



Republic of Rwanda



Labour Force Survey Trends

The background features a decorative pattern of overlapping green and blue circles. In the center, there is a stylized bar chart with four bars of varying heights and colors (purple, blue, brown, light blue). A line graph with four data points (purple, blue, brown, light blue) is overlaid on the bars, showing an overall upward trend.

-February 2022 (Q1)-



Republic of Rwanda



Labour Force Survey Trends

February 2022 (Q1)

May

Labour Force Survey Trends, February 2022 (Q1) report is produced by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

Additional information about Labour Force Survey Trends report may be obtained from 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.

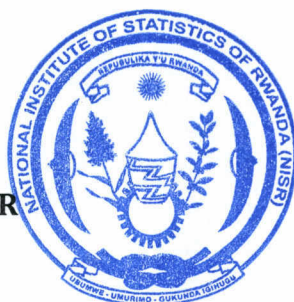
The ultimate goal of the Labour Force survey is to provide data on the structure and trends of labour force, employment and unemployment as well as other related labour market statistics for the implementation and evaluation of economic and social policies related to employment creation, income generation,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

After the pilot survey that was 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. Due to movement restrictions measures to avoid the spread of Covid-19 pandemic, 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 quarter one of LFS_2022 that was conducted in February 2022.

NISR congratulates 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.



MURANGWA Yusuf
Director General of NISR



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. For the reporting purpose, only persons aged 16 years and above are covered. In this report, the survey results are mainly compared for February 2021, May 2021, August 2021, November 2021 and February 2022. However, some tables and graphs are presented with more data points including results of the labour force surveys of all quarters of the year 2017 to 2021.

In February 2022 (Q1), the working age population (16 years and above) was around 7.87 million of whom 3,585,651 were employed, 707,654 were unemployed and 3,580,022 were out of labour force. The sum of employed and unemployed population results to population in labour force (4,293,305 persons). The proportion of working age population who were in the labour force decreased to 54.5 percent in February 2022(Q1) from 61 percent in November 2021(Q4). The proportion of the working age population outside the labour force stood at 45.5 percent in February 2022(Q1) as compared to 39 percent in November 2021(Q4) and 49.4 percent in February 2021(Q1) (One year back).

The share of subsistence agriculture in population outside labour force was 41.9 percent in February 2022(Q1) and it increased by 8.4 percentage points as compared to November 2021(Q4) (33.5 percent). The sum of employed population (3,585,651 persons) and subsistence agricultural without employment (1,881,502) gives the estimate number of workforce¹ in February 2022(Q1) equivalent to 5,467,153 persons. Therefore, in February 2022(Q1), the proportion of working age population engaged in employment or subsistence agriculture was 69.4 percent as compared to 66.6 percent in November 2021(Q4), and to 67.4 percent registered in February 2021(Q1).

The share of agricultural workers in total workforce (employed + subsistence agricultural) declined by around 6.1 percentage points from 63.0 percent in November 2021(Q4) to 68.8 percent in February 2022(Q1).

The employment-to-population ratio relatively slightly declined to 45.5 percent in February 2022 (Q1) as compared to 46.5 percent in November 2021 (Q4) and became higher than the one registered one year back in February 2021 (Q1) (42.0 percent). Labour force participation has declined in February 2022 (Q1) because of the increase in population outside Labour force. It has declined by 6.5 percentage points, from 61.0 percent in November 2021 (Q4) to 54.5 percent in February 2022(Q1).

Generally, the number of employed populations was showing a declining trend since August 2020 (Q3) but has increased in November 2021(Q4) and remained relatively stable in February 2022(Q1). Round to round comparison shows that the total employment slightly declined by around 1.3 percent from 3.63 million in November 2021 (Q4) to 3.58 million of employed population in February 2022 (Q1). A comparison with

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

the same quarter one year back shows that the total employment increased by 11.9 percent.

In February 2022(Q1), about 176 thousand workers gained employment in the agriculture sector as compared to November 2021(Q4); while about 94 thousands and 129 thousands of workers lost employment in industry and Service sector, respectively.

In addition to the agriculture sector, the important gains of employment were observed in Professional Scientist (+4,944 workers) sectors and Activities of extraterritorial organization (+2,828); while the important loss of employment between November 2021(Q4) and February 2022 (Q1) in absolute terms occurred in Construction (-80,368 workers) and Household as employer (-26,740 workers) sectors.

The February 2022(Q1) results revealed that the share of paid employees in the total employment remained almost stable to 75.2 percent as compared to 74.7 in November 2021(Q4). The same was observed among self-employed persons remained almost stable from 22.5 percent in November 2021(Q4) to 21.5 percent to February 2022(Q1). The comparison of February 2021(Q1) and February 2022(Q1) revealed that the employment status remained stable.

In February 2022 (Q1), the unemployment rate declined to 16.5 percent as compared to 23.8 percent recorded in November 2021 (Q4) which is equivalent to a decline of 7.3 percentage points. The unemployment rate remained relatively higher among females (18.2 percent) as compared to males (15.0 percent). It is also relatively higher among youth population aged 16 years to 30 years (21.5 percent) as compared to the one among adults aged 31 years and above (13.1 percent).

Labour underutilization rate which accounts for unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force declined to 52.8 percent in February 2022(Q1) from 56.8 percent in November 2021(Q4). It has also declined as compared to 59.0 percent in February 2021 (the figure observed one year back). The labour underutilization rate was remarkably higher among females (58.8 percent) as compared to males (46.7 percent).

Rwanda Labour force survey, February 2022(Q1) Summary labour force indicators

Working age population 16 years old and over 7,873,326 persons							
Outside the labour force (Not employed nor unemployed) 3,580,022 persons Out of LF rate:45.5%			Labour force (The sum of employed and unemployed) 4,293,305 persons Labour force participation rate 54.5%				
Subsistence agriculture	Exclusively students	Other outside LF (Elderly, disabled, discouraged job seekers...)	Employed (All who worked for pay or profit) 3,585,651 persons Employment to population ratio: 45.5%			Unemployed (All not employed but seeking and available to work for pay or profit) 707,654 persons Unemployment rate: 16.5%	
			Agriculture excluding subsistence foodstuff production	Industry	Services	Unemployed but engaged in subsistence agriculture	Other unemployed
41.9%	25.9%	32.2%	52.5%	14.6%	32.9%	54.2%	45.8%
Potential labour force 1,148,093		Other out of labour force 2,431,929	Time related underemployed 1,017,801	Other employed 2,567,850			
Labour underutilization (2,873,547 persons): Unemployed (707,654) + Time-related underemployed (1,017,800) + Potential labour force (1,148,093) Composite measure of labour underutilization (52.8%)							

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), February 2022(Q1)

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Chapter 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 2020, there was a disturbance in the methodology and techniques of data production not only in Rwanda but also all over the World due to the covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic was identified for the first time in Rwanda in mid-March 2020 and different preventive measures including lockdowns were taken. Despite the 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), and in all quarterly labour force Surveys conducted in 2021 as well as the present one conducted in February 2022(Q1).

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. At the end of the data collection, the response rate was evaluated to 90.1 percent, which is 0.5 percentage points lower than the previous quarter (90.6 percent).

In the present report, the results of February 2022(Q1) labour force survey are mainly compared with November 2021(Q4), August 2021 (Q3), May 2021 (Q2) and February 2021(Q1). However, in some sections, the tables or figures are presented with the additional time series including results of all quarters of the year from 2017 to 2022(Q1). 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 0.9 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

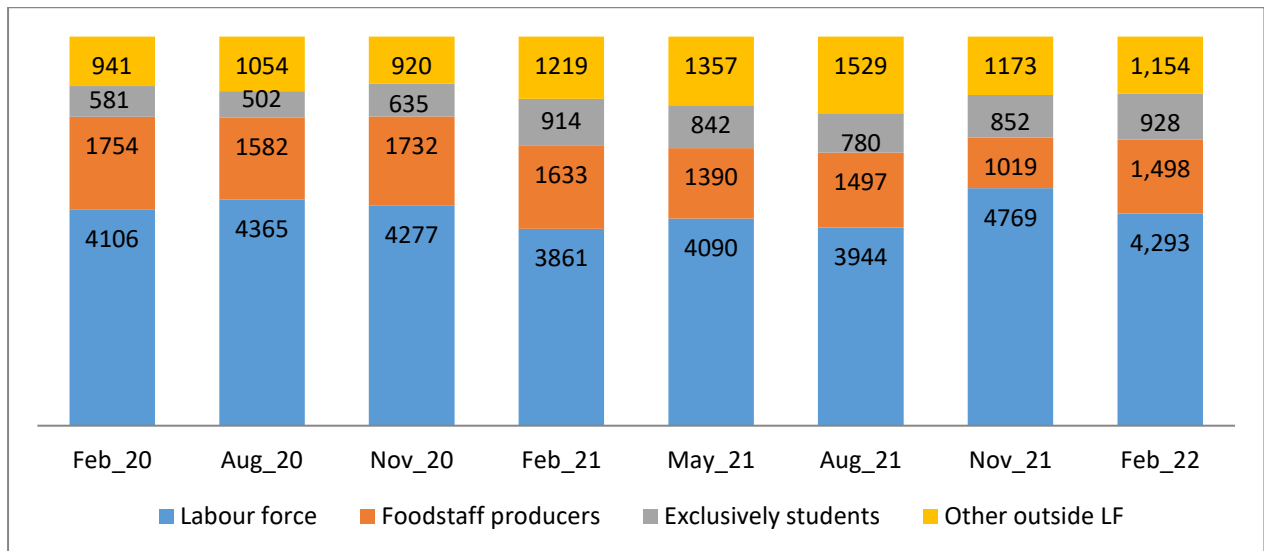
The labour force constituted most of the working age population in February 2022(Q1) (4,293,305). It has significantly decreased by 10.0 percentage points as compared to November 2021(Q4) and remained higher as compared to the situation one year back (February 2021 (Q1)).

