Rwanda Labour force survey, August 2021(Q3) Summary labour force indicators

Working age population 16 years old and over 7,749,905 persons							
Outside the labour force (Not employed nor unemployed) 3,806,301 persons Out of LF rate: 49.1 %			Labour force (The sum of employed and unemployed) 3,943,604 persons Labour force participation rate 50.9%				
Subsistence agriculture	Exclusively students	Other outside LF (Elderly, disable, discouraged job seekers...)	Employed (All who worked for pay or profit) 3,179,124 persons Employment to population ratio: 41.0%			Unemployed (All not employed but seeking and available to work for pay or profit) 764,480 persons Unemployment rate: 19.4%	
			Agriculture excluding subsistence foodstuff production	Industry	Services	Unemployed but engaged in subsistence agriculture	Other unemployed
39.3 %	20.5 %	40.2 %	44.6 %	20.6%	34.8%	43.1%	56.9%
Potential labour force	Other out of labour force		Time related underemployed	Other employed			
1,609,208	2,197,093		958,744	2,220,380			
Labour underutilization (3,332,432 persons): Unemployed (764,480) + Time-related underemployed (958,744) + Potential labour force (1,197,093) Composite measure of labour underutilization (60.0%)							

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), August 2021(Q3)

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1: Introduction

The Rwanda Labour Force Survey (LFS) started in 2016 with an annual sample spread into two rounds to provide bi-annual estimates of main labour market indicators at National level. From February 2019, the sample was spread into four rounds to provide estimates of labour market indicators at national level on a quarterly basis.

Since May 2020 Labour force survey methodology and techniques of data production suffered from sudden disturbances caused by the covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic was identified for the first time in Rwanda in mid-March 2020 and different preventive measures including the full lockdown (April 2020) were taken. Despite the aforementioned pandemic, the labour force Survey continued to be conducted on a quarterly basis with some adjustments to cope with covid-19 prevention measures. It is in this context that NISR introduced the telephone interviews in May 2020(Q2). The same method of data collection was also used in November 2020(Q4), February 2021(Q1), May 2021(Q2) and August 2021(Q3). At the end of the data collection, the response rate was evaluated to 92 percent, which is 2 percentage points lower than the previous quarter (94 percent).

The main objective of the survey is to provide data on the structure and trends of labour force, employment and unemployment as well as other related labour market statistics for the implementation and evaluation of economic and social policies related to employment creation, income generation, skills development, and related decent work policies. The current quarterly Labour Force survey is designed according to a two-stage stratified design with a rotation scheme. At the first stage of sampling, a stratified sample of 288 census enumeration areas, called primary sampling units (PSUs) are drawn from the 2012 census sampling frame with probabilities proportional to size measured in terms of number of households according to the latest census of population. The strata are composed of the 30 administrative districts of the country, sub-divided into urban and rural areas. At the second stage of sampling, 16 households were selected from each of sampled PSUs with equal probabilities, after a fresh listing of the households in the new sample PSUs. All household members in the sample are then selected for survey interview.

In the present report, the results of August 2021(Q3) labour force survey are mainly compared with May 2021, February 2021(Q1), November 2020(Q4) and August 2020 (Q3). However, in some sections, the tables or figures are presented with the additional time series including results of all quarters of the year 2019, 2018. This comparison allows tracking the change in labour market indicators over time and enabling to compare the labour market performance during the period of the covid-19 pandemic in Rwanda.

The resulting estimates of the main labour force indicators at the national level have standard errors of about 1.2 percent. The focus of the present report is the analysis of trends of employment and labour underutilization including unemployment at the

national level by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as sex, age group, educational attainment, etc.

The survey results analysed in this report are presented into seven chapters including this introduction. The other chapters cover the following: Trend of main indicators, labour force participation, employment, unemployment and labour underutilization, population outside labour force and work in agriculture.

Chapter 2: Trends of main indicators

The present chapter provides information on the trends of the main labour force indicators since February 2018. The different Labour Force survey rounds results are compared to have the time series of the main indicators such as Working age population, Labour force participation rate, Employed to population ratio, unemployment rate, and labour underutilisation rate.

2.1 Working age population

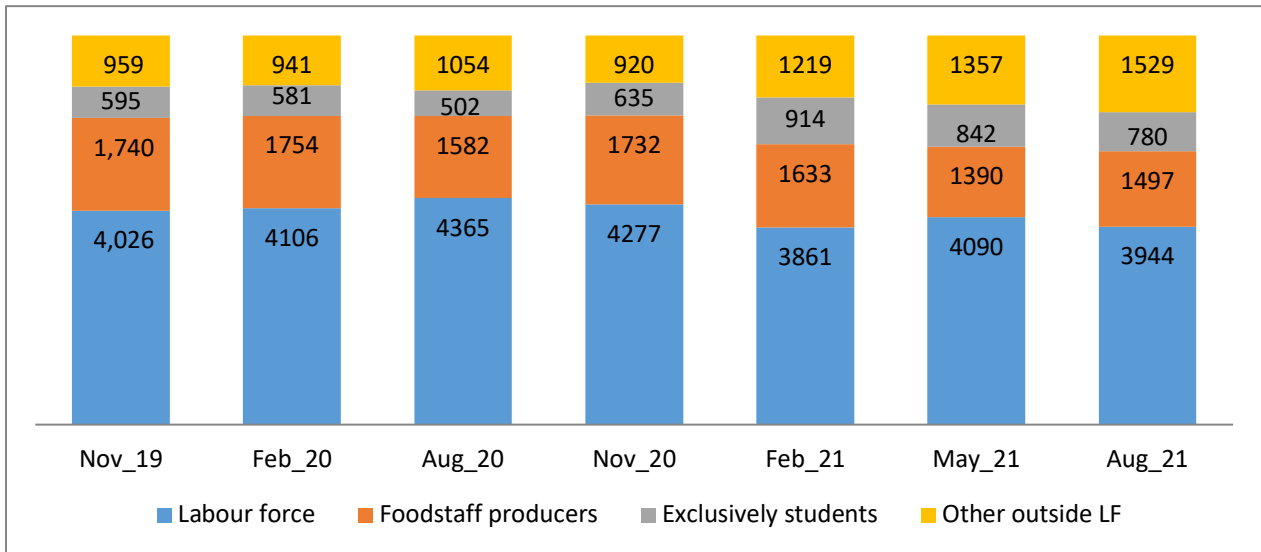
The labour force constituted the majority of the working age population in August 2021(Q3) (around 4 millions). It declined as compared to May 2021(Q2) (3.6 percentage point) and by 9.6 percentage points as compared to the situation one year back (August 2020(Q3)).

The August 2021(Q3) LFS results indicate that the population outside the labour force was 3,806,301. It increased by 6.1 percentage points as compared to the previous quarter (May 2021). Population in working age who were outside the labour force and involved in subsistence agriculture (Food producers) represented 39.3 percent.

Students who are not involved in any economic activity make another important component of the population outside the labour force. Their number was estimated at 780,230 corresponding to 20.5 percent of the population outside the labour force. The proportion of students outside the labour force and not involved in any economic activity decreased by about 7.3 percentage points as compared to May 2021(Q2).

The remaining part of working age population outside the labour force consists of elderly persons, disables, discouraged jobs seekers, etc. Their total number was estimated at 1,529,012 in August 2021(Q3). It increased by 12.7 percentage points as compared to May 2021(Q2).

Figure 2. 1: Trend of the main component of the working age population (, 000s)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

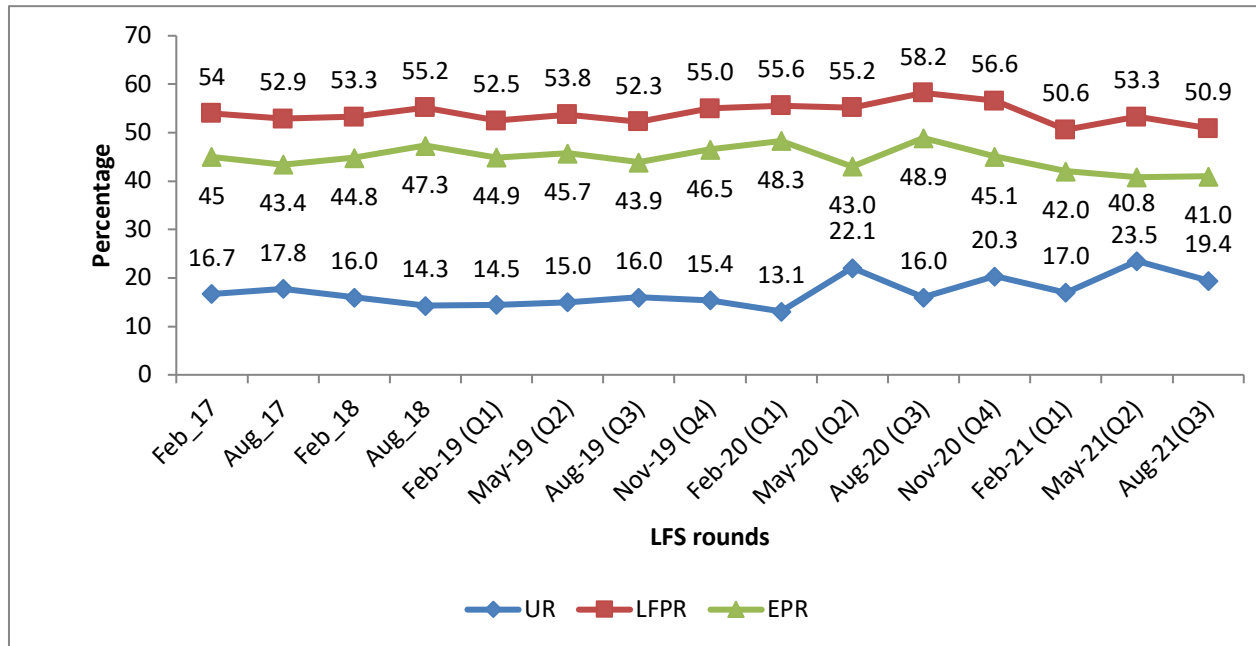
2.2 Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate

Figure 2.2 illustrates the trends of some of the key labour market indicators. In August 2021, the unemployment rate declined to 19.4 percent from 23.5 percent estimated in in the previous quarter (May 2021). In comparison with the situation one year earlier (August 2020(Q3);the current unemployment rate increased by around 3.4 percentage points.

The employment-to-population ratio (EPR), i.e, the percentage of the working age population who is employed, is an indicator of the performance of the national economy in providing employment to its growing population. The analysis of employment trends shows that the estimated number of employed population in August 2021(3,179,124 persons) was stable as compared to the situation of May 2021(3,130,156 persons). The employment-to-population ratio relatively remained the same to 41.0 percent in August 2021(Q3) as compared to 40.7 percent in May 2021(Q2). The recorded employment to population ratio in August 2021 was lower than the one registered one year earlier (48.9 percent).

According to the results of the LFS presented in Figure 2.2, the labour force participation rate picked to 58.2 percent in August 2020(Q3). It declined to 56.6 percent in November 2020(Q4), highly declined to 50.6 percent in February 2021(Q1) and became 53.3 percent in May 2021. In August 2021, the labour force participation rate decreased to 50.9 percent as compared to the previous quarter; mainly due to the increase of the population out of labour force in August 2021 as compared to May 2021

Figure 2. 2: Trend of the main labour force indicators



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

UR=Unemployment rate, EPR=Employment-to-population Ratio, LFPR=Labour Force Participation Rate

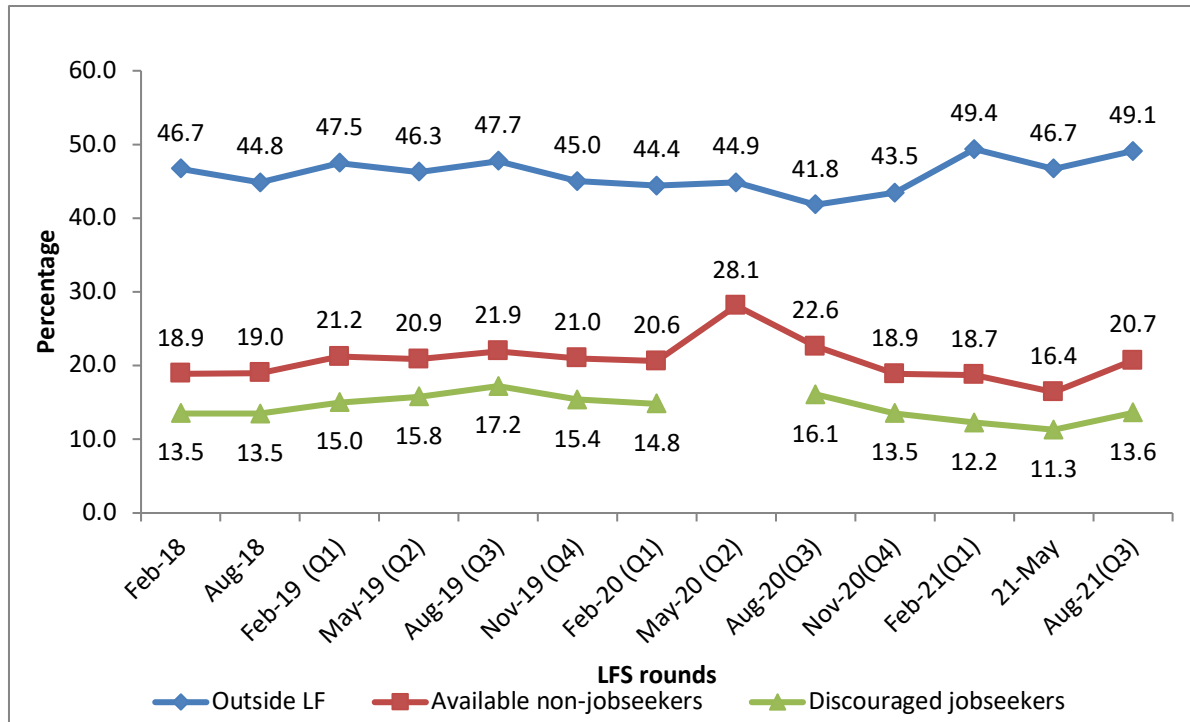
2.3 Population outside labour force

Figure 2.3 presents the trend of the proportion of the working age population who was outside the labour force according to different categories. The results shows that the proportion of the working age population outside the labour force increased by 2.4 percentage points from 46.7 percent in May 2021(Q2) to 49.1 percent in August 2021(Q3). In comparison with the estimated rate in August a year earlier (41.8 percent), the increase was evaluated to 7.3 percentage points.

Among the component of population out of labour force; Available non-job seekers constituted a substantial category. In Rwanda, the majority of the population in this category are mainly subsistence farmers. The proportion of working age population falling in this category reached 28.1 percent in May 2020 due to the general lockdown happened in April 2020 but it was consistently decreasing over time since then till May 2021 where it reached 16.4 percent. In August 2021, it increased to 20.7 percent; probably due to the effect of low agricultural activities in this period.

An important sub-category of the available non-job seekers is the discouraged jobseekers, i.e., those outside the labour force who did not “seek employment” for labour market-related reasons (past failure, to find a suitable job, lack of experience, qualifications or jobs matching the person’s skills, lack of jobs in the area, considered too young or too old by prospective employers). The proportion of discouraged jobseekers among the working age population increased to 13.6 percent in August 2021(Q3) as compared to 11.4 percent in May 2021 (Q2).