The February 2022(Q1) LFS results indicate that the population outside the labour force was 3,580,022. It increased by 17.6 percentage points as compared to the previous quarter (November 2021(Q4)). Population in working age who were outside the labour force and involved in subsistence agriculture (Food producers) was estimated at 41.9 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 928,218 corresponding to 25.9 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 2.1 percentage points from November 2021 (Q4) (28 percent) to 25.9 percent in February 2022(Q1).

The remainder of working age population outside the labour force consists of elderly persons, disables, discouraged jobs seekers, etc. Their total number was estimated at 1,153,719 in February 2022(Q1). It has decreased by 1.6 percentage points as compared to November 2021(Q4).

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

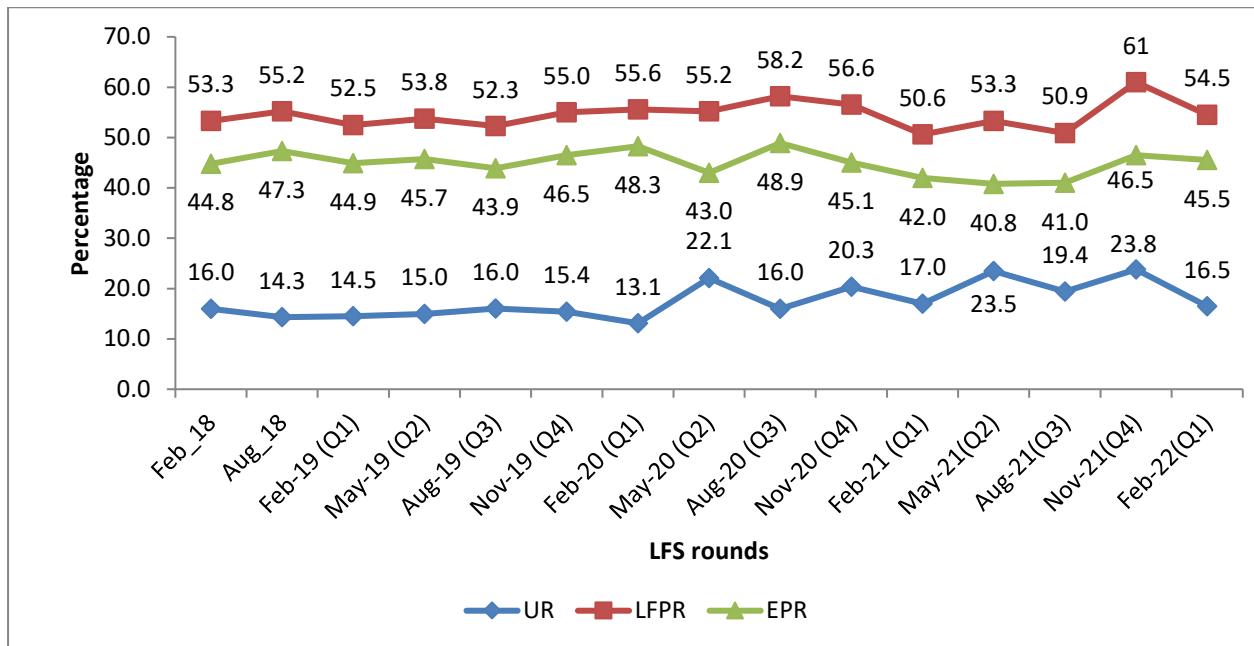
Figure 2.2 illustrates the trends of some of the key labour market indicators. In February 2022, the unemployment rate decreased to 16.5 percent from 23.8 percent estimated in the previous round. In comparison with the situation one year earlier (February 2021 (Q1)); the current unemployment rate slightly decreases at around 0.5 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 in February 2022(Q1), the estimated number of employed population was 3,585,651 persons while it was 3,633,132 persons in November 2021(Q4), expressing an decrease of 1.3 percentage points.

The employment-to-population ratio decreased to 45.5 percent in February 2022 (Q1) as compared to 46.5 percent in November 2021(Q4). The recorded employment to population ratio in February 2022 (Q1) was higher than the one registered one-year earlier February 2021 (Q1) (42.0 percent).

According to the results of the LFS presented in Figure 2.2, the labour force participation rate significantly decreased by around 6.5 percentage points from 61.0 percent in November 2021 to 54.5 percent in February 2022.

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

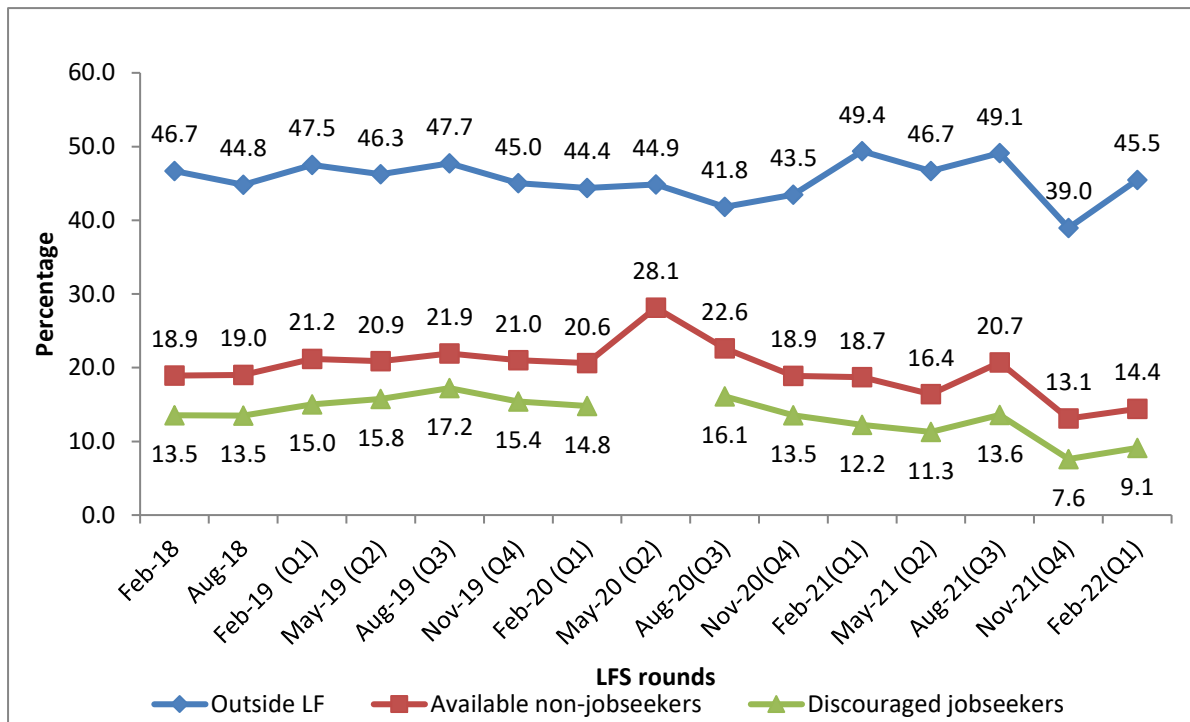
2.3 Population outside labour force

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 6.5 percentage points from 39.0 percent in November 2021(Q4) to 45.5 percent in February 2022(Q1). In comparison with the estimated rate in February a year earlier (49.4 percent), the decrease was evaluated to 3.9 percentage points.

Among the components of population out of labour force; Available non-job seekers constituted a substantial category. In Rwanda, most of the population in this category are mainly subsistence farmers. The proportion of working age population falling in this category in February 2022(Q1) decreased by 4.3 percentage compared to the estimate of year back February 2021 (Q1). In February 2022(Q1), it increased to 14.4 percent from 13.1 percent observed in November 2021(Q4). In general, the trend of available non-job seekers is declining over time.

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 decreased to 9.1 percent in February 2022(Q1) as compared to 12.2 percent in February 2021(Q1). In comparison to the previous round, it increased by 1.5 percentage points.