Figure 2. 3: Trend of the ratio of population outside labour force to working age population



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

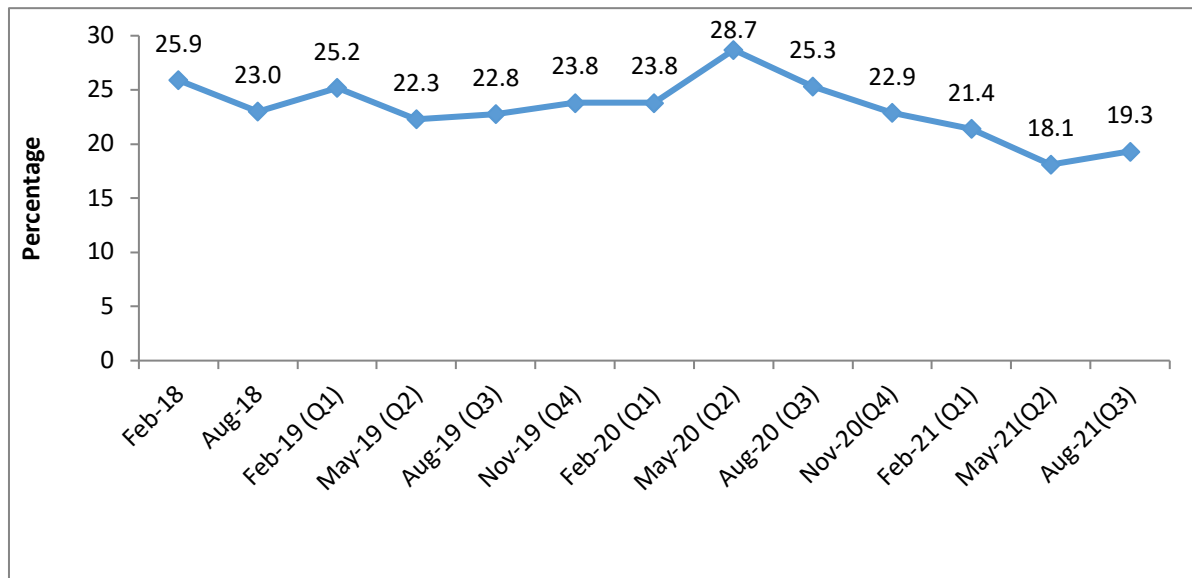
Note: Information on discouraged jobseekers were not collected in May 2020

2.4 Subsistence foodstuff production participation rate

In Rwanda, there is a substantial number of working age population who are involved in subsistence agriculture and consequently excluded from the count of the labour force according to the 2013 international standards on statistics of work, employment and labour underutilisation. The relatively low labour force participation reported in Figure 2.2 above reflects the relatively high share of subsistence foodstuff producers among population outside labour force.

Figure 2.4 presents the trend of the proportion of the working age population who were outside the labour force but engaged in production of foodstuff for own use. It can be observed that the rate of participation in subsistence foodstuff production declined from its peak in May 2020(Q2) (28.7 percent) to 25.3 percent in August 2020(Q4), 21.4 percent in February 2021(Q1), 18.1 percent in May 2021(Q2) and slightly increased to 19.3 percent in August 2021(Q3).

Figure 2. 4: Trend of subsistence foodstuff production participation rate



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

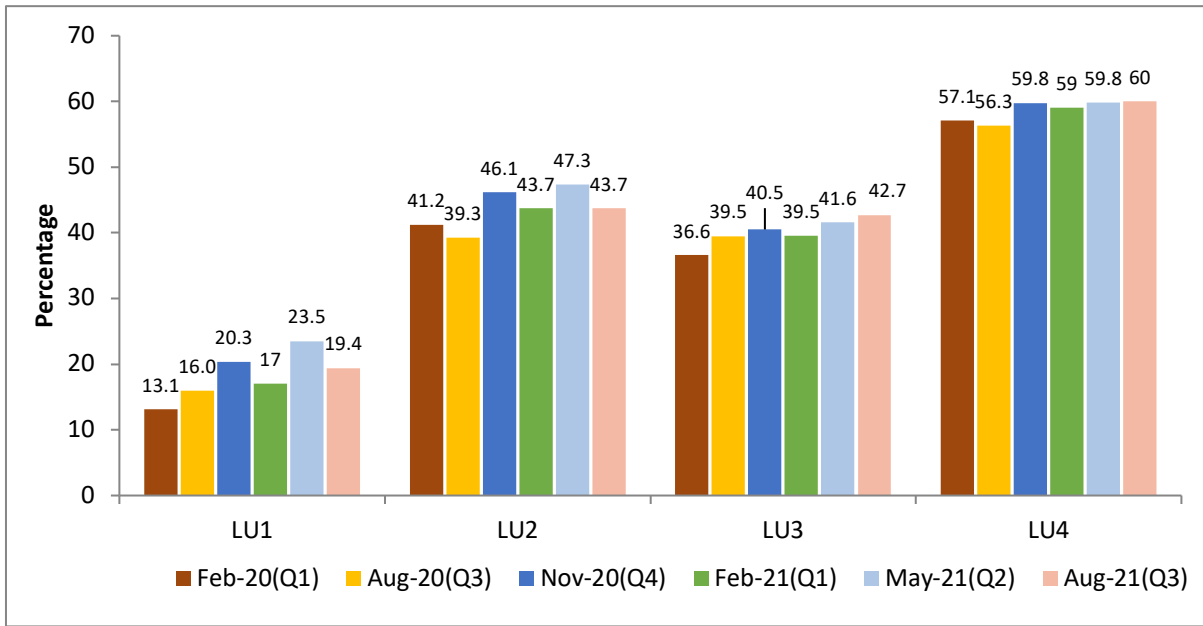
2.5 Labour underutilization rates

Labour underutilization consists of three components namely Unemployment, Time-related underemployment and Potential labour force. The Labour Force Survey results provide four indicators of labour underutilization: the unemployment rate (LU1); the combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2); the combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3); and the composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4), defined as the ratio of the sum of people in time-related underemployment, in unemployment and in the potential labour force to the extended labour force defined as the sum of labour force and potential labour force.

The results presented in figure 2.5 compare the labour underutilisation rate and its components in different quarterly LFS series conducted. The Round to round comparison shows that, the unemployment rate (LU1) declined by 4.2 percentage points in August 2021(Q3) as compared to May 2021. In the same way, LU3 increased by 1.1 percentage points during the same period while LU4 remained relatively stable (around 60 percent) and LU2 decreased by 3.6 percentage points from May 2020(Q2) to August 2021(Q3).

The comparison of August 2021 results with the results of the same month one year back reveals that there has been a significant increase in all components of labour underutilisation.

Figure 2. 5: Trend of the labour underutilization rate



LU1 - Unemployment rate

LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment

LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force

LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization

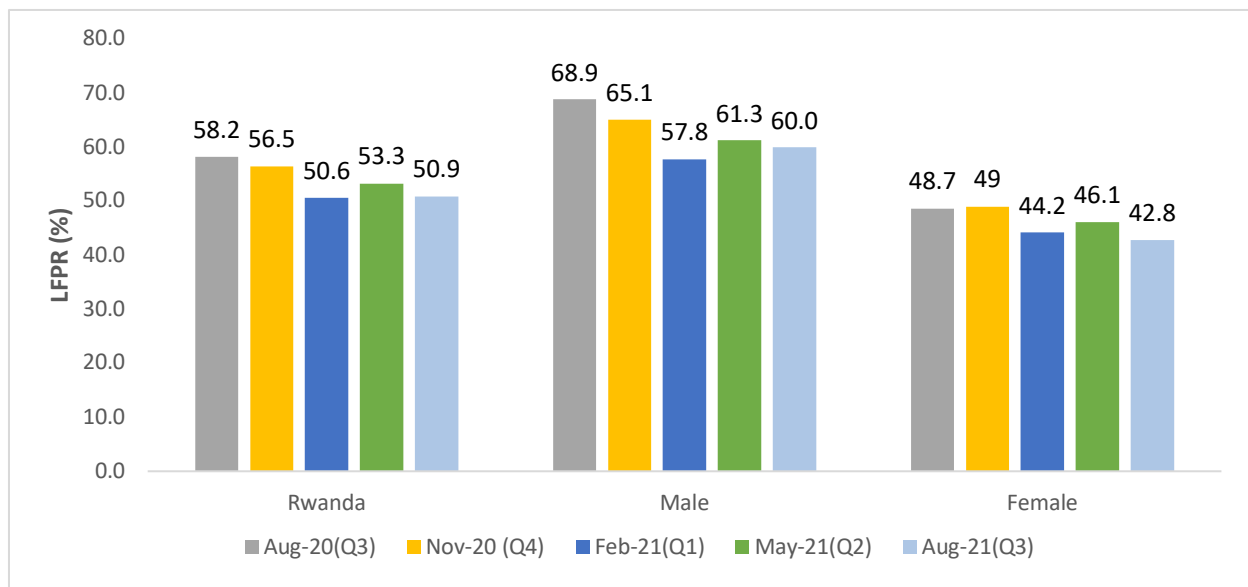
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Chapter 3: Labour Force Participation

3.1 Labour force participation among males and females

The labour force participation rate, which is the ratio of the labour force to the working age population expressed in percentage terms, decreased to 50.9 percent in August 2021(Q3) compared to 53.3 percent in May 2021(Q2). The results show a decrease trend of labour force participation rate in both male and female population in August 2021(Q2) as compared to previous rounds; however, the labour force participation rate was higher for male population than the female population over time. Gender gap in labour force participation rate was around 20.2 percentages points in August 2020(Q3) and it decreased to 17.2 percentage points in August 2021(Q3). The comparison with the previous quarter shows that, the labour force participation rate decreased by 2.4 percentage points from May 2021 (Q2) to August 2021(Q3) at National level and substantially declined as compared to the one observed one year back in August 2020(Q3) (58.2 percent). The Labour force participation rate significantly decreased by 3.3 percentages points among females and by 1.3 percentage points among males from May (Q2) to August 2021(Q3).

Figure 3. 1: Labour force participation rate by sex



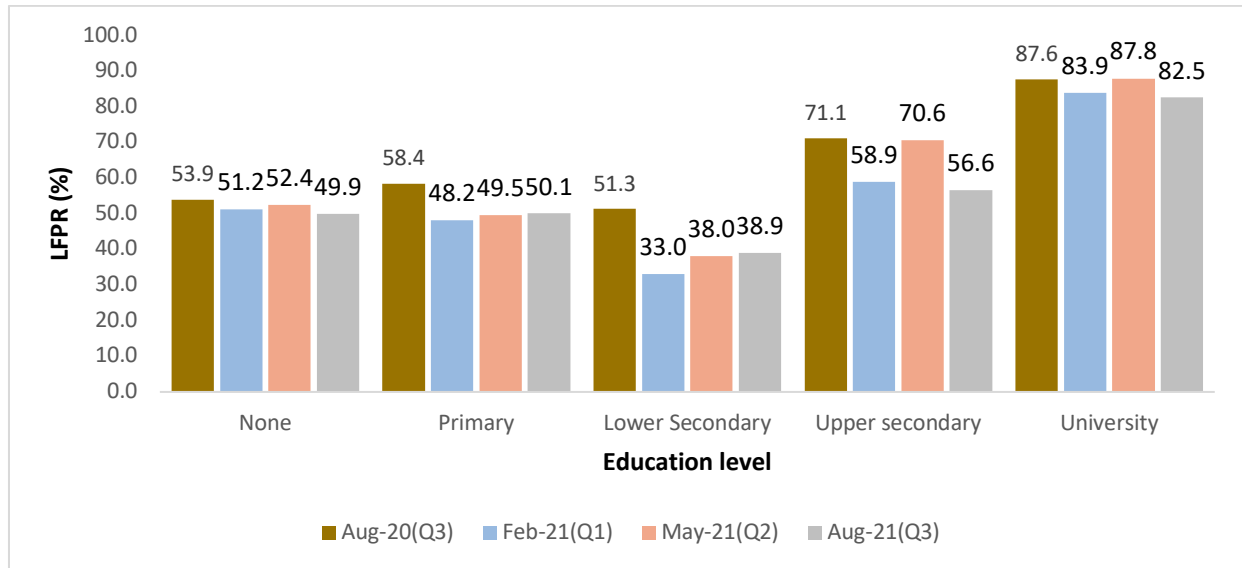
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.2 Labour force participation and education

The analysis of the labour force participation rate by educational attainment shows that it was higher among those with relatively higher levels of education compared to those with lower levels of education over time. A comparison of August 2020(Q3) to August 2021(Q3) shows a decrease of labour force participation rate in all level of education. From May 2021(Q2) to August 2021(Q3), the huge change was observed in upper secondary level of education where the labour force participation rate decreased by 14 percentage points. A decrease of 5.3 percentage points and 2.5 percentage points was

also observed in population with tertiary level of education and in population with no level of education respectively. The small increase of 0.9 and 0.6 percentage points was observed among those with lower secondary and primary level of education respectively.

Figure 3. 2: Labour force participation rate by level of education



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.3 Labour force participation by age group

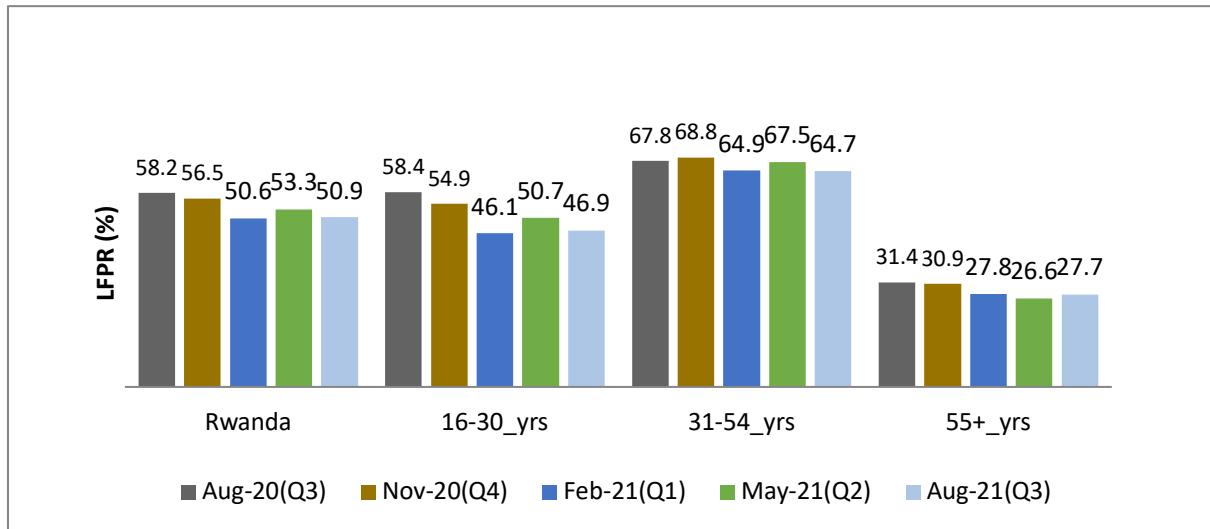
In August 2021(Q3), the labour force participation rate among youth aged 16 to 30 year (46.9 percent) was 3.8 percentage points less than May 2021(Q2) (50.7percent). In the age group 31-54 years old it was 64.7 percent, which is 13.8 percentage points higher than the rate at the national level and 2.8 percentage points lower than the observed rate in May 2021(Q2)(67.5 percent).. Meanwhile, in the age group 55 years old and above, the labour force participation rate increased by 1.1 percentage points from 26.6 percent in May 2021(Q2) to 27.7 percent in August 2021(Q3).

The trend of labour force participation rate from August 2020(Q3) to August 2021(Q3) shows a significant descending slop among youth rather than other age groups where the slop is relatively lower.. This rate declined by 11.5 percentage points among youth as compared to the situation one year earlier. This may be attributed to the presence of youth in the labour market while

Table 5. 1

schools were closed due to Covid-19 preventive measures in the year 2020. .

Figure 3. 3: Labour force participation rate by age group



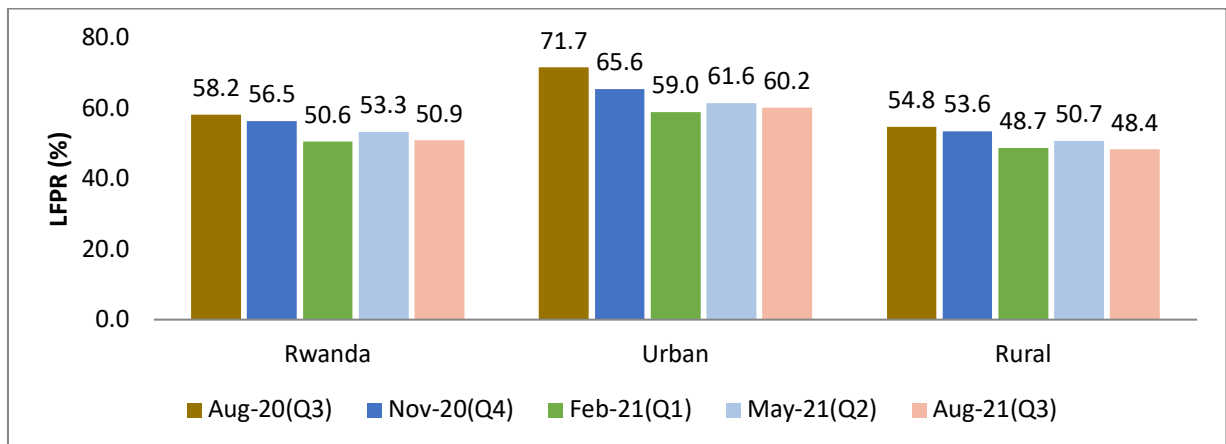
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.4 Labour force participation and area of residence

Analysing labour force participation rate by area of residence (urban and rural) reveals that it was higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. This may be attributed to the diversity of job opportunities in urban areas as compared to rural areas where the number of employment opportunities is limited and most people are involved in subsistence agriculture. The gap between the labour force participation rate in urban and rural areas decreased by 5.2 percentage points, from 17 percentage points in August 2020(Q3) to 11.8 percentage points in August 2021(Q3).