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



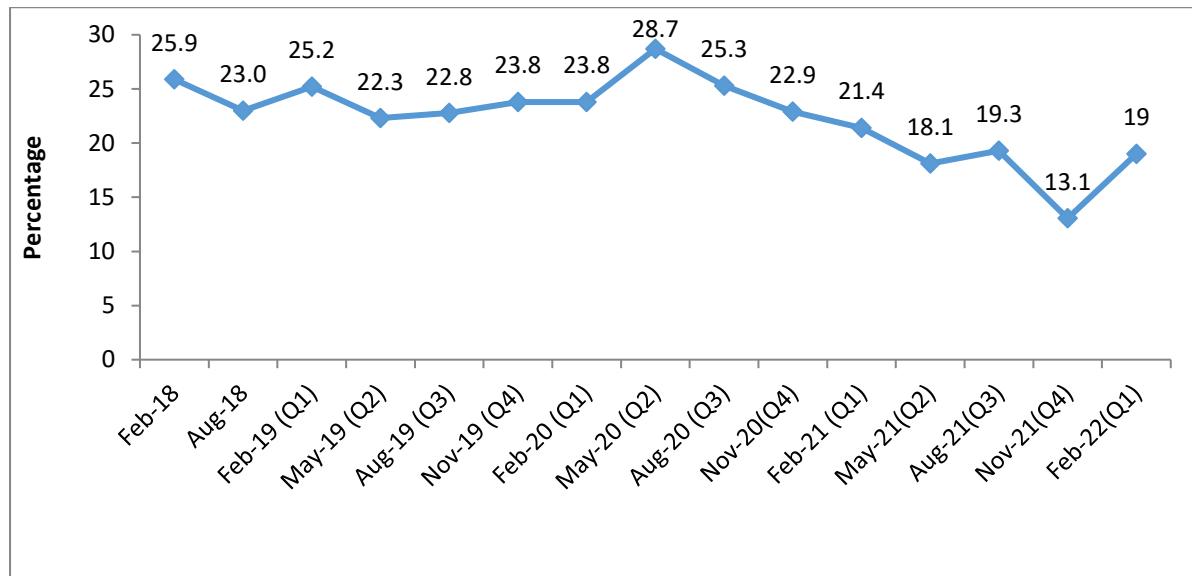
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)
 Note: Information on discouraged jobseekers were not collected in May 2020

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. The rate of participation in subsistence foodstuff production increased to 19.0 percent in February 2022(Q1) from 13.1 percent observed in November 2021(Q4). The comparison of estimate one year back (21.4 percent) indicate a decrease of 2.4 percentage points .

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



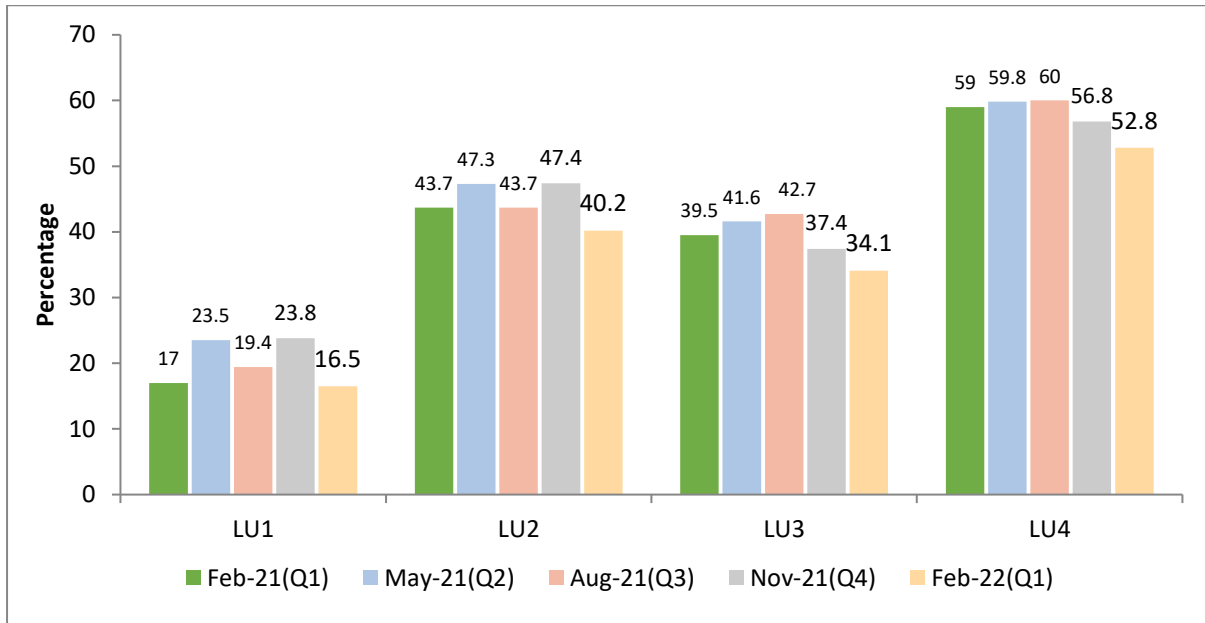
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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. The quarter-to-quarter comparison shows that all four indicators of labour underutilization declined. The unemployment rate (LU1) decreased by 7.3 percentage points in February 2022(Q1) as compared to November 2021(Q4), LU2 decreased by 7.2 percentage points, LU3 decreased by 3.3 and LU4 declined by 4 percentage points. The comparison of February 2022(Q1) results with the results of the same month one-year back reveals that all the indicators had declined.

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)

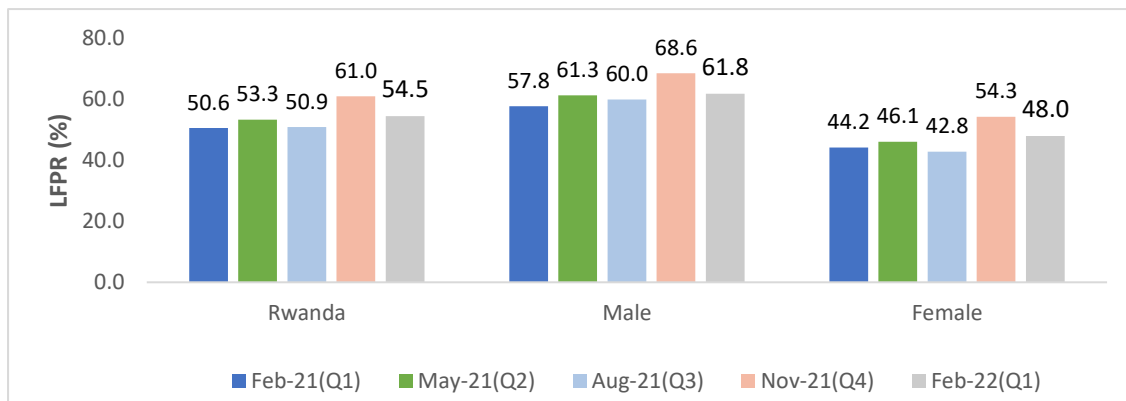
Chapter 3: Labour Force Participation

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, increased to 54.5 percent in February 2022(Q1) compared to 50.6 percent in February 2021(Q1). The results show a decrease trend of labour force participation rate in both male and female population in February 2022(Q1) 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 13.6 percent in February 2021(Q1) and it remained almost stable, 13.8 percent in February 2022(Q1). The comparison with the previous quarter shows that the labour force participation rate decreased by 6.5 percentage points from November 2021(Q4) to February 2022(Q1) at National level. The Labour force participation rate significantly decreased by 6.8 percent among male and by 6.3 percentage points among female from November 2021 (Q4) to February 2022(Q1).

Figure 3. 1: Labour force participation rate by sex



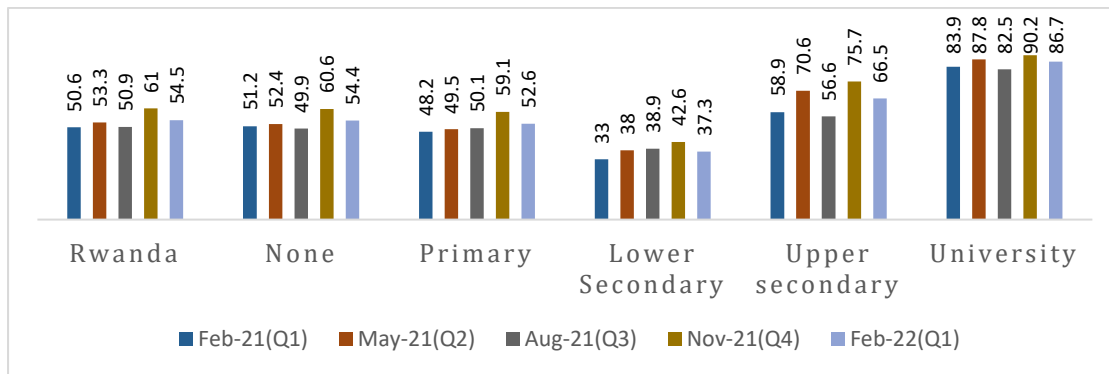
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 February 2021(Q1) to February 2022(Q1) shows a decrease of labour force participation rate in all levels of education.

From November 2021(Q4) to February 2022(Q1), the remarkable change was observed in upper secondary level of education where the labour force participation rate decreased by 9.2 percentage points. A decrease of 6.5 percentage points and 6.2 percentage points was also observed in population with primary level of education and in population with no level of education respectively. A decrease of 5.3 and 3.5 percentage points was also observed among those with lower secondary and tertiary level of education respectively.

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



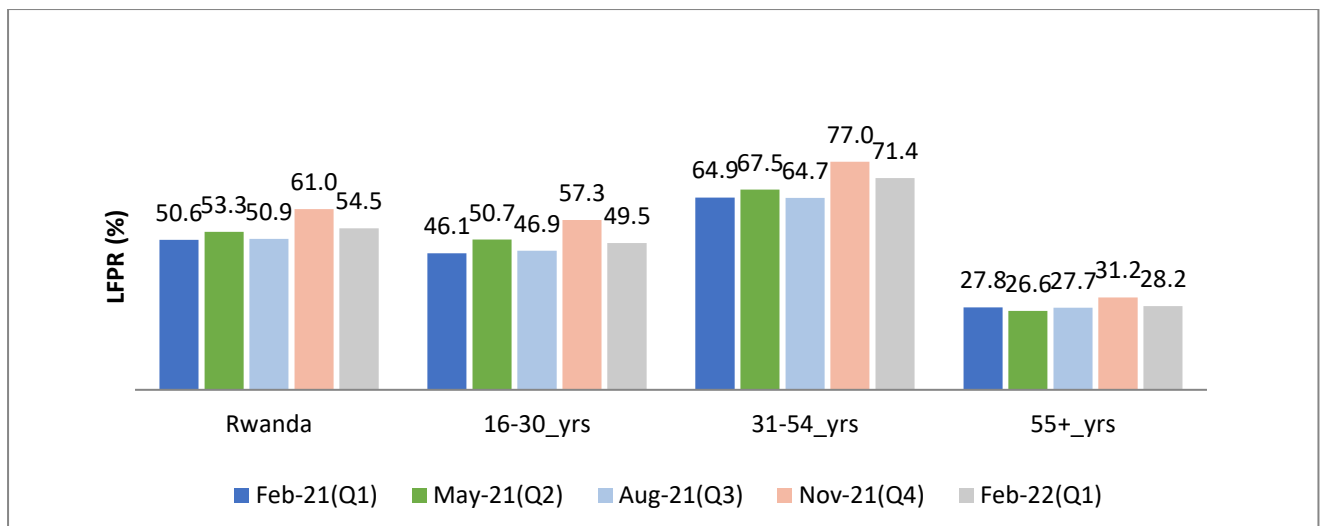
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.3 Labour force participation by age group

In February 2022(Q1), the labour force participation rate among youth aged 16 to 30 years (49.5 percent) was 7.7 percentage points less than November 2021(Q4) (57.3 percent). In the age group 31-54 years old, it was 71.4 percent which is 5.6 percentage points less than the one observed in November 2021(Q4) (77 percent). For the age group 55 years old and above, the labour force participation rate decreased by 3.0 percentage points from 31.2 percent in November 2021(Q4) to 28.2 percent in February 2022(Q1).

Generally, the age group 31-54 years has shown a high participation rate in the labour force. A comparison with the previous rounds has shown that though Labour force participation increased in November 2021(Q4) but it has also declined in February 2022(Q1) and still high as compared to February 2021(Q1).

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



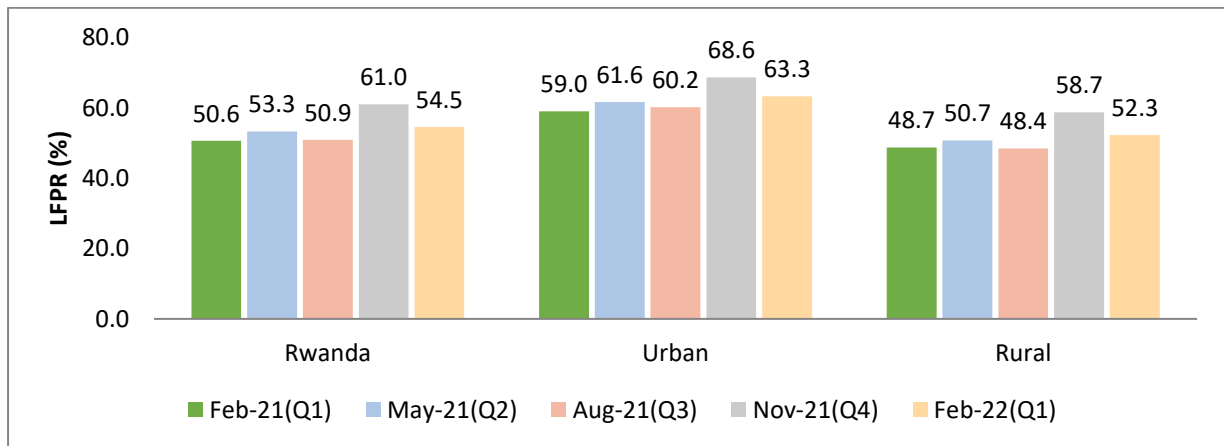
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.4 Labour force participation and area of residence

Labour force participation rate by area of residence (urban and rural) was revealed to be high in urban areas 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 slightly increased from 10.3 percentage points in February 2021(Q1) to 11.0 percentage points in February 2022(Q1).

The comparison of LFS February 2022(Q1) and November 2021(Q4) shows that the labour force participation rate in urban areas decreased by 5.3 percentage points from 68.6 percent in November 2021(Q4) to 63.3 percent in February 2022(Q1) and by 6.4 percentage points in rural areas from 58.7 percent in November 2021(Q4) to 52.3 percent in February 2022(Q1).

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



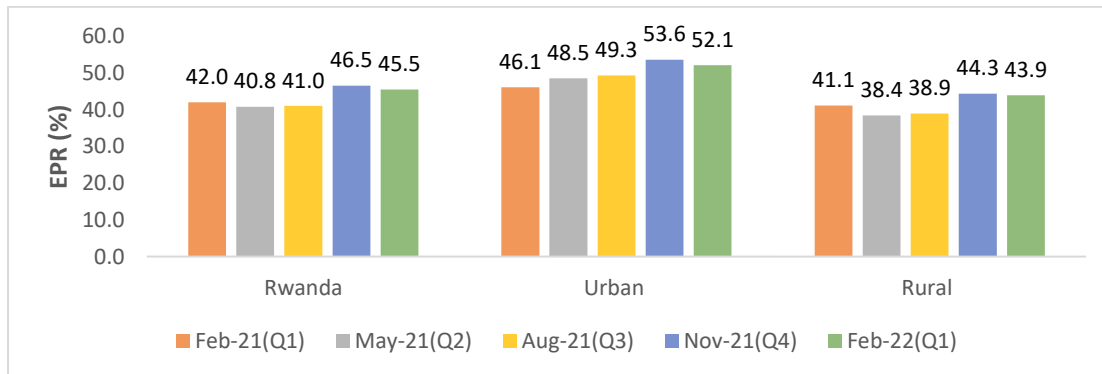
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 February 2022 (Q1), the Employment-to-population ratio was 45.5 percent. It was observed that the employment-to-population ratio increased in February 2022 (Q1) as compared to February 2021(Q1) at the national level as well as in both urban and rural areas. The results show that between February 2021(Q1) and February 2022 (Q1), the employment-to-population ratio increased by 3.5 percentage points at national level, by 2.0 percentage points in rural areas, and by 6.0 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 February 2022 (Q1) (8.2 percentage points).

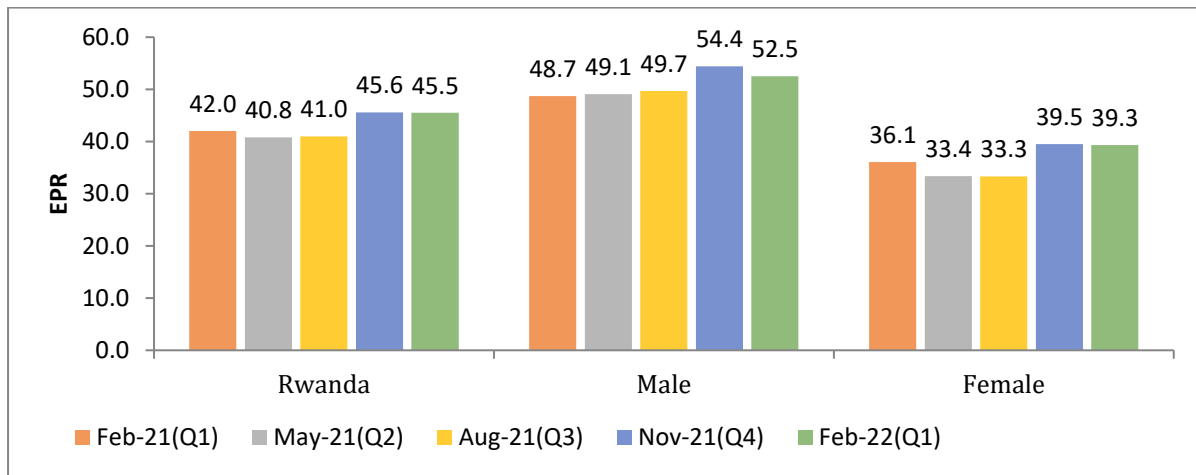
Figure 4. 1: Employment to population ratio (EPR) by area of residence.



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 February 2022 (Q1), the employment-to-population ratio has increased among both females (3.2 percentage points) and males (3.8 percentage points) as compared to February 2021 (Q1). The gender gap in employment to population ratio in February 2022 (Q1), remained significant (13.2 percentage points) at the National level. A comparison between the current quarter and the previous one (November 2021(Q4)), shows that, the employment to population ratio remained almost unchanged at national level and among female population while it has slightly decreased by 1.9 percentage points among males population.

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 February 2022 (Q1) the number of employed population increased by around 11.9 percent as compared to February 2021 (Q1) while it has decreased by around 1.3 percent as compared to November 2021(Q4). 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. In February 2022 (Q1), the number of employees and paid apprentices increased by 12.4 percent as compared to February 2021 (Q1). In the same period, the number of own account workers increased by 7.0 percent.