The comparison of LFS May 2021(Q2) and August 2021(Q3) reveals that the labour force participation rate decreased by 1.4 percentage points in urban areas from 61.6 percent in May 2021(Q2) to 60.2 percent in August 2021(Q3) and by 2.3 percentage points in rural areas from 50.7 percent in May 2021(Q2) to 48.4 percent in August 2021(Q3).

Figure 3. 4: Labour force participation rate by area of residence



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

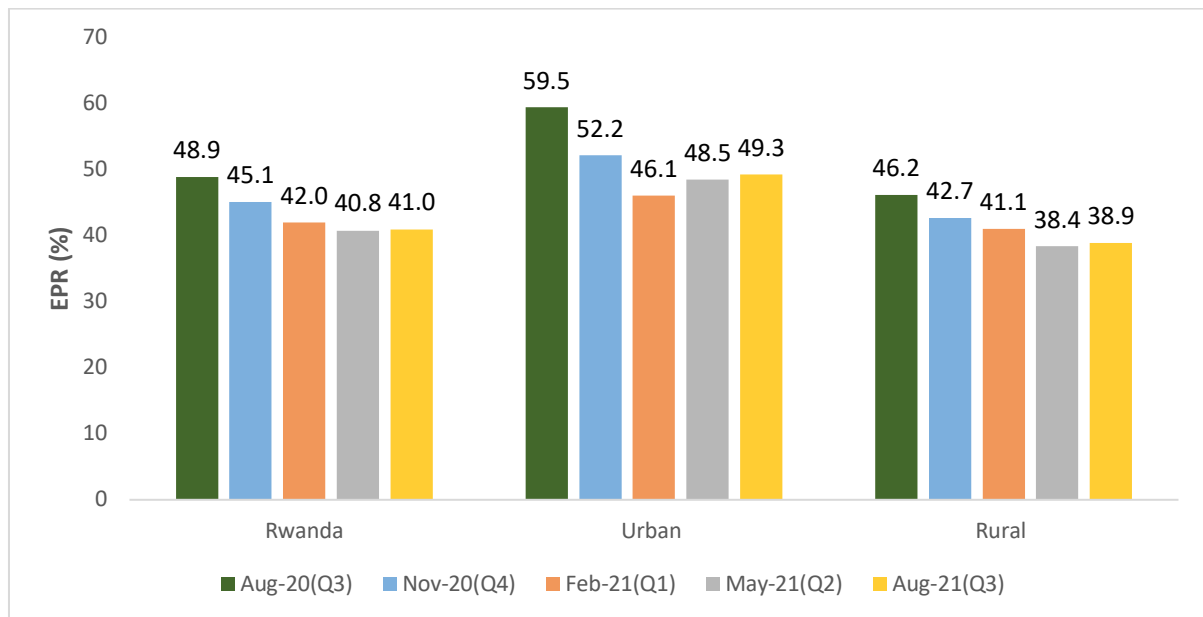
Chapter 4: Employment

4.1 Employment to population ratio

Aggregate employment generally increases with growing population. Therefore, the ratio of Employment to the working age population is an important indicator of the capacity of the Economy to provide employment to a growing population. A decline in the employment-to population ratio is often regarded as an indicator of economic slowdown and a decline in total employment as an indicator of a more severe economic downturn. In August 2021 (Q3), the Employment-to-population ratio was 41.0 percent. It was observed that the employment-to-population ratio remained almost unchanged in August 2021 (Q3) as compared to May 2021(Q2) at the national level as well as in both urban and rural areas. The results show that between August 2020 (Q3) and August 2021 (Q3) the employment-to-population ratio decreased by 7.9 percentage points at national level, while it decreased by 7.3 percentage points in rural areas, and by 10.2 percentage points in urban areas.

It was observed that the employment-to-population ratio was higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas in all rounds of the labour force survey. The gap between the employment-to-population ratio between urban and rural areas remained significant in August 2021 (Q3) (10.4 percentage points).

Figure 4. 1: Employment to population ratio (EPR) by area of residence.

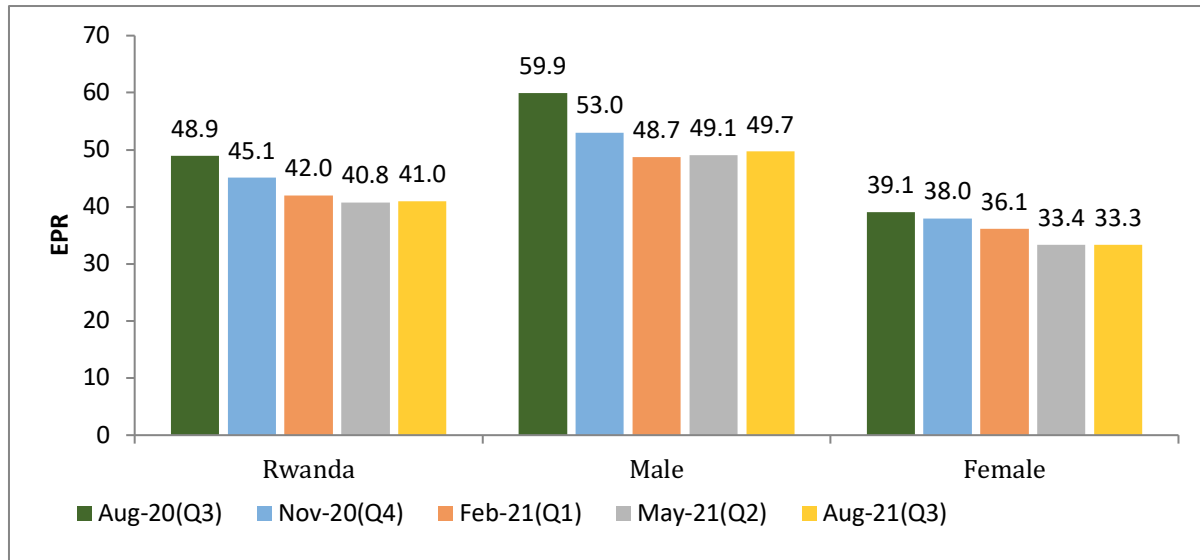


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 4.2 shows the trend in the employment-to-population ratio for the male and female separately. It is informative to note that there is a high gap between the employment-to-population ratio of males and females over time. In August 2021(Q3), the employment-to-population ratio remained the same among both females and males as compared to May 2021 (Q2). The gender gap in employment to population ratio in August 2021(Q1) remained significant (16.4 percentage points) at the National level. A comparison between the current quarter and the same quarter in the year 2020,

shows that, the employment to population ratio significantly decreased by 10.2 percentage points among males while it decreased by 5.8 percentage points among females.

Figure 4. 2: Employment to population ratio by sex



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.2 Status in employment

The results in Table 4.1 below reveal that, in August 2021 (Q3) the number of employed population increased by around 1.6 percent as compared to May 2021 (Q2) while it decreased by around 13.3 percent as compared to August 2020(Q2). It is observed that the category of employees and paid apprentices recorded the highest share of employment across all rounds of the labour force survey followed by own-account workers, contributing family workers, employers, and member of cooperatives respectively. In August 2021(Q3), the number of employees and paid apprentices decreased by 5.3 percent as compared to May 2021 (Q2) and it decreased by about 2 percent as compared to August 2020. In this same period, Employers increased by 8.3 percent while own account workers and contributing family worker decreased by 32.0 percent and 42.9 percent respectively. The category of members of cooperatives also decreased by 5.6 percent in the same period.

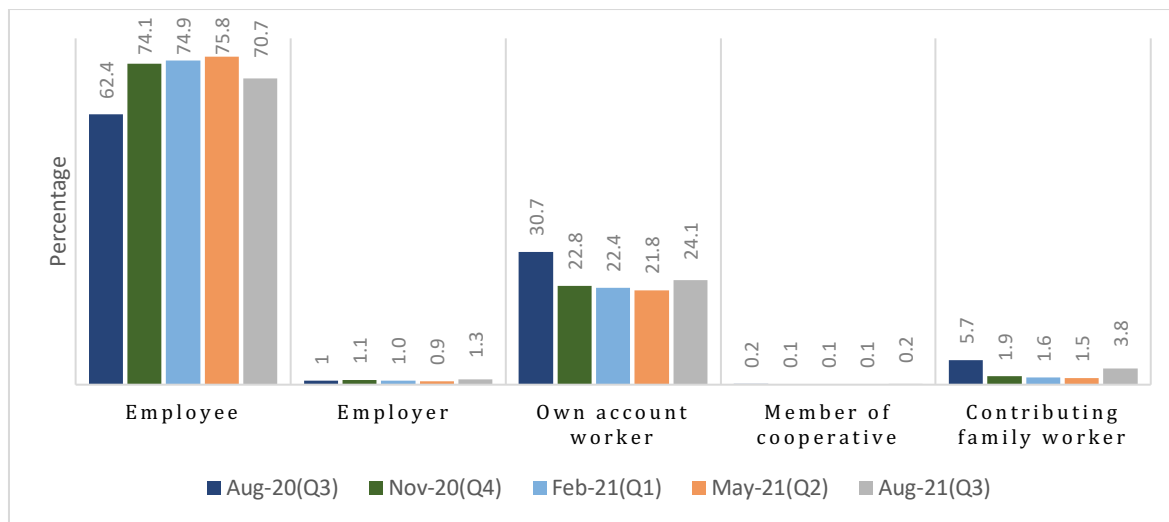
Table 4. 1: Distribution of employed population by status in employment

Status in employment	Aug-20	Nov-20	Feb-21	May-21	Aug-21	% Change (Aug20-Aug21)	% Change (May21-Aug21)
Total	3,667,611	3,407,789	3,204,924	3,130,156	3,179,124	13.3%	1.6%
Employee and paid apprentices	2,288,305	2,525,492	2,399,605	2,362,970	2,247,771	-1.8%	-5.3%
Employer (with regular employees)	37,007	38,297	31,398	26,527	40,061	8.3%	51.0%
Own account worker (without regular employees)	1,126,448	775,971	719,320	682,480	765,892	-32.0%	12.2%
Member of cooperative	5,996	2,227	4,586	1,427	5,658	-5.6%	296.6%
Contributing family worker	209,855	65,802	50,015	46,791	119,741	-42.9%	155.9%

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of employed population according to the status of employment. It reveals that the share of employees in August 2021(Q3) (70.7 percent) decreased by 5.1 percentage points from May 2021(Q2) while it increased by 8.3 percentage points as compared to August 2020(Q3) (62.4 percent). The share of own-account workers in August 2021 (Q3) increased by 2.3 percentage points from May 2020(Q2) while it increased by 6.6 percentage points as compared to August 2020 (Q3). The share of contributing family workers also increased by 2.3 percentage points as the current quarter is compared to the previous one, but decreased by 1.7 percentage points as the current quarter is compared same quarter of the previous year.

Figure 4. 3: Distribution of employed population by status in employment



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISIR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.3 Main occupation

The table below presents the number of employed persons by occupation and its change over time. The comparison of August 2021(Q3) with May 2021(Q2) reveals that there was a loss of employment in four occupation groups with important loss in three following occupations: Managers (-15.7 percent), professionals (-22.5 percent) and Clerical support workers (-30.5 percent). During the same period, the following occupation groups recorded a gain in employment: Service and sales workers (14.9 percent), skilled agricultural forestry and fishing (74.5 percent), and Craft and related trades workers (14.6 percent)

Table 4. 2 Number of employed persons by occupation

Major Occupation Group	Aug-20	Nov-20	Feb-21	May-21	Aug-21	% Change May 21-Aug 21
Total	3,667,611	3,407,789	3,204,924	3,132,838	3,179,124	1.6%
Managers	38,338	56,506	35,352	38,389	32,354	-15.7%
Professionals	173,789	198,952	172,436	230,971	179,092	-22.5%
Technicians and associate professionals	56,063	46,706	29,644	41,166	41,276	0.3%
Clerical support workers	36,939	27,822	27,626	35,671	24,793	-30.5%

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, AUGUST 2021

Major Occupation Group	Aug-20	Nov-20	Feb-21	May-21	Aug-21	% Change May 21-Aug 21
Service and sales workers	751,905	533,639	465,929	417,196	477,936	14.9%
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishing	291,396	150,058	121,407	116,941	204,065	74.5%
Craft and related trades workers	423,088	254,349	217,960	241,355	276,692	14.6%
Plant and machine operators and assemble	99,086	86,975	77,248	81,141	83,850	3.3%
Elementary occupations	1,797,007	2,052,781	2,057,323	1,930,008	1,859,068	-3.6%

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The percentage distribution of employed population by occupational categories across selected rounds of the Labour Force Survey as presented in table 4.3 below shows that Elementary Occupations(58.5 percent) usually registered a highest share followed by Service and Sales Workers (15.0 percent) and then Craft and Related Trades Workers(8.7 percent) among others. The result of comparison of August 2021 (Q3) with the previous quarter revealed that the share of elementary Occupations in total employment declined by 3.1 percentage points while the share of professionals declined by 1.8 percentage points. The share of service and sales worker increased by 1.7 percentage points while that of Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers increased by 2.7 percentage points. The changes among other occupational categories was below 1 percentage point in the same period.

Table 4. 3: Percentage distribution of employed population by major occupation group

Major Occupation Group	Aug-20	Nov-	Feb-	May-	Aug-21	%
	(Q3)	20(Q4)	21(Q1)	21(Q2)	(Q3)	change May21-Aug21
Total employed ('000)	3,668	3,408	3,205	3,205	3,179	1.6%
Total (percent)	100	100	100	100	100	0
Managers	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	-0.2%
Professionals	4.7	5.8	5.4	7.4	5.6	-1.8%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.0%
Clerical Support Workers	1	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	-0.4%
Service and Sales Workers	20.5	15.7	14.5	13.3	15.0	1.7%
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	8	4.4	3.8	3.7	6.4	2.7%
Craft and Related Trades Workers	11.5	7.5	6.8	7.7	8.7	1.0%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	0.1%
Elementary Occupations	49	60.2	64.2	61.6	58.5	-3.1%

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.4 Main Economic activity

According to the results presented in Table 4.4 below, the bulk of employed population were engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (44.6 percent) in August 2021(Q3). Other sectors that employed a substantial number of population were construction (13.6 percent), wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

(12.2 percent), Manufacturing (5.6 percent), transportation and storage (4.7 percent), Activities of households as employers (3.7 percent), and Education (3.3 percent).

Table 4. 4: Percentage distribution of employed population by branch of economic activity.

ISIC High level	Aug-20	Nov-20	Feb-21	May-21	Aug-21
Agriculture forestry and fishing	32.5	43.1	52.3	46.8	44.6
Mining and quarrying	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.0
Manufacturing	8.1	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.6
Electricity gas steam and air condition	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Water supply, gas and remediation services	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Construction	15.7	13.3	8.8	10.9	13.6
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	16.6	11.7	10.5	9.6	12.2
Transportation and storage	4.1	4.6	4.1	5.3	4.7
Accommodation and food services activities	3.4	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.1
Information and communication	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9
Real estate activities	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Administrative and support activities	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.8
Education	2.5	3.2	3.0	4.4	3.3
Human health and social work activities	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other services	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.3	3.0
Activities of households as employers	4.7	4.7	4.1	4.2	3.7
Activities of extraterritorial organization	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The number of employed population in August 2021(Q3) increased by about 49,000 as compared to May 2021(Q2). The sectors that had an important growth of the number of workers in absolute terms are construction (+90,689 workers); Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (+85,866 workers); Manufacturing (+ 28,476 workers) and other services(+25,513 workers). On the other hand, Agriculture, Education and accommodation and service activities sectors lost a high number of workers from May 2021 to August 2021 compared to other sectors.

There has been a decrease in the number of employed population in seventeen main economic activities in August 2021 as compared to August 2020(Q3). Among them, those that lost a relatively higher number of employed persons are Whole sale and retail

trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (-221,875 workers), Construction (-144,859 workers), manufacturing (-120,822 workers) and accommodation and food services activities (-87,582). Conversely, in the same period, Agriculture forestry and fishing gained a substantial number of employed population (+226,981 workers) followed by education sector (+12,460 workers).