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

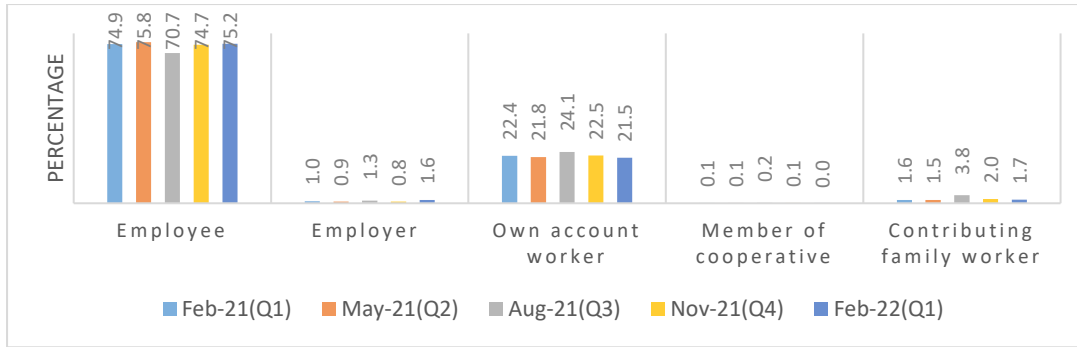
Status in employment	20-Nov	21-Feb	21-May	21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb	% Change (Feb21-Feb22)	% Change Nov21-Feb22
Total	3,407,789	3,204,924	3,130,156	3,179,124	3,633,132	3,585,651	11.9%	-1.3%
Employee and paid apprentices	2,525,492	2,399,605	2362970	2,247,771	2,714,127	2,696,389	12.4%	-0.7%
Employer (with regular employees)	38,297	31,398	26,527	40,061	28,451	56,647	80.4%	99.1%
Own account worker (without regular employees)	775,971	719,320	682,480	765,892	815,543	769,418	7.0%	-5.7%
Member of cooperative	2,227	4,586	1,427	5,658	1,637	1,013	-77.9%	-38.1%
Contributing family worker	65,802	50,015	46,791	119,741	73,375	62,183	24.3%	-15.3%

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 February 2022 (Q1) (75.2 percent) increased by 0.5 percentage points from November 2021(Q4) while it remained relatively stable as compared to February 2021 (Q1) (74.9 percent). The share of own-account workers in February 2022 (Q1) decreased by 1.0 percentage points from November 2021(Q4) while it has decreased by 0.9 percentage points as compared to February 2021(Q1). The share of contributing family workers has remained almost the same in the current quarter as compared with the same quarter in the previous year.

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, NOVEMBER 2021 (Q4)



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), 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 February 2022 (Q1) with November 2021(Q4) reveals that there was a loss of employment in six occupation groups with important loss in two following occupations: skilled agricultural forestry and fishing (-32.6 percent), and Managers (-3.8 percent). The following occupation groups recorded a gain in employment: Cleric and support workers (60.3 percent), Technicians and associate professionals (+ 39.4 percent), professionals (+ 33.4 percent), Service and sales workers (6.5 percent), and plant and machine operators and assemble (4.3 percent).

Table 4. 2 Number of employed persons by occupation

Major Occupation Group	20-Nov	21-Feb	21-May	21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb	% Change
							Feb-21- Feb-22
Total	3,407,789	3,204,924	3,132,838	3,179,124	3,633,132	3,585,651	11.9%
Managers	56,506	35,352	38,389	32,354	31,124	44,042	24.6%
Professionals	198,952	172,436	230,971	179,092	238,827	211,286	22.5%
Technicians and associate professionals	46,706	29,644	41,166	41,276	57,546	24,767	-16.5%
Clerical support workers	27,822	27,626	35,671	24,793	39,742	24,286	-12.1%
Service and sales workers	533,639	465,929	417,196	477,936	508,960	507,256	8.9%
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishing	150,058	121,407	116,941	204,065	137,635	160,010	31.8%
Craft and related trades workers	254,349	217,960	241,355	276,692	277,768	253,785	16.4%
Plant and machine operators and assemble	86,975	77,248	81,141	83,850	87,496	99,043	28.2%
Elementary occupations	2,052,781	2,057,323	1,930,008	1,859,068	2,254,034	2,261,175	9.9%

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 (63.1 percent) usually registered a highest share followed by Service and Sales Workers (14.2 percent) and then Craft and Related Trades Workers (7.1 percent) among others. The result of comparison of February 2022 (Q1) with the same quarter in 2021 showed that the distribution has remained almost unchanged.

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

Major Occupation Group	20- Nov	21- Feb	21- May	21- Aug	21- Nov	22- Feb	Change in % Feb 21- Feb 22
Total employed ('000)	3,408	3,205	3,205	3,179	3,633	3,586	0.1
Total (percent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.0
Managers	1.7	1.1	1.2	1	0.9	1.2	0.1
Professionals	5.8	5.4	7.4	5.6	6.6	5.9	0.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.7	-0.2
Clerical Support Workers	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.7	-0.2
Service and Sales Workers	15.7	14.5	13.3	15	14	14.2	0.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	4.4	3.8	3.7	6.4	3.8	4.5	0.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	7.5	6.8	7.7	8.7	7.7	7.1	0.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.8	0.4
Elementary Occupations	60.2	64.2	61.6	58.5	62	63.1	-1.1

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 (52.5 percent) in February 2022(Q1). Other sectors that employed a substantial number of population were construction (9.2 percent), wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (10.1 percent), transportation and storage (4.7 percent), Manufacturing (4.4 percent), Education and Activities of households as employers (3.8 percent, and 3.7 percent respectively).

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

ISIC High level	20- Nov	21- Feb	21- May	21- Aug	21- Nov	22- Feb
Agriculture forestry and fishing	43.1	52.3	46.8	44.6	46.9	52.5
Mining and quarrying	1.6	1	0.8	1	0.9	0.8
Manufacturing	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.6	4.5	4.4
Electricity gas steam and air condition	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Water supply, gas and remediation services	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.18	0.1
Construction	13.3	8.8	10.9	13.6	11.3	9.2
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	11.7	10.5	9.6	12.2	10.4	10.1
Transportation and storage	4.6	4.1	5.3	4.7	5	4.7
Accommodation and food services activities	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.1	3	1.7
Information and communication	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	1	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8
Real estate activities	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, NOVEMBER 2021 (Q4)

ISIC High level	20-Nov	21-Feb	21-May	21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb
Administrative and support activities	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.7
Education	3.2	3	4.4	3.3	4.3	3.8
Human health and social work activities	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Other services	3.1	2.8	2.3	3	2.8	2.9
Activities of households as employers	4.7	4.1	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.7
Activities of extraterritorial organization	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0.1

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

The number of employed population was decreased by about 47,481 persons in February 2022 (Q1) as compared to the previous quarter (November 2021(Q4)). The sectors that had an important growth of the number of workers in absolute terms are Agriculture and forestry (+176,416 workers); Professional and scientific and technical (+4,944). On the other hand, the following sectors lost a higher number of workers from November 2021(Q4) to February 2022 (Q1) as compared to other sectors: Construction (-80,369 workers), activity of household as employer (- 26,741 workers) and education sector (- 23344 workers).

There has been an increase in the number of employed populations in fourteen main economic activities in February 2022 (Q1) as compared to February 2021(Q1). Among them, those that gained a relatively higher number of employed persons were Agriculture forestry and fishing (+204,738); Construction (48,093 workers), Education (37,280 workers); Transport and storage sector (+35,081 workers); Wholesale and retail trade (24,052) and Manufacturing (15,231). Administrative and support workers on the other hand has lost a substantial number of employed persons (-14,717 workers).

Table 4. 5: Number of employed persons by economic activity

Branch of economic activity	20-Aug	21-Feb	21-May	21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb
Total	3,667,611	3,204,924	3,130,156	3,179,124	3,633,132	3,585,651
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,469,706	1,676,302	1,466,071	1,419,153	1,704,624	1,881,040
Mining and quarrying	54,140	30,378	25,908	30,976	32,761	27,353
Manufacturing	148,698	143,238	148,676	177,152	162,787	158,469
Electricity gas stream and air condition	4,710	6,766	5,912	8,197	7,222	4,318
Water supply, gas and remediation services	4,081	2,228	6,627	7,347	6,555	5,191
Construction	453,807	280,565	340,731	431,420	409,027	328,658
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	394,657	336,170	300,916	386,782	379,476	360,222
Transportation and storage	157,031	131,658	164,631	148,467	182,777	166,739
Accommodation and food services activities	76,400	53,060	57,462	35,235	71,698	59,181
Information and communication	12,810	11,940	14,219	11,586	10,081	9,905
Financial and insurance activities	34,750	33,661	41,147	28,585	33,950	29,714
Real estate activities	1,189	1,927	3,486	3,808	1,648	1,472
Professional, scientific and technical	22,810	14,682	19,872	15,523	20,165	25,109
Administrative and support activities	73,221	56,409	55,139	51,079	47,363	41,692
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	55,853	61,110	76,342	56,341	76,595	59,168

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, NOVEMBER 2021 (Q4)

Branch of economic activity	20-Aug	21-Feb	21-May	21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb
Education	109,464	97,050	137,824	104,826	157,674	134,330
Human health and social work activities	53,281	42,620	49,052	44,292	58,904	46,600
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11,520	3,678	9,699	1,556	9,758	8,852
Other services	103,755	89,021	70,781	96,294	101,520	103,002
Activities of households as employers	160,531	129,811	129,898	118,935	157,616	130,875
Activities of extraterritorial organization	5,373	2,648	5,763	1,571	932	3,760

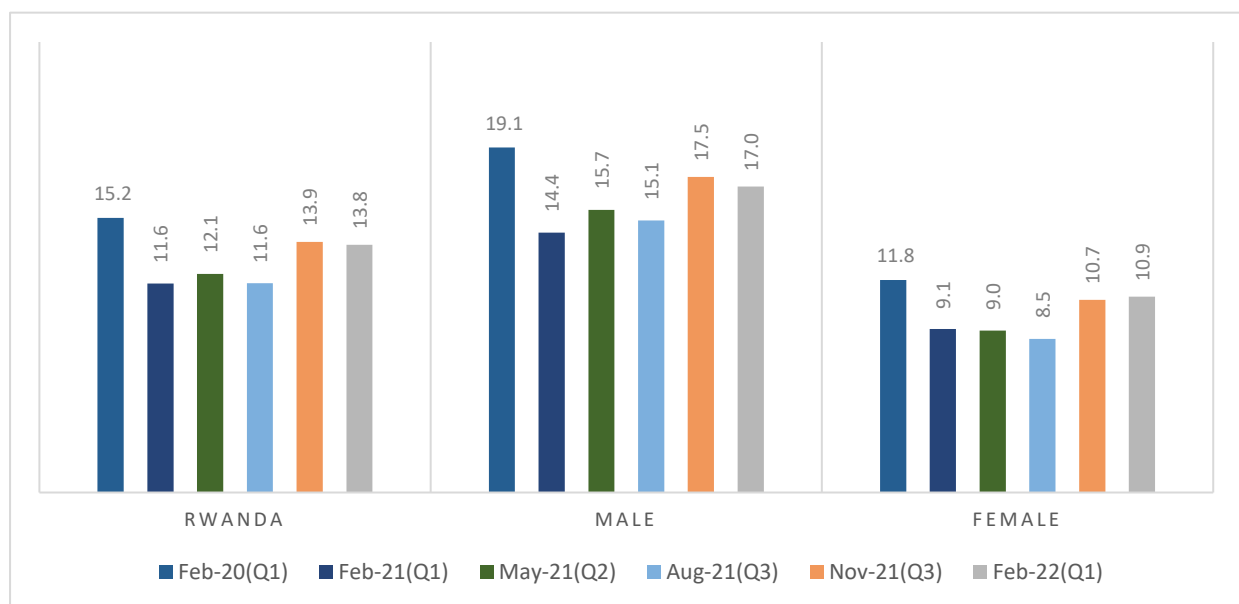
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.5 Actual hours worked (main and secondary jobs) per person in the working age 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 to measure the impact of the pandemic to the employment².

It can be observed that the number of hours worked per person in working age in the reference period has increased in February 2022 (Q1) as compared to February 2021 (Q1) indicating a gain in actual hours worked. This may be due to some relaxation of the measures to contain COVID-19 including the limiting of the curfew hours resulting to the increase of daily working hours and the resuming of many businesses. The results also show that there has been an increasing trend of working hours in both male and female population in the same period as presented in in figure 4.4 below.

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)

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

The Table 4.6 below also shows that Weekly actual working hours during the reference period in the current quarter generally increased as compared to total hours actually worked in February 2021(Q1). The gain 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 February 2021(Q1), shows a gain of 22.5 percent in total hours actually worked. A considerable gain in total hours worked was observed among population living in urban areas (40.5 percent), the adult population aged 30 years and above (26.6 percent) as well as among female population (23.6 percent), while the lowest gain was observed population aged residing in rural areas (15.8 percent).

Table 4. 6: Actual working hour's losses (main and secondary jobs)

	20-May	20-Aug	20-Nov	21-Feb	21-May	21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb	Gain/loss Feb 21- Feb 22
Total	84,416,138	117,098,819	103,126,598	88,362,295	93,183,876	90,035,714	108,632,135	108,262,439	22.5%
Male	52,617,053	72,251,880	60,979,912	51,748,176	56,681,455	55,087,647	64,439,448	63,009,643	21.8%
Female	31,799,085	44,846,939	42,146,686	36,614,119	36,502,420	34,948,066	44,192,687	45,252,796	23.6%
Urban	25,918,707	37,901,284	38,427,010	24,165,883	33,837,044	30,195,330	39,031,707	33,943,943	40.5%
Rural	58,497,431	79,197,535	64,699,588	64,196,413	59,346,831	59,840,383	69,600,429	74,318,496	15.8%
16-30yrs	37,928,638	55,291,565	45,432,685	36,230,595	39,607,795	36,265,429	44,966,735	42,264,604	16.7%
30yrs+	46,487,500	61,807,254	57,693,913	52,131,701	53,576,080	53,770,284	63,665,400	65,997,835	26.6%

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

Chapter 5: Unemployment and Labour Underutilization

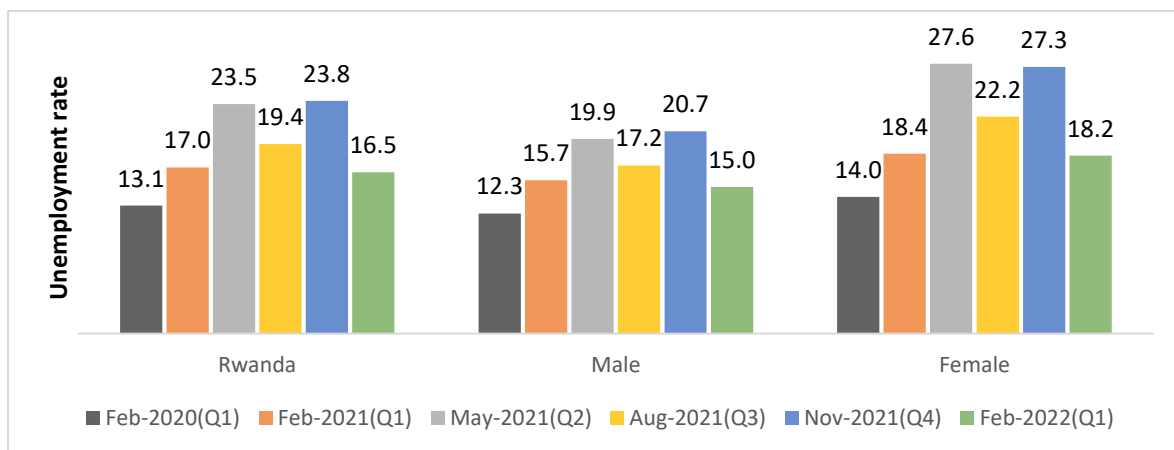
Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization. It reflects the pressure on the labour market. It is measured in terms of the number of persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment. Labour underutilization is a more general concept. It refers to mismatches between 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 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 February 2022(Q1), the unemployment rate in Rwanda declined to 16.5 percent from 23.8 percent in November 2021(Q4). This decline is equivalent to 7.3 percentage points as compared to the previous round. The highest decrease was observed among females (9.1 percentage points) compared to males (5.5 percentage points). However, it should be noted that the decline in unemployment rate in the current round may be explained by a high number of population who transitioned from labour force into out of labour force and another considerable number who got employment. The comparison of the current quarter with the same quarter a year back shows that the current unemployment rate remained relatively the same at national level and for both among males and females. It is instructive to note that before the pandemic, in February 2020 (Q1), the unemployment rate was 13.1 percent at national level. The unemployment has shown the up and down trends indicating seasonality in labour force status. By the time of high economic activity, the unemployment tends to decline and vice versa.

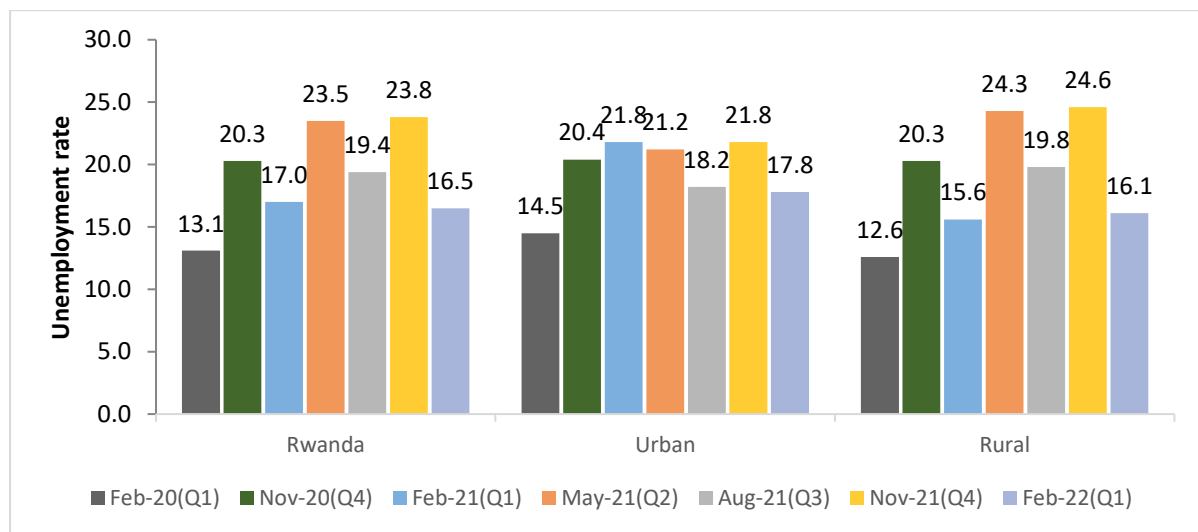
Figure 5. 1: Unemployment rate by sex.