Table 4. 5: Distribution of employed persons by economic activity in the last 12 months of 2021

Branch of economic activity	20-Aug	21-Feb	21-May	21-Aug
Total	3,667,611	3,204,924	3,130,156	3,179,124
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,192,172	1,676,302	1,466,071	1,419,153
Mining and quarrying	67,735	30,378	25,908	30,976
Manufacturing	297,973	143,238	148,676	177,152
Electricity gas steam and air condition	7,609	6,766	5,912	8,197
Water supply, gas and remediation services	7,672	2,228	6,627	7,347
Construction	576,278	280,565	340,731	431,420
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	608,656	336,170	300,916	386,782
Transportation and storage	150,171	131,658	164,631	148,467
Accommodation and food services activities	122,817	53,060	57,462	35,235
Information and communication	13,241	11,940	14,219	11,586
Financial and insurance activities	38,424	33,661	41,147	28,585
Real estate activities	11,081	1,927	3,486	3,808
Professional, scientific and technical	24,739	14,682	19,872	15,523
Administrative and support activities	76,708	56,409	55,139	51,079
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	64,743	61,110	76,342	56,341
Education	92,366	97,050	137,824	104,826
Human health and social work activities	45,813	42,620	49,052	44,292
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8,693	3,678	9,699	1,556
Other services	85,794	89,021	70,781	96,294
Activities of households as employers	171,285	129,811	129,898	118,935
Activities of extraterritorial organization	3,640	2,648	5,763	1,571

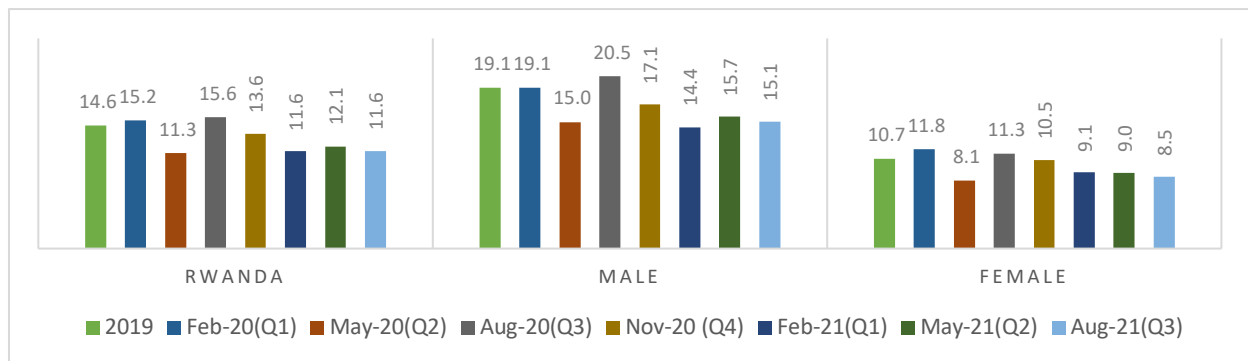
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.5 Measuring working hours

4.5.1 Actual hours worked (main and secondary jobs) per person in the working population

Assessing the impact of the pandemic covid-19 on the labour market has been a big challenge, the ILO recognized that traditional labour market indicators are not enough to reflect the current situation of the labour market and suggested **hours of work as indicators (hours worked per person in the working population, working-hour losses)** to complement the existing labour market indicators in order to measure the impact of the pandemic to the employment².

Figure 4. 4: Actual hours worked (main and secondary jobs) per person in the working population by sex

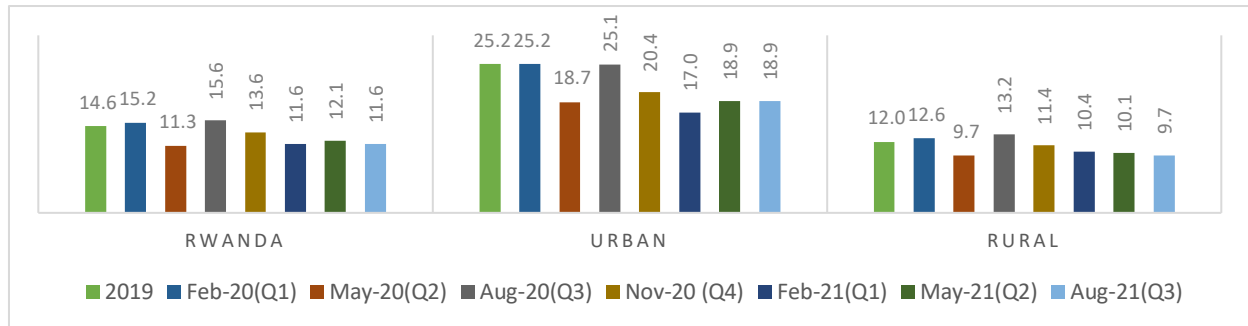


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

It can be observed that the number of hours worked per person in working age in the reference week had a declining trend from February 2020, which is considered as the period before covid-19 pandemic, all the way to August 2021 (with the exception in August 2020) indicating a loss in actual working hours per person for both males and females. This may be due to some of the measures taken by the government of Rwanda to contain COVID-19, which include business closure, movements' restrictions and the reduction of daily working hours. The figure 4.4 also shows the down pick for the number of hours worked per person in working age in the reference week and that was due to the full lockdown taken from mid-march to the end of May 2020. On the other hand, even though the trend was declining but a stability of working hours has been observed in in urban area as compared to the previous rounds as presented in in figure 4.5 below.

² https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/coronavirus/impacts-and-responses/WCMS_767028/lang--en/index.htm

Figure 4. 5: hours worked in the main job per person in the working population by area of residence.



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The Table 4.4 below also shows that Weekly actual working hours generally decreased by 3.4% as compared to total hours actually worked from May 2021 to August 2021 during the reference period. The loss of working hours has been observed in both male and female workers as well as in both urban and rural areas. A comparison between the current round and the average weekly hours actually worked in the year 2019, which is considered as a period before covi-19 pandemic, showed a relatively higher loss of total hours actually worked. Overall, this loss was at 14.4 percent. A considerable loss in total hours worked was observed among the youth population aged 16-30 years (-22.8 percent) as well as among population residing in urban areas (-16.7 percent).

Table 4. 6: Actual working hours losses (main and secondary jobs)

	2019	Feb-20	May-20	Aug-20	Nov-20	Feb-21	May-21	Aug-21	Gain/loss 2019-Aug 21	Gain/loss May21-Aug21
Total	105,198,875	112,531,054	84,416,138	117,098,819	103,126,598	88,362,295	93,183,876	90,035,714	-14.4%	-3.4%
Male	64,635,008	66,390,769	52,617,053	72,251,880	60,979,912	51,748,176	56,681,455	55,087,647	-14.8%	-2.8%
Female	40,563,867	46,140,285	31,799,085	44,846,939	42,146,686	36,614,119	36,502,420	34,948,066	-13.8%	-4.3%
Urban	36,260,159	38,904,893	25,918,707	37,901,284	38,427,010	24,165,883	33,837,044	30,195,330	-16.7%	-10.8%
Rural	68,938,716	73,626,161	58,497,431	79,197,535	64,699,588	64,196,413	59,346,831	59,840,383	-13.2%	0.8%
16-30yrs	46,995,361	49,017,950	37,928,638	55,291,565	45,432,685	36,230,595	39,607,795	36,265,429	-22.8%	-8.4%
30yrs+	58,203,514	63,513,104	46,487,500	61,807,254	57,693,913	52,131,701	53,576,080	53,770,284	-7.6%	0.4%

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Chapter 5: Unemployment and Labour Underutilization

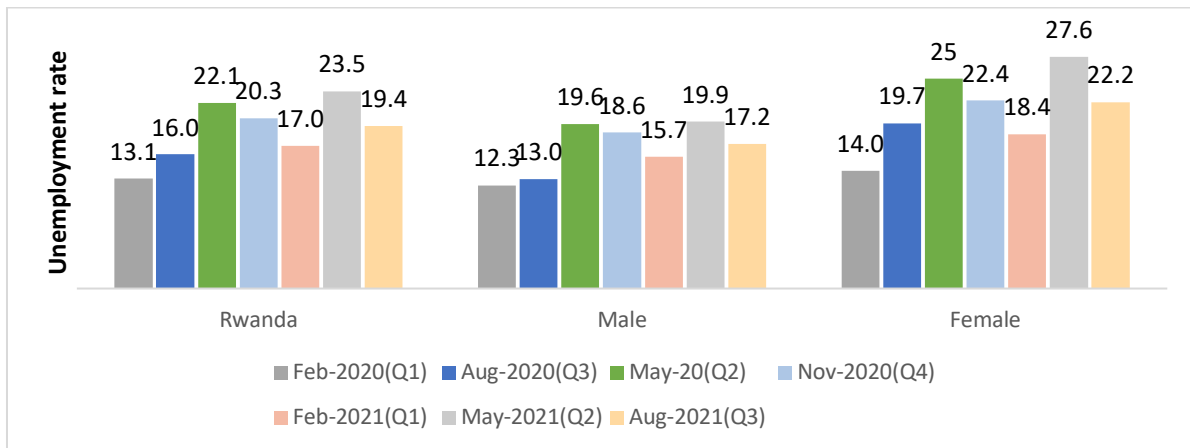
Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization. It reflects the pressure on the labour market. It is measured in terms of the number of persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment. Labour underutilization is a more general concept. It refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the population. Labour underutilization includes unemployment, time-related underemployment, and the potential labour force referring to population not in employment who express an interest in this form of work, but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search or their availability for employment.

5.1 Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed persons to the labour force. It is the most commonly used indicator of the labour market. It is sometimes used in a general sense as an indicator of the health of the economy, not just the labour market.

According to the Labour Force Survey results of August 2021(Q2), the unemployment rate in Rwanda decreased at 19.4 percent compared to 23.5 percent in May 2021(Q2) indicating a decrease of 4.1 percentage points. The highest decline was among females (5.4 percentage points) compared to males (2.7 percentage points).

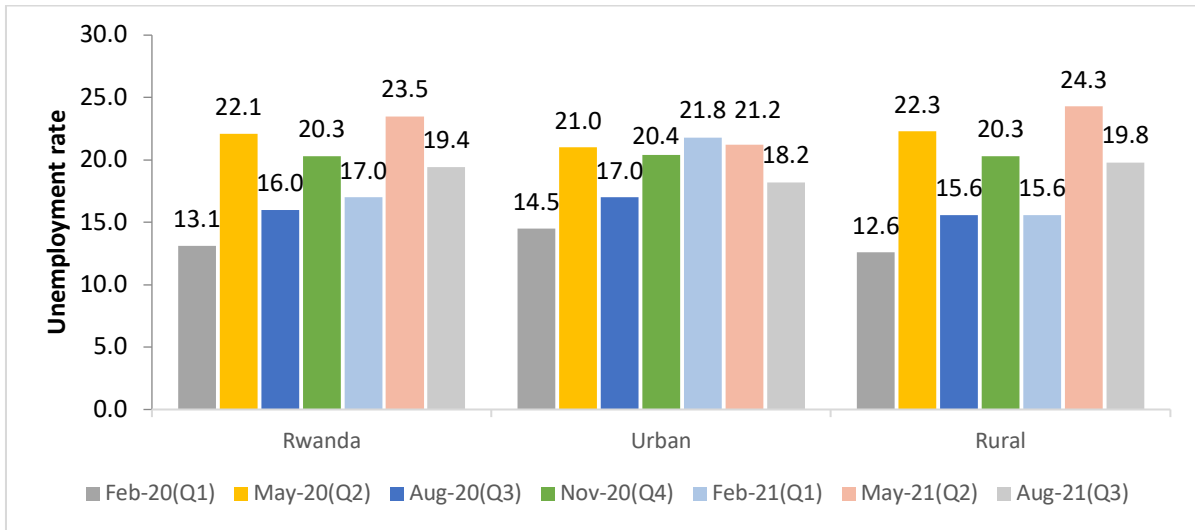
Figure 5. 1: Unemployment rate by sex.



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), February 2021(Q1)

The survey results of August 2021(Q3) shows that the unemployment rate was higher among the population living in rural areas as compared to those living in urban areas of Rwanda (19.8 percent and 18.2 percent respectively). The comparison of unemployment rate of the survey results of the current quarter to the same quarter of the year 2020 shows an increase of 4.2 percentage points among population living in rural areas while it only increased by 1.2 percentage points among population living in urban areas.

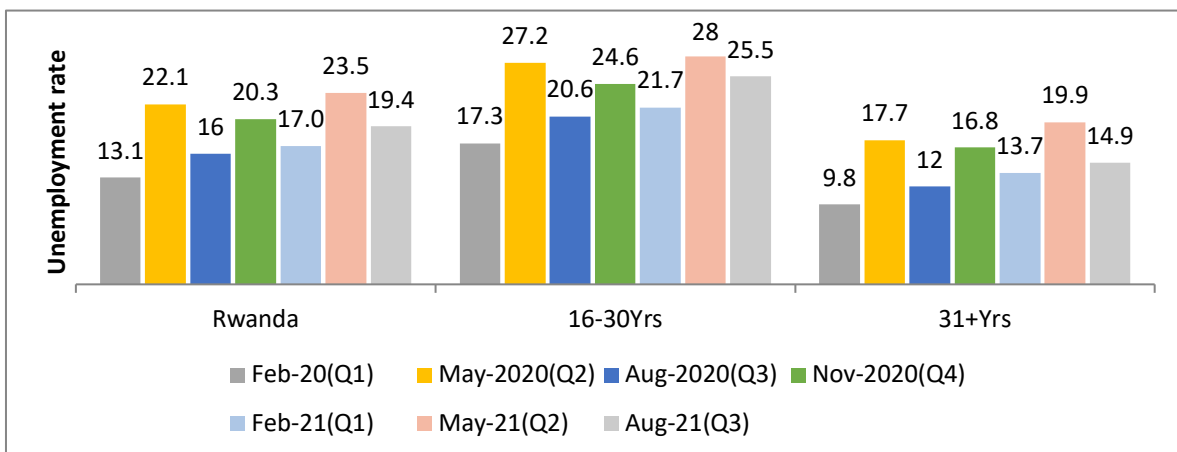
Figure 5. 2: unemployment rate by area of residence.



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), August 2021(Q1)

Figure 5.3 shows the trend in the unemployment rate among youth and adults population. In Rwanda, the youth population is defined as persons with 16 to 30 years of age. As usual; the results show that the unemployment rate among the youth has been relatively higher than the unemployment rate among adults over time. The unemployment rate among youth (16-30 years) decreased from 28.0 percent in May 2021 (Q2) to 25.5 percent in August 2021(Q3) while the unemployment rate among adults (31+ years) declined from 19.9 percent to 14.9 percent in the same period. A comparison of the survey results between August 2020 and August 2021 shows an increasing trend among both adults and young persons in Rwanda.

Figure 5. 3: Unemployment rate among youth and Adult

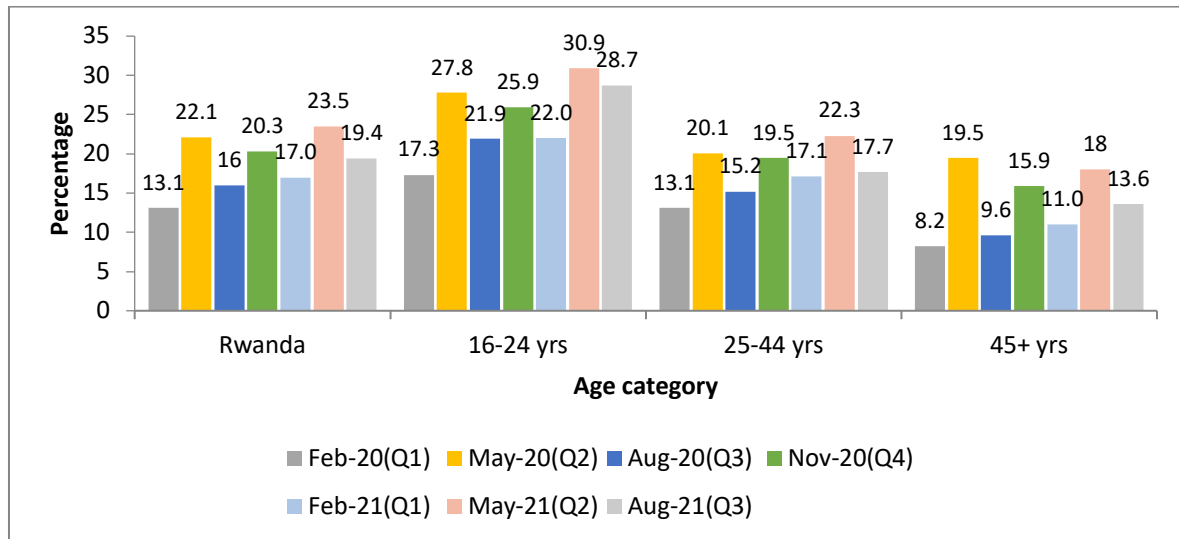


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS),

The figure 5.4 below shows the trend of unemployment rate among selected age groups. It can be observed that the unemployment was fluctuating across different quarters at both national level and in lower age groups with high level of unemployment rates in May2020, November 2020 and May 2021 and relatively low levels in the remaining rounds. These fluctuations may be attributable to the effect of the instability of the labour market mainly due to the implementation of covid 19 preventive measures.

The comparison between May 2021 (Q2) and August 2021(Q3) shows that the unemployment rate declined in all selected age groups. There has been a decline of 2.2 percentage points in the unemployment rate among young aged 16-24 years old, 4.6 percentage points among those aged 24-44 years old and a decrease of 4.4 percentage points among those aged 45 years old and above. . In comparison with the same quarter one year back, the unemployment rate in August 2021 increased by 6.8 percentage points in age group 16-24 , by 2.5 percentage points in age group 25-44 years old and by 4.0 percentage points among those aged 45 years and above.

Figure 5. 4: Unemployment rate by selected age groups



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

5.2 Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

Participation in employment, education or training is important for youth in their transition to the labour market and achieves self-sufficiency. To examine this issue, two age groups (16 to 24 years old) and (16 to 30 years old) are separately used in presenting the results in table 5.1. The full count of youth in the age group 16 to 24 years old, who were neither in employment nor in education or training, was 823,991 persons while for those aged between 16 and 30 years old, the total number was 1,331,189 persons in August 2021(Q3).

The share of young (16 to 24 years old) neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) stood at 34.5 percent in August 2021(Q3) representing a decline of 1.2 percentage points compared to May 2021(Q2) (35.7 percent). There has been a slight decline of NEET among young (16-24) living in rural areas (1.5 percentage points) while the rate declined by 2.5 percentage points among youth living in urban areas. The NEET rate among youth (16 to 24 years old) also highly decreased by 2.1 percentage points among males as compared to 0.2 percentage points among females in the same period.

The results also show that the NEET rate among youth (16-30 years) was 37.7 percent in August 2021(Q3) with higher rate among females (43.5 percent) than among males (31.7 percent) and higher rate in rural areas (40.3 percent) than in urban areas (28.5 percent).

The comparison of the current NEET rate with the results of the same quarter one earlier shows that the rates increased by 6.1 percentage points among youth aged 16 to 24 years old and by 5.9 percentage points among youth aged 16 to 30 years old.

Table 5. 2: Share of youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by sex and area of residence

Age group	sex/ Residence	Estimate (NEET)						Percentage change
		20-Feb	20-Aug	20-Nov	21-Feb	21-May	21-Aug	May-21 to Aug-21
16-24 years	Total	34	28.4	32.4	30.2	35.7	34.5	-1.2
	Male	30.6	22.1	29.1	26.6	33.2	31.1	-2.1
	Female	37.2	34.5	35.6	33.6	38.2	37.8	-0.4
	Urban	23.8	19.1	24.8	25.1	26.4	23.9	-2.5
	Rural	36.8	30.8	35.1	31.3	38.6	37.1	-1.5
16-30 years	Total	34.2	31.8	34.7	34.4	37.3	37.7	0.4
	Male	28.6	23	28.9	28.4	31.7	31.7	0
	Female	39.4	40.2	40.4	40.1	42.8	43.5	0.7
	Urban	24.5	22.5	28.1	30.4	30.8	28.5	-2.3
	Rural	37.2	34.6	37.3	35.3	39.4	40.3	0.9

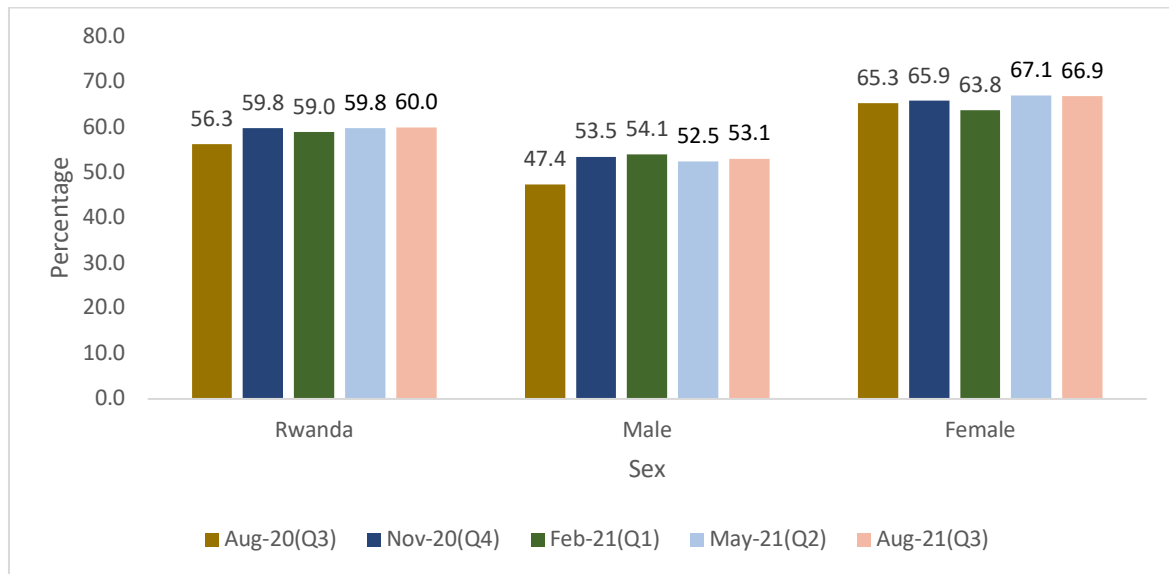
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

5.3. Labour Underutilization

Labour underutilization includes unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force. Time-related underemployment refers to the situation when the working time of persons in employment is insufficient in relation to alternative employment situations in which they are willing and available to engage. Potential labour force is defined as all persons of working age outside the labour force who, during the reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment but who were considered as either (a) *unavailable jobseekers* (seeking employment but not currently available) or (b) *available potential jobseekers* (currently available for employment but did not carry out activities to seek employment).

The results presented in figure 5.5 shows that the composite measure of labour underutilization rate remained stable at 60.0 percent in August 2021(Q3) as compared to 59.8 percent recorded in May 2021(Q2). The labour underutilization rate remained higher among females (66.9 percent) than males (53.1 percent) and it essentially remained stable among both males and females in August 2021 as compared to May 2021. Compared to the results of the same quarter a year earlier, the labour underutilisation rate increased by 3.7 percentage points at the National level, by 5.7 percentage point among males and by 1.6 percentage points among females.

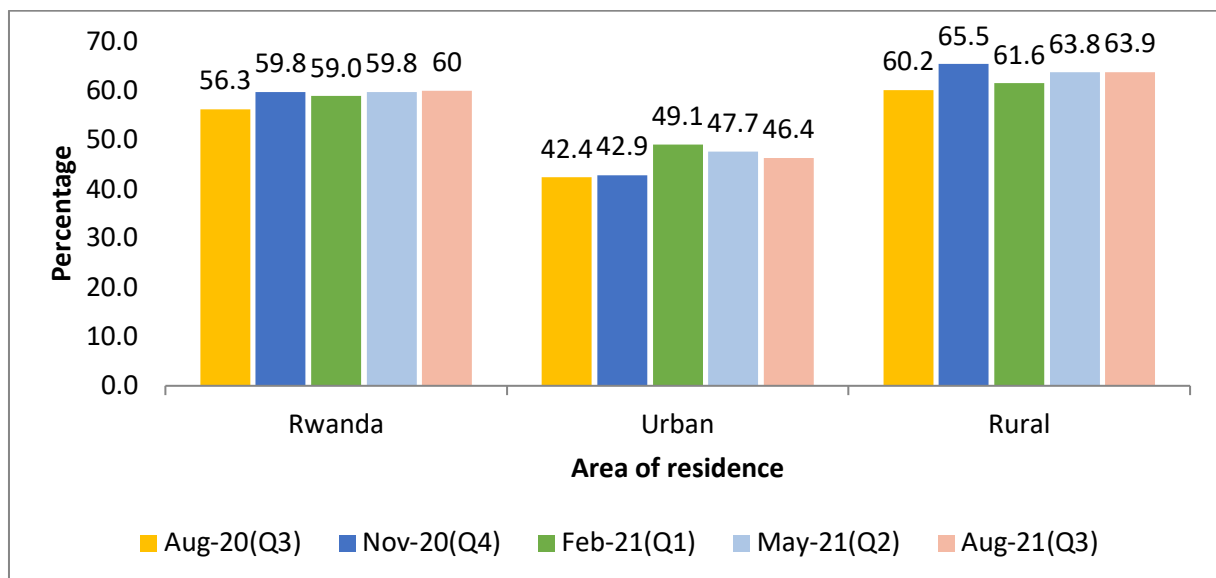
Figure 5. 5: Labour under-utilization rate by sex



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey Series

The results presented in figure 5.6 below shows also that the labour under-utilization rate was higher among the population living in rural than those living in urban areas of Rwanda. The comparison of August 2021(Q3) and May 2021(Q2) revealed that the labour underutilization remained relatively stable among population living in rural areas of Rwanda whereas it declined by 1.3 percentage points among the population living in urban areas. A comparison of the labour underutilization rate in the current quarter with the previous rounds of the Labour Force Survey revealed that the rate remained more or less stable among the population living in rural areas while it showing a declining trend among those living in urban areas of Rwanda.

Figure 5. 6: Labour under-utilization rate by area of residence.

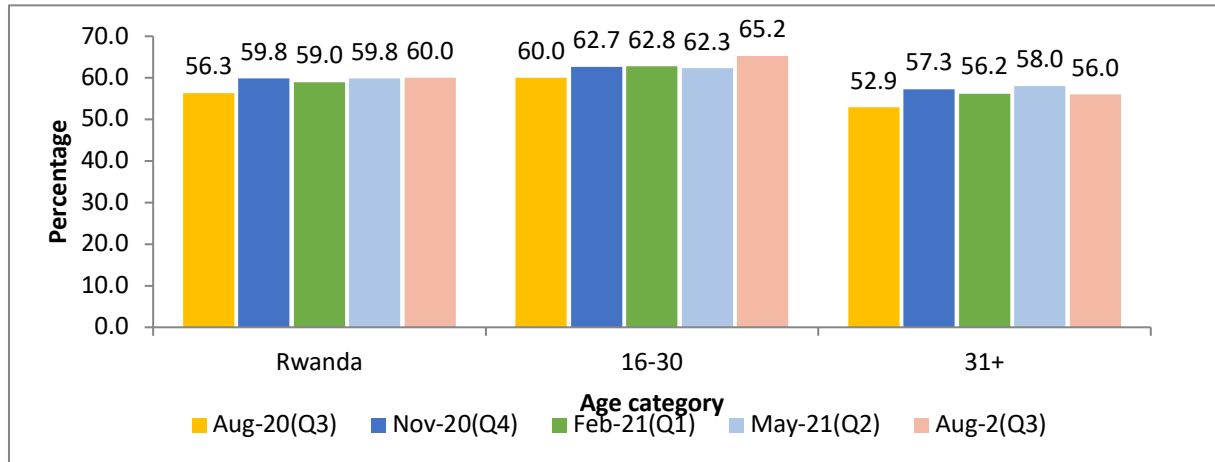


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 5.7 presents the labour underutilization rate by age group (youth and adults). It is observed that the labour underutilization rate increased by 2.9 percentage points

among youth population from 62.3 percent in May 2021(Q2) to 65.2 percent in August 2021(Q3) while it decreased by 2 percentage points among the adults population. The comparison of labour underutilization rate in August 2021(Q3) and other rounds of the LFS shows that the rate increased in August 2021 after a long period of stability among youth population it was fluctuating among adults population.

Figure 5. 7: Trend in labour underutilization rate by Youth and Adult.

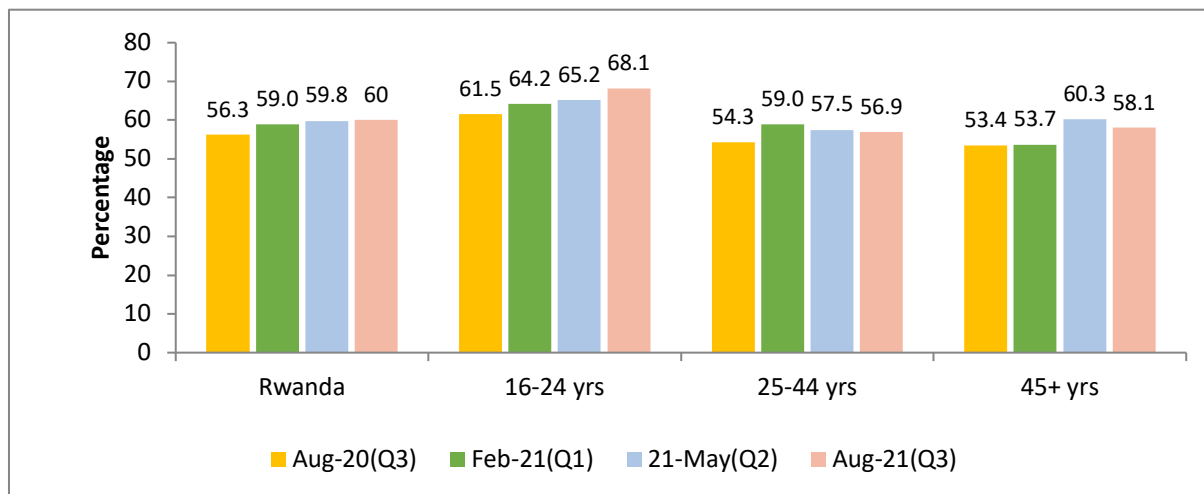


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The survey results also show that the labour underutilisation rate was higher among population in lower age group than the adult population. In May 2021(Q3), the labour underutilization rate was 68.1 percent among youth in age group 16-24 while it was 57.9 percent among population aged 25-44 years and 58.1 percent among those in age group 45 and above.

A comparison between August 2021(Q3) and May 2021(Q2) reveals that the labour underutilisation rate increased by 3.1 percentage points among those aged 16-24 years, declined by 2.2 percentage points among those aged 45 years and above while it remained almost unchanged among person aged 25-44 years old.

Figure 5. 8: Trend in labour underutilization rate by selected age group



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Chapter 6: Population outside the Labour Force

The population outside the labour force constitutes a large part of the working age population. It includes population engaged exclusively in activities for producing goods or services such as subsistence production of goods, own use production of services, volunteer production of goods or services and unpaid trainee or apprentice work, who have not carried out any activity for pay or profit during the reference period. It also includes students who are enrolled in schools, persons who currently do not seek for employment opportunities (not job seekers) such as discouraged job seekers. A particular characteristic of countries with large subsistence foodstuff production is the fact that the size of the working age population outside the labour force may be larger than the size of the labour force itself.

The population outside the labour force increased to around 3,806,000 in August 2021(Q3) from 3,589,000 in May 2021(Q2) which is equivalent to 6.1 percent of increase. The comparison of August 2020(Q3) and August 2021(Q3) reveals a net change of 21.3 percent of increase.

6.1 Main components of population outside the labour Force

The population outside labour force can be divided into three important components, namely, students, persons involved in subsistence agriculture and other outside labour force including largely population who are available to work but do not do anything to search for a job, retired persons, people unable to work because of illness or disability.

Table 6.1 presents the main components of population outside the labour force. The population outside the labour force who was engaged in subsistence agriculture represented 39.3 percent in August 2021 (Q3). Those who were exclusively classified as students represented 20.5 percent while the remaining part represented 40.2 percent. The comparison with the previous quarter reveals tangible changes in both magnitude and distribution of the population outside labour force. The share of students decreased by 3 percentage points, the share of subsistence agriculture decreased by 0.6 percentage point, while the share of other outside labour force increased by 2.4 percentage points.