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

The survey results of February 2022(Q1) reveals that the unemployment rate was higher among the population living in urban areas as compared to those living in rural areas of Rwanda (17.8 percent and 16.1 percent respectively). A comparison of results of the current quarter and the same quarter one year back shows that the unemployment rate declined by 4 percentage points in urban areas and by 8.5 percentage points in rural areas. The comparison with August 2021(Q3), a period where restriction measures of Covid-19 pandemic was released, shows that there has been an decline of 3.7 percentage points among population living in rural areas and remained unchanged among population living in urban areas.

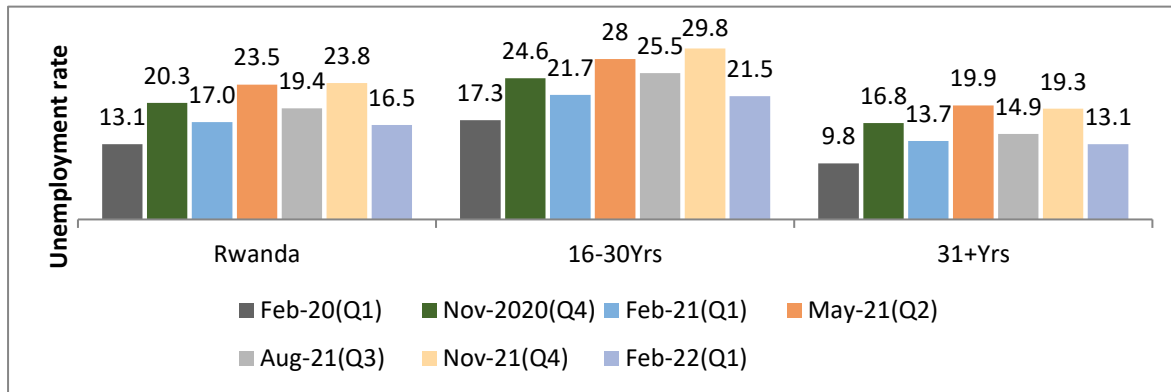
Figure 5. 2: Unemployment rate by area of residence.



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

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. 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 the youth (16-30 years) has declined from 29.8 percent in November 2021 (Q4) to 21.5 percent in February 2022(Q1) while the unemployment rate among adults' population (31+ years) has declined from 19.3 percent to 13.1 percent in the same period. A comparison of the current survey results with the ones obtained one year back (February 2021) shows that the unemployment rate remained relatively stable among both young and adults.

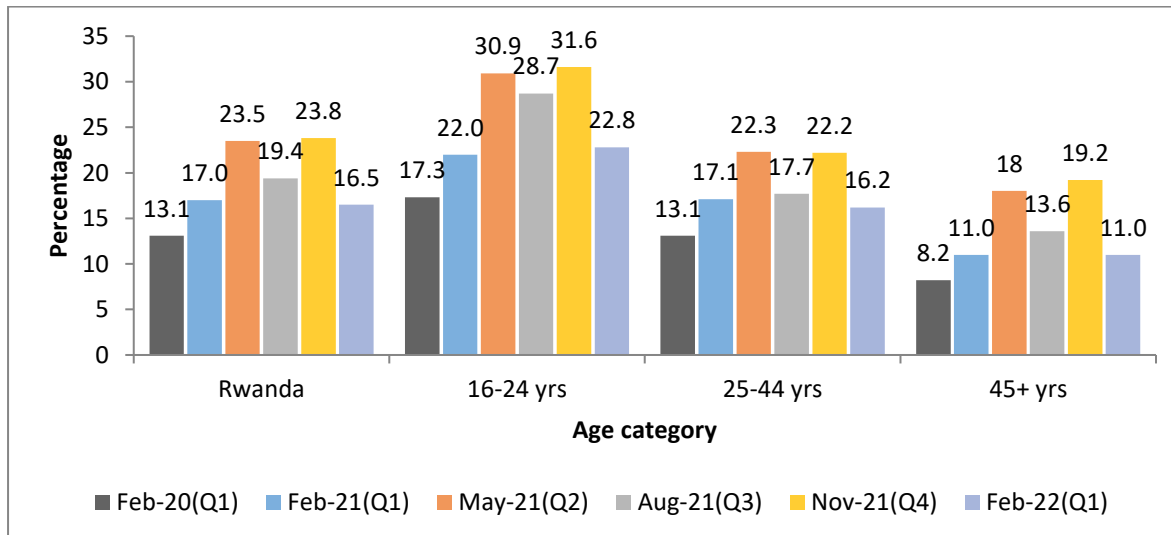
Figure 5. 3: Unemployment rate among youth and Adult



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 unemployment has declined in all selected age groups throughout the first quarter of the year 2022. In February 2022(Q1) the highest unemployment rate was observed among those aged 16 to 24 years old (22.8 percent), while the lowest rate was among those aged 45 years and above (11.0 percent). The comparison between November 2021 (Q4) and February 2022(Q1) shows that the rate decreased by 8.8 percentage points among young aged 16-24 years old, 6 percentage points among those aged 24-44 years old and by 8.2 percentage points among those aged 45 years old 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 young population in the age group 16 to 24 years old, who were neither in employment nor in education or training was 705,395 persons

while for those aged between 16 and 30 years old, was 1,104,194 persons in February 2022(Q1).

The share of young (16 to 24 years old) neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) stood at 29.3 percent in February 2022(Q1) representing a decline of 1.8 percentage points as compared to November 2021(Q4) (31.1 percent). Quarter to quarter comparison shows that a slight decline of NEET was observed among young (16-24) females (3 percentage points) and remained relatively stable among those living in rural areas (about 31 percentage) while it has significantly declined by 5.6 percentage points among the young population living in urban areas.

The survey results also shows that the NEET rate among youth (16-30 years) was 31.6 percent in February 2022(Q1) with higher rate among females (35.3 percent) than among males (27.6 percent). As regard to the area of residence, the higher rate was observed in rural areas (33.4 percent) than in urban areas (25.0 percent). The comparison of the current NEET rate with the results of the previous quarter shows that the NEET rate decreased by 1.4 percentage points at national level, by 2 percentage points among young population living in urban area and by 1.7 among those living in rural areas of Rwanda while it remained almost stable among males and slightly declined among females.

Table 5. 1: Share of youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by sex and area of residence

Age group	sex/ Residence	Estimate (NEET)							22- Feb	Percentage change Nov-21 to Feb 22
		20- Feb	20- Aug	20- Nov	21- Feb	21- May	21- Aug	21- Nov		
16-24 years	Total	34	28.4	32.4	30.2	35.7	34.5	31.1	29.3	-1.8
	Male	30.6	22.1	29.1	26.6	33.2	31.1	29.5	28.0	-1.5
	Female	37.2	34.5	35.6	33.6	38.2	37.8	32.5	30.6	-1.9
	Urban	23.8	19.1	24.8	25.1	26.4	23.9	25.0	19.5	-5.5
	Rural	36.8	30.8	35.1	31.3	38.6	37.1	33.0	31.8	-1.2
16-30 years	Total	34.2	31.8	34.7	34.4	37.3	37.7	33.0	31.6	-1.4
	Male	28.6	23	28.9	28.4	31.7	31.7	28.0	27.6	-0.4
	Female	39.4	40.2	40.4	40.1	42.8	43.5	37.9	35.3	-2.6
	Urban	24.5	22.5	28.1	30.4	30.8	28.5	27.0	25.0	-2
	Rural	37.2	34.6	37.3	35.3	39.4	40.3	35.1	33.4	-1.7

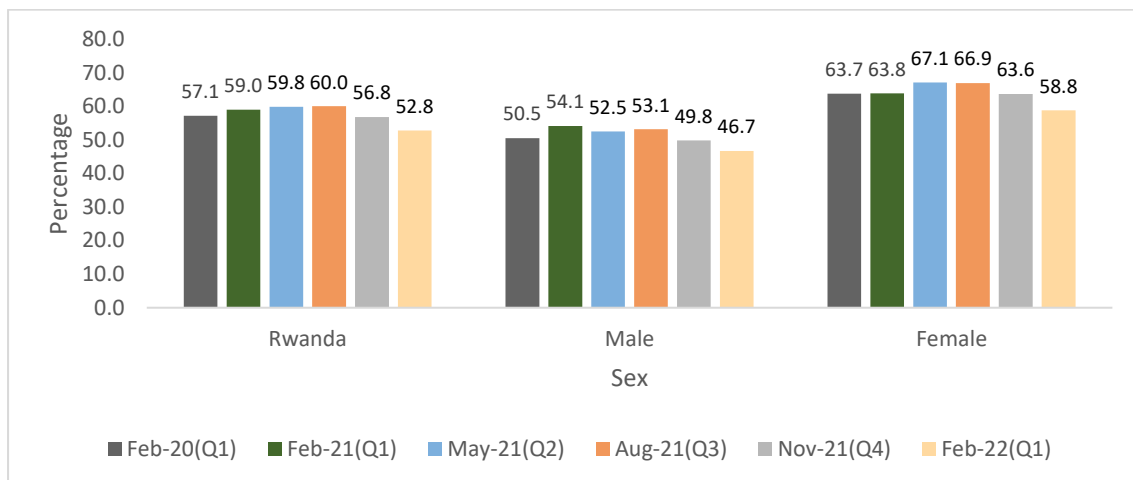
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

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 was 52.8 percent in February 2022(Q1). It declined by 4 percentage points as compared to 56.8 percent recorded in November 2021(Q4). The labour underutilization rate was higher among females (58.8 percent) than males (46.7 percent). The comparison of the results in February 2022(Q1) and February 2021(Q1) shows that the labour underutilization rate declined by about 6.2 percentage points at National level and by 7.2 among males and by 5 percentage points among females population.