Table 6. 1: Main components of Persons outside the labour force

Main components	LFS rounds					% Change
	Aug-20 (Q3)	Nov-20 (Q4)	Feb-20 (Q1)	May-21(Q2)	Aug-21(Q3)	May-21 (Q2) to Aug-21 (Q3)
Count(,000)	3,138	3,287	3,765	3,589	3,806	6.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Exclusively student	16	19.3	24.3	23.5	20.5	-3
Subsistence agricultural farmers	50.4	52.7	43.4	38.7	39.3	0.6
Other outside LFS	33.6	28	32.4	37.8	40.2	2.4

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

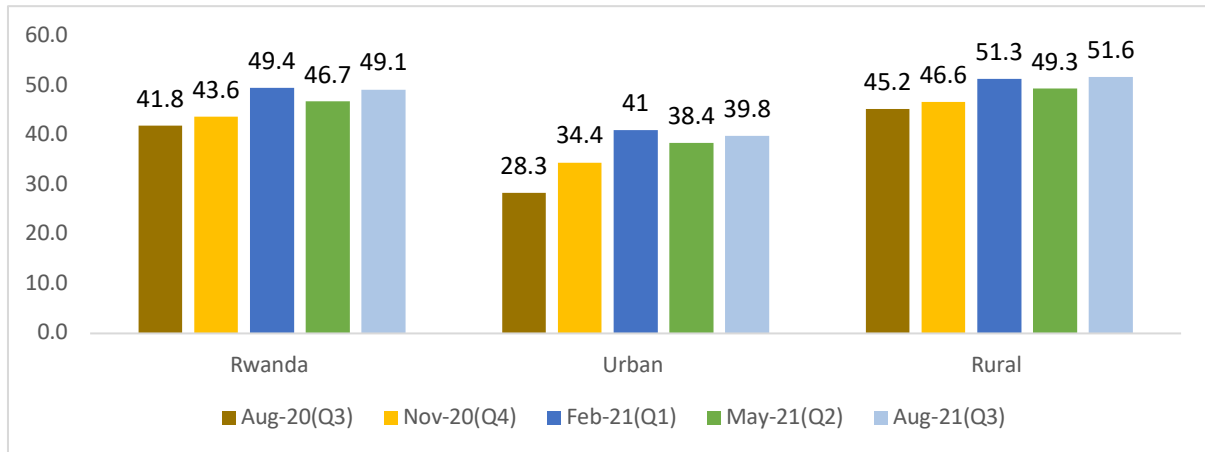
6.2 Population outside the labour force by area of residence

The results in figure 6.1 below are about the percentage of population outside labour force as proportion of working age population at national level and in both urban and rural separately.

The comparison with the previous quarter (May 2021(Q2)) shows that the proportion of the population outside labour force increased by 2.4 percentage points at the National level, 2.3 percentage points in rural areas and 1.4 percentage points in urban areas. The comparison of August 2020 (Q3) and August 2021 (Q3) shows that the proportion of population outside labour increased by 7.1 percentage points the national level, by 11.5 percentage points in urban areas and by 6.4 percentage points in rural areas.

It is also observed from Figure 6.1 that the proportion of population outside labour force is normally higher in rural areas relatively to urban areas. In August 2021(Q3) the urban-rural gap slightly increased to 11.8 as compared to 10.9 percentage points of the urban-rural gap observed in May 2021(Q2).

Figure 6. 1: Population outside Labour force by Area of residence

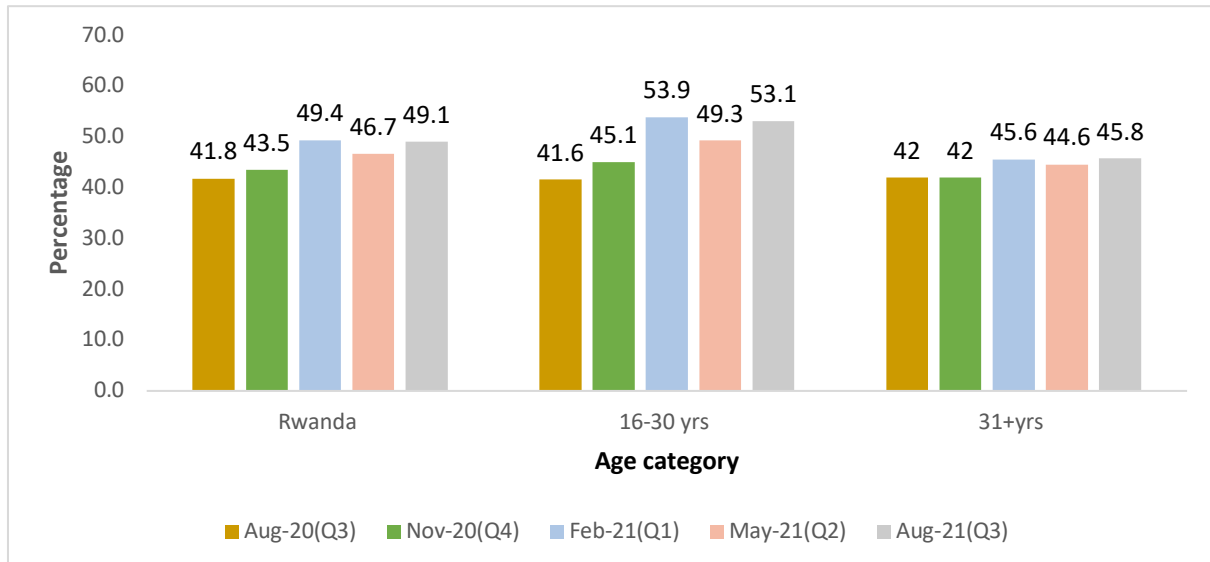


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.3 Population outside the labour force by age group

Figure 6.2 shows that the proportion of population outside labour force among youth (16-30 years old) increased from 41.6 percent in August 2020 (Q3) to 53.1 percent in Aug 2021(Q3) and from 42 percent to 45.8 percent among adult (31 years and above), in the same period. Quarter to quarter comparison illustrated that population out of Labour force increased by 3.8 percentage points from 49.3 percent in May 2121(Q2) to 53.1 percent in August 2021(Q3) among youth and from 44.6 percent to 45.8 percent among adults.

Figure 6. 2: Population outside the Labour force by Age category



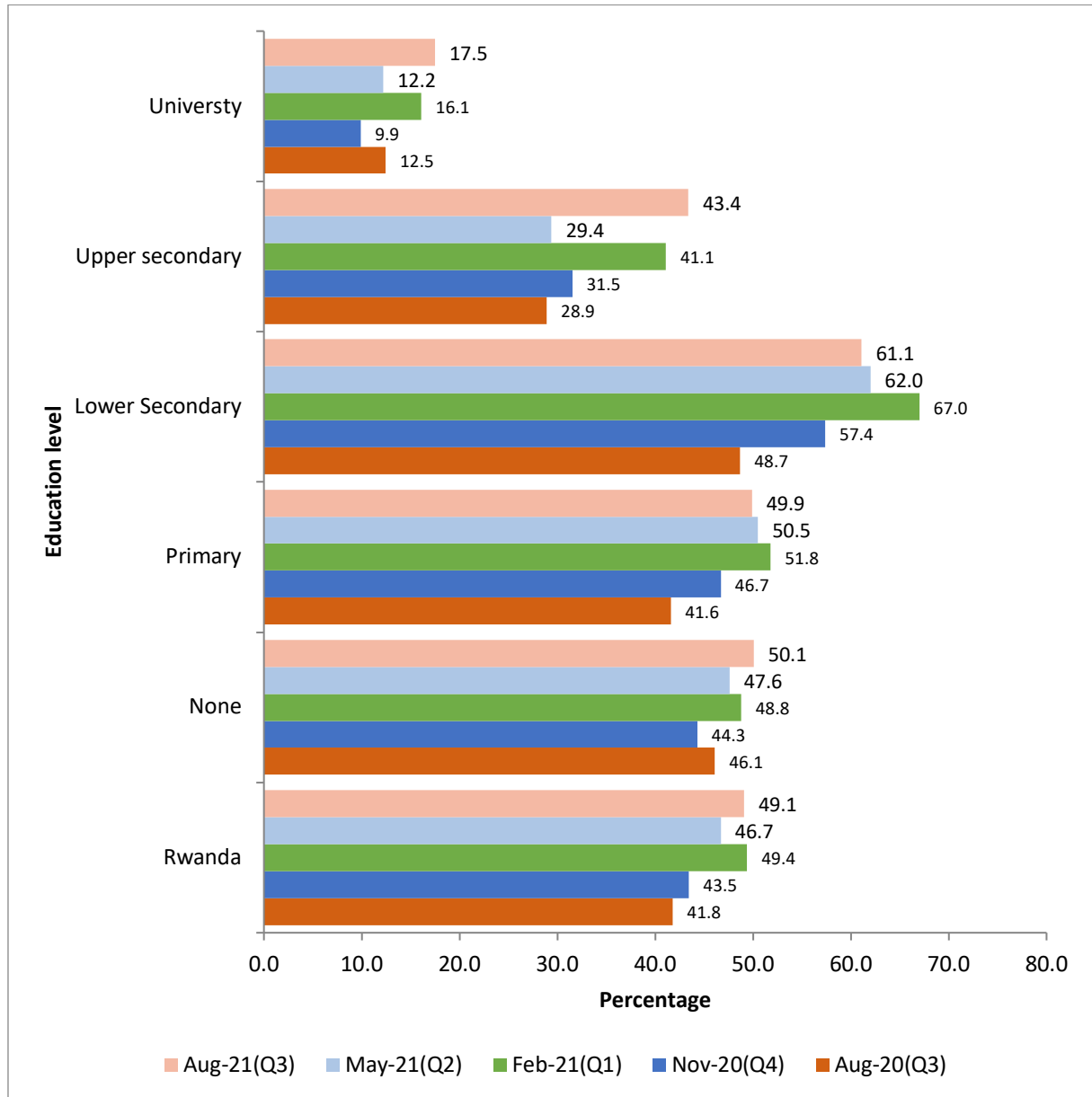
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.4 Population outside the labour force by level of educational attainment

The survey results revealed that the share of population outside the labour force in the working age population was lower among population who hold higher educational

attainment as compared to those with lower education levels. The proportion of working age population outside the labour force increased in tertiary, upper secondary and among those with no levels of education in August 2021(Q3) as compared to May 2021(Q2). The highest increase was observed among holders of upper secondary level of education.

Figure 6. 3: Population outside the Labour force by Education level attained



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Chapter 7: Work in agriculture

Due to the importance of the agriculture sector in the economy of Rwanda, a special attention has been paid to it in the present report. The introduction of 2013 standards on work, employment and labour underutilization statistics split workers in agriculture occupation into two parts: market oriented and non-market oriented. Workers in the former part are considered as employed while those in latter are not counted as employed. In this report, all parts are brought together to analyse the work in agriculture sector as a whole.

7.1 Agricultural status of workers

Workers engaged in the agriculture sector may be subdivided into four parts: (a) those who were engaged in market-oriented agriculture as main job, working for pay or self-employed; (b) those who were exclusively engaged in subsistence agriculture; (c) those who had the main job outside agriculture but performed foodstuff production activities for own use; and finally, (d) those who were involved in market-oriented agriculture as their secondary job.

The full count of workers in agriculture sector as presented in table 7.1 revealed that in August 2021(Q3), around 46.2 percent of working age population were involved in agriculture activity. It was slightly decreased as compared to May 2021(Q2) (47.6 percent).

The proportion of agricultural persons in market-oriented agriculture decreased by 0.5 percentage points as compared to the previous quarter (May 2021(Q2)) while the proportion of agricultural workers exclusively in subsistence agriculture increased by 0.2 percentage points.

Table 7. 1: Works status in agriculture

Categories of agriculture	Aug-20 (Q3)	Nov-20 (Q4)	Feb-21 (Q1)	May-21 (Q2)	Aug-21(Q3)
Market oriented agriculture as main job (a)	32.2	34.4	41.7	40.1	39.6
Subsistence agriculture exclusively (b)	51.2	51.6	48.1	50.8	51.0
Participated in Subsistence agriculture but have non-agriculture main job (c)	16.2	13.7	10.1	9	9.1
Market oriented agriculture as secondary job (d)	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total (100%)	100	100	100	100	100
Count ('000s)	3,702	4,276	4,023	3,653	3,584
Proportion of working age population	49.3	56.5	52.8	47.6	46.2

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

7.2 Characteristics of agricultural workers

The focus of the following sections is on the two first categories of table 7.1 (Workers in market oriented agricultural in main job and those involved exclusively in subsistence agriculture).

The results reveal that the bulk of agricultural workers were involved in subsistence agriculture with more predominance among females than males.

In August 2021(Q4), the share of subsistence agriculture in all agricultural workers was 56.3 percent and it increased by 0.4 percentage points as compared to May 2021(Q3) where this proportion was at 55.9 percent. The proportion of agricultural workers involved in market-oriented agriculture was 43.7 percent in August 2021(Q3) and it decreased by 0.5 percentage points as compared to May 2021(Q2). The proportion of males engaged in market-oriented agriculture (50.3 Percent in August 2021(Q3)) was greater than the corresponding proportion of females involved in the same activity (38.9 percent in August 2021(Q3)). Conversely, the proportion of females engaged in subsistence agriculture was higher than the corresponding proportion of males (61.1 percent and 49.7 percent respectively).

Table 7. 2: Trend of proportion of agricultural workers by sex.

		LFS rounds					Change
		Aug-20 (Q3)	Nov- 20(Q4)	Feb- 20(Q1)	May- 21(Q2)	21-Aug	May-21 (Q2) to Aug- 21(Q3)
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	38.6	40	46.4	44.2	43.7	-0.5
	Subsistence agriculture	61.4	60	53.6	55.9	56.3	0.5
Male	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	45.1	46.1	52.8	51.4	50.3	-1.1
	Subsistence agriculture	54.9	54	47.2	48.6	49.7	1.1
Female	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	34.5	35.9	42	39.0	38.9	-0.1
	Subsistence agriculture	65.5	64.1	58	61.0	61.1	0.1

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Table 7.3 below presents the trend of the share of market oriented and subsistence agricultural workers among young and adults persons separately. The share of adults farmers engaged in subsistence agriculture was slightly higher than the share of youth farmers in the same activity (56.9 percent and 55.2 percent respectively) in August 2021(Q3). The share of subsistence agriculture increased from May 2021(Q2) to August

2021(Q3) among youth farmers by 6.1percentage points while it decreased by 2.3 percentage points among adults farmers.

Table 7. 3: Trend of proportion of agricultural workers by age group

		LFS rounds					Change
		Aug-20 (Q3)	Nov-20(Q4)	Feb-21(Q1)	May-21(Q2)	21-Aug	May-21(Q2) to Aug-21(Q3)
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	38.6	40	46.4	44.2	43.7	-0.5
	Subsistence agriculture	61.4	60	53.6	55.9	56.3	0.4
Young(16-30)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	38.3	39.2	49.3	50.9	44.7	-6.2
	Subsistence agriculture	61.7	60.8	50.7	49.1	55.2	6.1
Adults(31+)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	38.8	40.5	44.9	40.8	43.1	2.3
	Subsistence agriculture	61.2	59.6	55.1	59.2	56.9	-2.3

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

The distribution of agricultural workers by education attainment, presented in table 7.4 shows that the higher level of educational attainment, the lower the likelihood of participation in agricultural activities for both market-oriented and subsistence agriculture.

Table 7. 4: Trend of proportion of agricultural workers by level of education attainment

		LFS rounds				
		Aug-20 (Q3)	Nov- 20(Q4)	Feb- 21(Q1)	May- 21(Q2)	Aug- 21(Q3)
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	None	55.5	57.5	58.1	60.3	56.3
	Primary	34.9	32.1	33.8	31.8	33.7
	Lower secondary	5.2	5.8	4.4	4.4	5.7
	Upper secondary	3.9	4	3.3	2.9	3.8
	University	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Market oriented agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	None	59.7	66.7	64.7	64.7	62.1
	Primary	33.5	26.8	30.4	29	30.7
	Lower secondary	3.6	3.5	3	3.4	4.3
	Upper secondary	2.8	2	1.7	2.5	2.6
	University	0.5	1	0.2	0.5	0.2
Subsistence agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	None	52.9	51.4	52.5	57.2	51.8
	Primary	35.8	35.6	36.7	33.9	36
	Lower secondary	6.2	7.4	5.6	5.3	6.8
	Upper secondary	4.6	5.4	4.7	3.2	4.7
	University	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

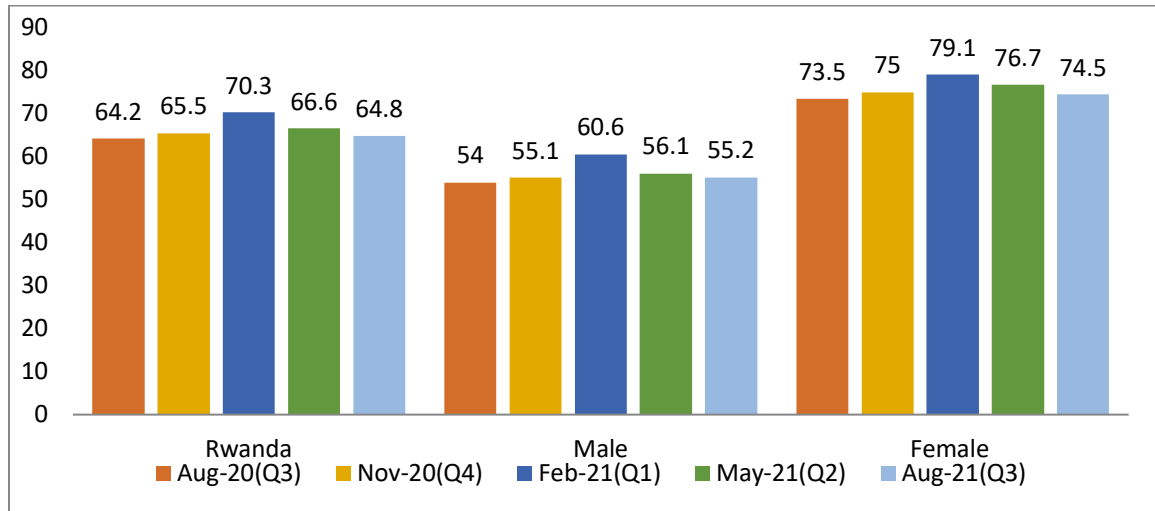
7.5 Share of agriculture in the total work force

The total work force can be defined as the sum of total employment (Paid/Profit or cash oriented) and the total number of workers engaged in subsistence agriculture. Thus, the share of agriculture workers in the total work force is the proportion of agriculture workers in the total workforce.

The results presented in figure 7.1 below shows that the share of agricultural workers in the work force was 64.8 percent in August 2021(Q3). It decreased by 1.8 percentage points as compared to May 2021(Q2). The proportion of female workers involved in agricultural activities in August 2021(Q3) (74.5 percent) is far higher than the one for male workers involved in the same activities (55.2 percent). Compared to May

2021(Q2), there was a decrease of 0.9 percentage points among males, and 2.2 percentage points among females.

Figure 7. 1: Share of workers in agriculture by sex

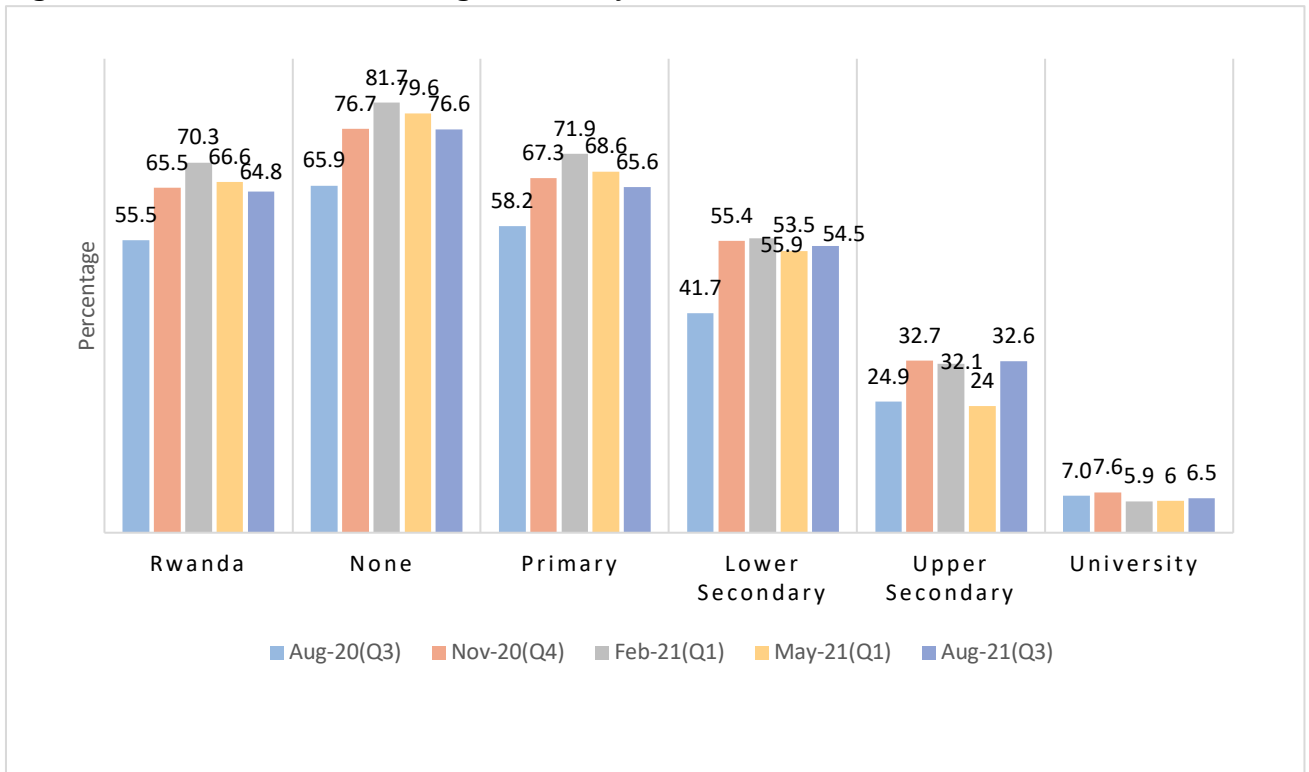


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

The share of agriculture workers in total workforce is inversely correlated with the level of education attainment. Persons with lower level of educational attainment are more likely to join agricultural work as compared to others with higher level of education.

The result revealed a declining trend of the share of agriculture workers among those who did not complete any level of education and those with primary levels of education as compared to previous quarter.

Figure 7. 2: Share of workers in agriculture by level of education attained



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Appendix A: Survey Methodology and Data quality

The current quarterly labour force survey is designed according to a two-stage stratified design with a rotation scheme. At the first stage of sampling, a stratified sample of 288 census enumeration areas, called primary sampling units (PSUs), is drawn from the 2012 census sample frame with probabilities proportional to size (pps) measured in terms of number of households according to the latest census of population.

The strata are composed of the 30 administrative districts of the country, sub-divided into urban and rural areas. At the second stage of sampling; 16 households were selected in three quarter of the PSUs and 24 households³ were selected in a quarter of PSUs, with equal probabilities after a fresh listing of the households in the new sample PSUs. Thereafter, all household members in the sample are then selected for survey interview.

The sample size in the current quarter is about 4,608 households, composed of three rotation groups marked with the symbol r in the table. The proposed rotation design is 1-1-1, that is each sample household is interviewed three times, once every two quarters. Accordingly, a sample household is in the sample in one quarter, leaves the sample in the next quarter, returns in the sample in the following quarter, leaves again the sample in the subsequent quarter, and finally returns in the sample for the third time before leaving the sample altogether.

- **Sample weights**

Three steps were involved in the calculation of the sample weights: Calculation of the design weight, Adjustment for non-response; and Calibration to known population projections.

The design weight of a given sample household is the inverse of the probability of selection of a sample household. This probability is calculated as the product of two probabilities. The first is the probability of selection of the enumeration area k where the sample household is residing,

$$p_k = \eta \times N_k$$

Where N_k is the number of households in the enumeration area according to the sampling frame and η is the proportionality factor of the pps-sampling scheme.

The second is the probability of selection of the sample household within the enumeration area k .

$$p(hh_k) = \frac{16}{N_k^1}$$

³ The intake of 24 households in one fourth of PSUs is a consequence of sample size adjustment caused by the transition from bi-annual sample design to quarterly sample design in August 2018.

Where 16 or 24 is the fixed sample-take in enumeration area k and N_k is the listed or estimated number of households in the enumeration area k .

The designed sampling weights for the quarterly Labour Force Survey are labelled “Qweight”. They are calculated as a function of the weights calculated earlier for the bi-annual survey, called here “Oldweight”. The Qweight is obtained from the Oldweight as follows:

$$Qweight = Oldweight \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{\frac{144}{146}} \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} = Oldweight \times \frac{219}{96}$$

The old design calculated as,

$$DesignWeight(hh_k) = d_k = \frac{1}{p_k} \times \frac{1}{p(hh_k)}$$

The overall weight of the quarterly LFS, d_k , is calculated as

$$Qweight = d_x = \frac{1}{p_k} + \frac{1}{p^{(hh_k)}} \times \frac{219}{96}$$

The non-response adjusted weight is then obtained by the dividing the design weight with the response rate,

$$AdjustedWeight(hh_k) = d_k = \frac{d_k}{r_k}$$

Where the response rate in enumeration area k is the percentage number of responding households among the total eligible households in the sample enumeration area.

Finally, the adjusted weights were calibrated to known population projections for four demographic groups: Males and females under 16 years old, and males and females aged 16 years old and above

The population projections were derived from the NISR census publication.⁴ The projections were adjusted by deducting estimated values for the institutional population not living in private households. The calibration procedure followed the methodology of Deville and Sarndäl.⁵ Accordingly, the final calibrated weights were obtained from the formula,

$$CalibratedWeight(hh_k) = w_k = d_k' \times (1 + \lambda x_k')$$

- **Data quality**

⁴ National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, *Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012, Thematic Report Population Projections*, January 2014.

⁵ Deville, J.C., and Sarndäl, C.E., “Calibration Estimators in Survey Sampling,” *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 87, 1992, pp. 376-382.

Like in all sample surveys, the results of the LFS August 2021(Q3) are subject to sampling and different forms of measurement errors. This section provides information on sampling errors.

- **Sampling errors**

Sampling errors arise because the survey did not cover all elements of the population, but only a selected portion. The sampling error of an estimate is calculated based on the difference between the estimate and the value that would have been obtained based on a complete count of the population under otherwise identical conditions.

The table A.1 below gives the sampling errors of the main labour force estimates obtained from the LFS August 2021(Q3). They have been calculated based on the general principle that in multi-stage sample designs the variance contributed by the later stages of sampling is, under broad conditions, reflected in the observed variation among the sample results for first-stage units. Thus, the sampling variance of a variety of statistics, such as totals, means, ratios, proportions, and their differences can be obtained on the basis of totals calculated for the primary sampling units, here the localities⁶. The calculations took into account the fact that the sampling weights were calibrated and used the residual method proposed by Deville and Sarndäl p. 380.

Table A. 1: Sampling errors of estimates of main Labour force aggregates

Indicator	Estimate	Standard error	Relative Standard error	Confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Population 16+ yrs	7,749,905	216,802	2.8%	7,322,978	8,176,833
Employment	3,179,124	106,585	3.4%	2,969,236	3,389,012
Unemployment	764,480	54,468	7.1%	657,221	871,739
Labour force	3,943,604	121,941	3.1%	3,703,478	4,183,730
Outside labour force	3,806,301	146,785	3.9%	3,517,251	4,095,351

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), LFS August 2021(Q3)

As an illustration of the use of the table, consider the fourth row of the table on the labour force. The total labour force is 3,943,604 estimated with a relative standard error of 3.1 percent. The true value at 95 percent confidence level lies within the interval 3,703,478 and 4,183,730

The next table (Table A.2) gives the estimated sampling errors for the main labour force indicators expressed in rates or percentages. For example, the results indicate that the unemployment rate estimated at 19.4 percent has a standard error of 1.2 percentage points. This may be interpreted to mean that the true unemployment rate lies with 95 percent confidence within the interval, 17.0 percent to 21.8 percent.

⁶ Verma, Vijay, *Sampling Methods*, Manual for Statistical Trainers Number 2, Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), Tokyo, Revised 2002.

Table A. 2: Sampling errors of estimates of main labour force indicators (percentage)

Indicator	Estimate	Standard error	Confidence interval	
			Lower	Upper
Labour Force Participation Rate	50.9	1.0	48.8	52.9
Employment-Population Ratio	41.0	1.1	38.9	43.1
Unemployment rate	19.4	1.2	17.0	21.8

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), August 2021(Q3)

Appendix B: Statistical Tables

Table B. 1: Summary labour force indicators, August-21 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Population 16 years old and over	7,749,905	3,649,274	4,100,631	1,601,682	6,148,224	2,829,023	4,920,882
Labour force	3,943,604	2,188,363	1,755,241	964,961	2,978,643	1,331,963	2,611,641
- Employed	3,179,124	1,813,058	1,366,066	789,819	2,389,305	1,002,516	2,176,608
- Unemployed	764,480	375,305	389,175	175,142	589,338	329,447	435,033
Outside labour force	3,806,301	1,460,911	2,345,390	636,721	3,169,581	1,497,060	2,309,241
Labour underutilization	3,332,433	1,476,904	1,855,529	568,375	2,764,058	1,596,692	1,735,741
- Unemployed	764,480	375,305	389,175	175,142	589,338	329,447	435,033
- Time-related underemployed	958,744	509,050	449,694	133,285	825,459	427,016	531,728
- Potential labour force	1,609,209	592,549	1,016,660	259,948	1,349,261	840,229	768,980
Labour force participation rate (%)	50.9	60.0	42.8	60.2	48.4	47.1	53.1
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	41.0	49.7	33.3	49.3	38.9	35.4	44.2
Time related underemployment rate (%)	30.2	28.1	32.9	16.9	34.5	42.6	24.4
LU1 - Unemployment rate (%)	19.4	17.2	22.2	18.2	19.8	24.7	16.7
LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (%)	43.7	40.4	47.8	32.0	47.5	56.8	37.0
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (%)	42.7	34.8	50.7	35.5	44.8	53.8	35.6
LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization (%)	60.0	53.1	66.9	46.4	63.9	73.5	51.3
Youth unemployment rate (16-30 yrs) (%)	25.5	22.5	29.3	23.9	25.5	33.3	22.4

Median monthly earnings at main job	26,000	26,000	20,800	52,000	20,800	20,800	26,000
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Table B. 2: Population by sex and age group, August-21 (Q3)

	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Population	12,823,137	6,193,572	6,629,565
0-4 yrs	1,556,858	787,842	769,016
5-9 yrs	1,606,194	816,180	790,014
10-14 yrs	1,586,391	807,656	778,735
15-19 yrs	1,565,719	740,173	825,546
20-24 yrs	1,147,548	573,890	573,658
25-29 yrs	953,033	445,685	507,348
30-34 yrs	841,832	415,009	426,823
35- 39 yrs	832,963	392,878	440,085
40-44 yrs	630,515	294,132	336,383
45-49 yrs	513,375	219,941	293,434
50-54 yrs	393,704	178,585	215,119
55-59 yrs	364,940	173,073	191,867
60-64 yrs	307,639	136,071	171,568
65-69 yrs	205,398	84,508	120,890
70-74 yrs	125,864	58,301	67,564
75+	191,165	69,648	121,517

Table B. 3: Households by household size, sex of head of household and urban/rural area, August-21 (Q3)

Household size	Total number households	Head of household		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
	3,017,798	2,206,473	811,325	603,409	2,414,389	1,196,094	1,821,705
1	303,346	163,707	139,639	85,004	218,341	73,219	230,127
2	306,201	145,972	160,229	67,195	239,006	99,392	206,809
3	568,393	376,810	191,582	107,899	460,494	230,005	338,388
4	567,394	433,409	133,985	101,218	466,176	231,292	336,102
5	474,233	384,500	89,733	89,100	385,133	195,422	278,811
6	369,339	320,292	49,047	65,914	303,425	162,485	206,855
7	221,542	190,497	31,045	43,750	177,792	101,169	120,373
8	122,548	110,964	11,583	28,234	94,314	57,078	65,470
9	59,621	57,276	2,345	7,537	52,084	33,468	26,153
10+	25,183	23,047	2,136	7,558	17,625	12,565	12,619

Table B. 4: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, age group, and urban/rural area, August-21 (Q3)

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment -population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Total Population 16 yrs and over	7,749,905	3,943,604	3,179,124	764,480	3,806,301	50.9	41.0	19.4
16-24 yrs	2,389,478	910,568	648,812	261,756	1,478,910	38.1	27.2	28.7
25-34 yrs	1,794,865	1,213,759	957,989	255,770	581,106	67.6	53.4	21.1
35-54 yrs	2,370,556	1,488,126	1,285,012	203,114	882,430	62.8	54.2	13.6
55-64 yrs	672,579	267,493	228,283	39,210	405,086	39.8	33.9	14.7
65+ yrs	522,427	63,658	59,027	4,631	458,769	12.2	11.3	7.3
Male Pop. 16+ yrs	3,649,274	2,188,363	1,813,058	375,305	1,460,911	60.0	49.7	17.2
16-24 yrs	1,181,442	505,065	370,610	134,455	676,377	42.7	31.4	26.6
25-34 yrs	860,695	681,288	564,672	116,616	179,407	79.2	65.6	17.1
35-54 yrs	1,085,536	808,588	710,557	98,031	276,948	74.5	65.5	12.1
55-64 yrs	309,144	151,872	129,266	22,606	157,272	49.1	41.8	14.9
65+ yrs	212,457	41,549	37,953	3,596	170,908	19.6	17.9	8.7
Female Pop. 16+ yrs	4,100,631	1,755,241	1,366,066	389,175	2,345,390	42.8	33.3	22.2

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	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
16-24 yrs	1,208,035	405,502	278,202	127,300	802,533	33.6	23.0	31.4
25-34 yrs	934,171	532,471	393,317	139,154	401,700	57.0	42.1	26.1
35-54 yrs	1,285,020	679,539	574,456	105,083	605,482	52.9	44.7	15.5
55-64 yrs	363,435	115,620	99,017	16,603	247,814	31.8	27.2	14.4
65+ yrs	309,970	22,109	21,074	1,035	287,861	7.1	6.8	4.7
Urban Pop. 16+ yrs	1,601,681	964,961	789,819	175,142	636,721	60.2	49.3	18.2
16-24 yrs	482,367	185,845	133,916	51,929	296,521	38.5	27.8	27.9
25-34 yrs	463,068	339,615	276,024	63,591	123,453	73.3	59.6	18.7
35-54 yrs	507,701	385,999	330,029	55,970	121,702	76.0	65.0	14.5
55-64 yrs	85,820	42,655	39,003	3,652	43,165	49.7	45.4	8.6
65+ yrs	62,726	10,846	10,846	-	51,879	17.3	17.3	0.0
						0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural Pop. 16+ yrs	6,148,224	2,978,643	2,389,305	589,338	3,169,581	48.4	38.9	19.8
16-24 yrs	1,907,111	724,723	514,896	209,827	1,182,388	38.0	27.0	29.0
25-34 yrs	1,331,798	874,145	681,966	192,179	457,653	65.6	51.2	22.0
35-54 yrs	1,862,856	1,102,127	954,983	147,144	760,728	59.2	51.3	13.4
55-64 yrs	586,759	224,837	189,280	35,557	361,921	38.3	32.3	15.8
65+ yrs	459,701	52,812	48,181	4,631	406,890	11.5	10.5	8.8

Table B. 5: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status and level of educational attainment, August-21 (Q3)

Marital status	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Population 16 yrs and over	7,749,190	3,943,269	3,178,789	764,480	3,805,921	50.9	41.0	19.4
None	3,487,667	1,739,213	1,440,187	299,026	1,748,454	49.9	41.3	17.2
Primary	2,478,208	1,241,647	1,007,993	233,654	1,236,561	50.1	40.7	18.8
Lower secondary	742,674	288,559	215,764	72,795	454,114	38.9	29.1	25.2
Upper secondary	713,780	404,232	294,713	109,519	309,548	56.6	41.3	27.1
University	326,862	269,617	220,132	49,485	57,245	82.5	67.3	18.4

Table B. 6: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status and marital status, August-21 (Q3)

Marital status	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Population 16 yrs and over	7,749,905	3,943,604	3,179,124	764,480	3,806,301	50.9	41.0	19.4
Married	2,835,914	1,584,593	1,356,661	227,932	1,251,321	55.9	47.8	14.4

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Living together	1,202,853	778,143	645,577	132,566	424,711	64.7	53.7	17.0
Divorced/separated	238,654	137,992	116,146	21,846	100,662	57.8	48.7	15.8
Single	2,933,224	1,295,642	934,557	361,085	1,637,582	44.2	31.9	27.9
Widow/widower	539,259	147,235	126,184	21,051	392,024	27.3	23.4	14.3

Table B. 7: Employed population by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, August-21 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population 16+	3,179,124	1,813,058	1,366,066	789,819	2,389,305	1,002,516	2,176,608
16-19 yrs	228,053	121,581	106,473	38,492	189,562	75,403	152,651
20-24 yrs	420,759	249,029	171,730	95,425	325,334	97,842	322,917
25-29 yrs	488,412	273,248	215,164	138,425	349,987	117,009	371,403
30-34 yrs	469,578	291,424	178,153	137,599	331,979	136,844	332,733
35-39 yrs	478,518	264,396	214,123	118,662	359,856	158,912	319,606
40-44 yrs	352,909	209,352	143,557	102,208	250,701	123,969	228,940
45-49 yrs	270,767	137,126	133,641	67,653	203,114	97,142	173,625
50-54 yrs	182,818	99,683	83,135	41,506	141,312	67,761	115,057
55-59 yrs	144,673	80,480	64,193	26,122	118,551	62,060	82,613
60-64 yrs	83,610	48,786	34,824	12,881	70,729	38,030	45,580

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65-69 yrs	28,458	16,901	11,557	7,639	20,819	15,035	13,423
70-74 yrs	19,300	12,864	6,436	2,292	17,007	8,462	10,837
75+	11,269	8,189	3,081	915	10,355	4,047	7,223

Table B. 8: Employed population by sex, occupation group, and urban/rural area, August-21 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Occupation group (ISCO High level)	3,179,124	1,813,058	1,366,066	789,819	2,389,305	1,002,516	2,176,608
Managers	32,354	22,599	9,755	23,400	8,954	-	32,354
Professionals	179,091	103,423	75,669	87,319	91,773	24,371	154,721
Technicians and associate professionals	41,276	29,912	11,363	29,543	11,733	2,280	38,996
Clerical support workers	24,793	12,005	12,788	19,576	5,217	0	24,793
Service and sales workers	477,936	219,658	258,279	218,495	259,441	90,552	387,384
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	204,065	113,863	90,202	20,079	183,986	9,524	194,540
Craft and related trades workers	276,692	206,986	69,706	87,464	189,228	65,771	210,922
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	83,850	82,919	931	45,942	37,908	5,745	78,104
Elementary occupations	1,859,067	1,021,694	837,374	258,002	1,601,066	804,273	1,054,794

Table B. 9: Employed population by sex, educational attainment, and urban/rural area, August-21 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,178,789	1,812,723	1,366,066	789,483	2,389,305	1,002,516	2,176,273
None	1,440,187	818,510	621,677	191,097	1,249,089	570,988	869,199
Primary	1,007,993	576,019	431,974	217,590	790,403	335,640	672,353
Lower secondary	215,764	118,658	97,106	86,172	129,592	49,713	166,051
Upper secondary	294,713	160,854	133,859	136,223	158,490	34,808	259,905
University	220,132	138,682	81,450	158,401	61,731	11,367	208,765

Table B. 10: Employed population by sex, branch of economic activity, and urban/rural area, August-21 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,179,124	1,813,058	1,366,066	789,819	2,389,305	1,002,516	2,176,608
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,419,153	693,342	725,811	89,336	1,329,817	669,748	749,405
Mining and quarrying	30,976	26,565	4,411	2,103	28,873	7,505	23,471
Manufacturing	177,152	87,372	89,779	60,236	116,915	41,077	136,075
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8,197	7,703	495	1,383	6,814	38	8,159
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	7,347	5,346	2,001	604	6,743	1,472	5,875
Construction	431,420	371,893	59,527	97,056	334,364	113,302	318,118
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	386,782	173,366	213,416	175,412	211,370	73,449	313,333
Transportation and storage	148,467	145,082	3,386	54,367	94,100	31,587	116,880
Accommodation and food service activities	35,235	18,058	17,177	25,384	9,851	5,869	29,366
Information and communication	11,586	7,927	3,659	8,720	2,867	0	11,586
Financial and insurance activities	28,585	16,136	12,448	17,663	10,922	4,838	23,747
Real estate activities	3,808	3,428	380	1,652	2,157	0	3,808
Professional, scientific and technical activities	15,523	13,166	2,357	10,467	5,056	1,033	14,491
Administrative and support service activities	51,079	32,481	18,598	27,729	23,350	8,987	42,092
Public administration and defences	56,341	46,048	10,293	31,261	25,081	584	55,757
Education	104,826	50,740	54,086	32,219	72,607	23,007	81,819
Human health and social work activities	44,292	18,358	25,934	32,706	11,585	1,432	42,859
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,556	1,375	181	972	584	0	1,556
Other service activities	96,294	51,125	45,169	40,941	55,353	15,462	80,832
Activities of households as employers	118,935	43,115	75,820	78,037	40,898	3,128	115,807
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1,571	432	1,138	1,571	0	0	1,571

Table B. 11: Educational attainment and field of Education by Labour market status, August-21 (Q3)

Educational attainment	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
Total	41.0	9.9	49	100
None	41.3	8.6	50.1	100
Primary	40.7	9.4	49.9	100
Lower_secondary	29.1	9.8	61.1	100
Upper_secondary	41.3	15.3	43.4	100
University	67.3	15.1	17.5	100
Field of Education	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
Total	42.1	10.5	47.5	100
General education	42.1	9.8	48.2	100
Education	60	5.4	34	100
Humanity and art	39.6	12.2	48.2	100
Social Science business	52.3	14.1	33.5	100
Science	30.2	14.4	55.4	100
Engineering, manufacturing	43.6	15.7	40.7	100
Agriculture	37.5	20.9	41.6	100
Health and welfare	55.1	5.2	39.7	100
Services	31.0	14.6	54.4	100

Table B. 12: Employed population by sex, status in employment, and urban/rural area, August-21 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,179,124	1,813,058	1,366,066	789,819	2,389,305	1,002,516	2,176,608
Employee, Paid apprentice/intern	2,247,771	1,310,204	937,567	490,340	1,757,432	821,227	1,426,544
Employer	40,061	30,073	9,989	26,421	13,641	4,418	35,643
Own-account worker	765,892	441,328	324,565	246,268	519,625	168,006	597,886
Member of cooperative	5,658	3,132	2,527	709	4,950	688	4,970
Contributing family worker	119,741	28,322	91,418	26,082	93,659	8,177	111,564

Table B. 13: Employed population by sex, hours usually worked per week at all jobs, and urban/rural area, August-21 (Q3)

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employed population	3,179,124	1,813,058	1,366,066	789,819	444,218	345,600	2,389,305	1,368,840	1,020,466
less than 24 hours	801,866	387,117	414,749	95,221	49,061	46,160	706,645	338,056	368,589
25-34 hours	424,120	232,619	191,501	58,043	31,969	26,074	366,077	200,650	165,427
35-40 hours	805,755	435,251	370,504	112,973	58,822	54,151	692,782	376,429	316,353
41-48 hours	636,487	408,689	227,797	239,439	131,614	107,824	397,048	277,075	119,973
49-61 hours	311,518	206,271	105,247	174,012	104,796	69,216	137,507	101,475	36,032
62-79 hours	172,040	120,220	51,820	93,840	55,107	38,733	78,200	65,113	13,087

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80 hours+	27,337	22,891	4,446	16,291	12,850	3,441	11,046	10,041	1,005
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Table B. 14: Youth Population by sex, and residential area, August-21 (Q3)

	Age Group	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Youth Population (16-30yrs)		3,529,769	1,721,760	1,808,009	772,399	2,757,370	967,403	2,562,366
Employed	16-24 yrs	648,812	370,610	278,202	133,916	514,896	173,245	475,567
	16-30 yrs	1,232,900	710,517	522,383	293,003	939,897	319,120	913,779
Unemployed	16-24 yrs	261,756	134,455	127,300	51,929	209,827	104,982	156,773
	16-30 yrs	422,736	205,974	216,762	91,969	330,767	159,376	263,360
Outside Labour Force	16-24 yrs	1,478,910	676,377	802,533	296,521	1,182,388	335,185	1,143,724
	16-30 yrs	1,874,134	805,269	1,068,865	387,427	1,486,707	488,907	1,385,227

Table B. 15: Youth Unemployed (who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, August-21 (Q3)

	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Youth Unemployed (16-30 yrs)	391,502	188,654	202,847	35,040	50,650	153,614	152,197
0 – less than 3 months	169,603	86,459	83,144	11,162	12,440	75,297	70,704
3 – less than 6 months	113,900	55,415	58,485	8,501	16,392	46,914	42,093
6 – less than 12 months	38,438	20,989	17,449	7,422	6,185	13,567	11,265
1 – less than 2 years	44,381	18,590	25,791	5,495	9,259	13,095	16,533
2 years or more	25,180	7,202	17,977	2,461	6,375	4,741	11,603

Table B. 16: Youth not in employment and not currently in education nor in training by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, August-21 (Q3)

Young not in employment nor in education (16-30 yrs)	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1,331,189	545,150	786,039	87,886	132,303	457,264	653,736
16-19 yrs	340,803	166,989	173,814	16,688	20,439	150,302	153,375
20-24 yrs	483,188	200,765	282,423	33,612	44,773	167,153	237,649
25-30 yrs	507,198	177,396	329,802	37,586	67,090	139,810	262,712
None	492,554	220,085	272,469	16,930	30,896	203,154	241,573
Primary	474,625	190,840	283,785	19,217	33,640	171,623	250,145
Lower secondary	121,175	37,415	83,760	12,306	20,590	25,108	63,170
Upper secondary	202,731	83,282	119,449	29,084	35,435	54,199	84,014
University	39,724	13,528	26,196	10,348	11,361	3,180	14,835

Table B. 17: Unemployed population by sex, broad age group and urban/rural area, August-21 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	764,480	375,305	389,175	175,142	589,338	329,447	435,033
16-24 yrs	261,756	134,455	127,300	51,929	209,827	104,982	156,773
25-34 yrs	255,770	116,616	139,154	63,591	192,179	100,302	155,468
35-54 yrs	203,114	98,031	105,083	55,970	147,144	97,706	105,408
55-64 yrs	39,210	22,606	16,603	3,652	35,557	24,131	15,079
65+ yrs	4,631	3,596	1,035	-	4,631	2,325	2,306

Table B. 18: Unemployed population by sex, level of educational and urban/rural area, August-21 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	764,480	375,305	389,175	175,142	589,338	329,447	435,033
None	299,026	139,604	159,422	36,773	262,253	144,168	154,858
Primary	233,654	117,197	116,458	33,124	200,531	117,249	116,406
Lower secondary	72,795	39,803	32,992	26,276	46,520	28,530	44,266
Upper secondary	109,519	54,107	55,412	48,795	60,725	30,861	78,659
University	49,485	24,594	24,891	30,175	19,310	8,640	40,845

Table B. 19: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, method of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, August-21 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population who looked for a job	710,320	349,947	360,373	161,764	548,556	307,296	403,024
Arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licenses	108,937	49,694	59,243	32,646	76,291	50,046	58,891
Looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs	5,372	4,524	848	810	4,562	3,338	2,034
Seeking the assistance of friends, relatives or other types of intermediaries	189,057	104,637	84,420	55,898	133,159	60,592	128,465
Registering with or contacting public or private employment services	19,139	8,190	10,949	6,279	12,860	5,529	13,610
Applying to employers directly, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets	358,169	171,886	186,283	51,163	307,005	181,246	176,923
Placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements	20,970	6,280	14,691	11,186	9,784	2,794	18,176
Placing and updating resumes on professional or social networking sites online	8,677	4,738	3,939	3,782	4,895	3,751	4,926

Table B. 20: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, August-21 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	710,320	349,947	360,373	161,764	548,556	307,296	403,024
Less than 3 months	347,328	176,332	170,996	52,595	294,733	173,140	174,188
Less than 6 months	180,331	89,149	91,182	39,416	140,915	66,224	114,107
Less than 12 months	72,989	37,728	35,262	26,754	46,235	29,380	43,609
1 year to less than 2 years	67,694	27,937	39,757	27,081	40,614	23,580	44,114
2 years and above	41,977	18,800	23,177	15,918	26,059	14,971	27,006

Table B. 21: Time related under employment by age group sex and area of residence, August-21 (Q3)

age group	Total	Sex		Residence area	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	958,744	509,050	449,694	133,285	825,459
16-24 yrs	204,783	115,716	89,067	23,350	181,433
25-34 yrs	292,126	154,219	137,907	48,706	243,420
35-54 yrs	370,322	186,015	184,307	54,456	315,866
55-64 yrs	83,157	46,370	36,787	5,361	77,796
65+ yrs	8,356	6,729	1,627	1,412	6,944