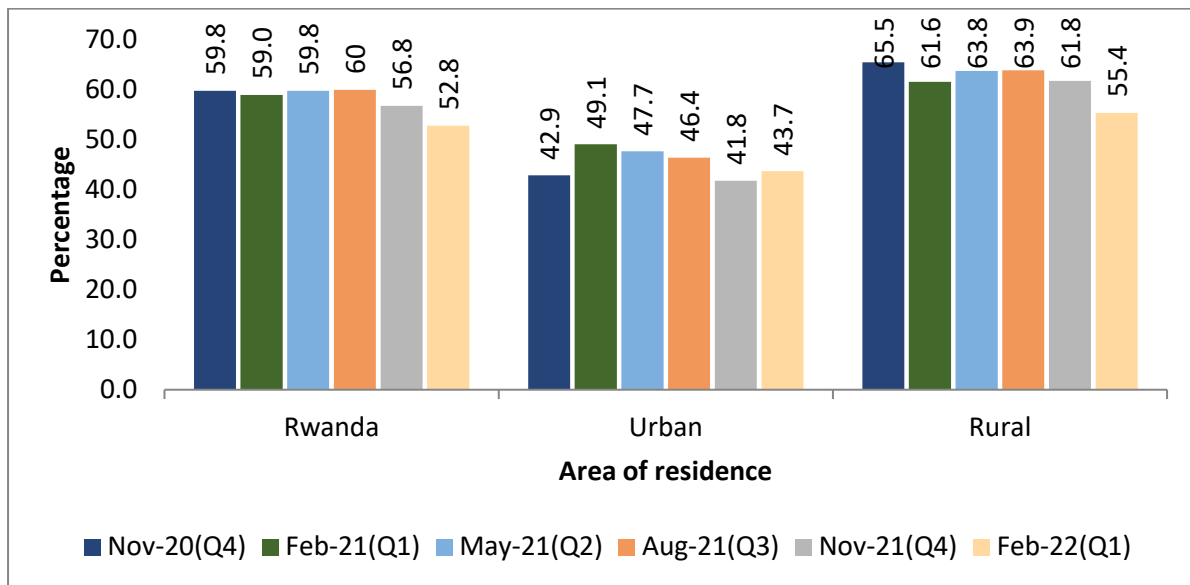
Figure 5. 5: Labour under-utilization rate by sex



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 February 2022(Q1) and November 2021(Q4) reveals that the labour underutilization declined among the population living rural areas of Rwanda by 6.4 percentage points but increased by 1.9 percentage among population living in Rural areas. A comparison of the labour underutilization rate in the current quarter with the situation of the same quarter one year back reveals that the labour underutilisation decreased by 6.2 percentage points in rural areas of Rwanda and by 6.6 percentage points in urban areas.

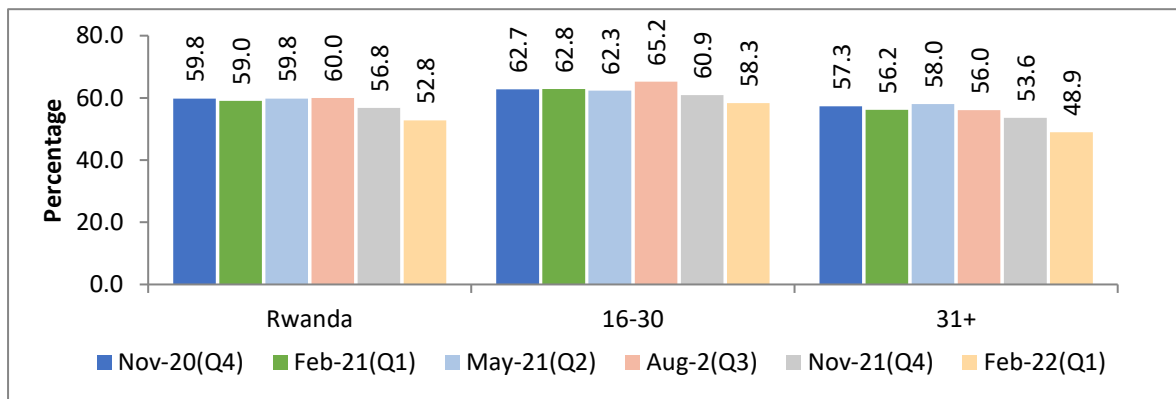
Figure 5. 6: Labour under-utilization rate by area of residence.



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

Figure 5.7 presents the results of the labour underutilization rate by age group (youth and adults). It is observed that the labour underutilization rate decreased by 2.6 percentage points among youth population from 60.9 percent in November 2021(Q4) to 58.3 percent in February 2022(Q1) and by 4.7 percentage points among the adult’s population. Labour underutilization is showing a declining trend as compared to the previous round.

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

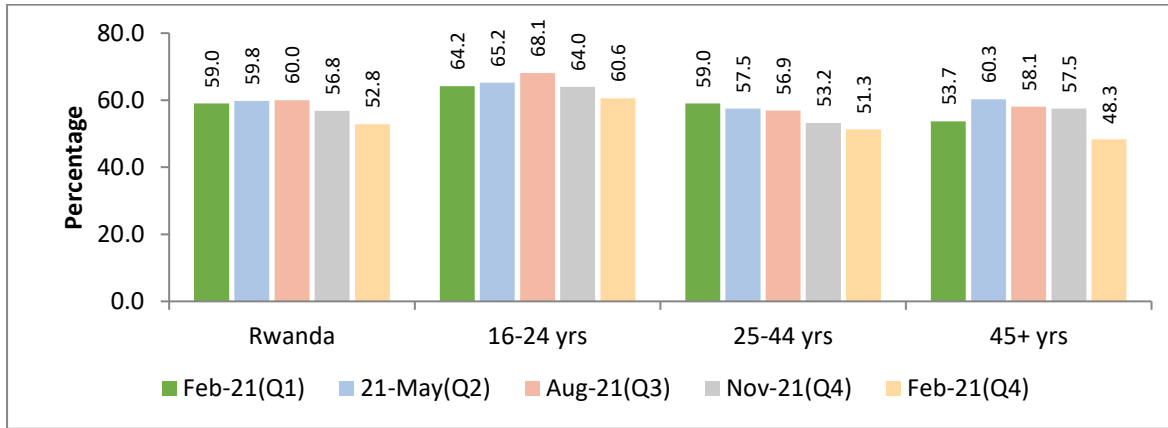


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The survey results presented in figure 5.8 below, reveals that the labour underutilisation rate was higher among population in lower age group than among adult population. In February 2022(Q1), the labour underutilization rate was 60.6 percent among youth in age group 16-24 while it was 51.3 percent among population aged 25-44 years and 48.3 percent among those in age group 45 and above.

A comparison between February 2022(Q1) and November 2021(Q4) revealed that the labour underutilisation rate decreased by 3.6 percentage points among those aged 16-24 years and by 1.9 among those aged 25-44 years old and by 9.2 percentage points among population aged 45 years and above.

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 3,580,022 in February 2022(Q1) from 3,044,224 in November 2021(Q4) which is equivalent to an increase of 17.6 percent. The comparison of the population outside labour force in February 2021(Q1) and February 2022(Q1) reveals that they have been a decline of 4.9 percent.

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 41.9 percent in February 2022 (Q1). Those who were exclusively classified as students represented 25.9 percent while the remaining part represented 32.2 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 2.1 percentage points, the share of subsistence agriculture increased by 8.4 percentage point, while the share of other outside labour force decreased by 6.3 percentage points.

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

Main components	LFS rounds						% Change
	Nov-20 (Q4)	Feb-20 (Q1)	May-21 (Q2)	Aug-21 (Q3)	Nov-21 (Q4)	Feb-22(Q1)	Nov-21 (Q4) to Feb-22(Q1)
Count(,000)	3,287	3,765	3,589	3,806	3044	3,580	17.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Exclusively student	19.3	24.3	23.5	20.5	28	25.9	-2.1
Subsistence agricultural farmers	52.7	43.4	38.7	39.3	33.5	41.9	8.4
Other outside LFS	28	32.4	37.8	40.2	38.5	32.2	-6.3

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

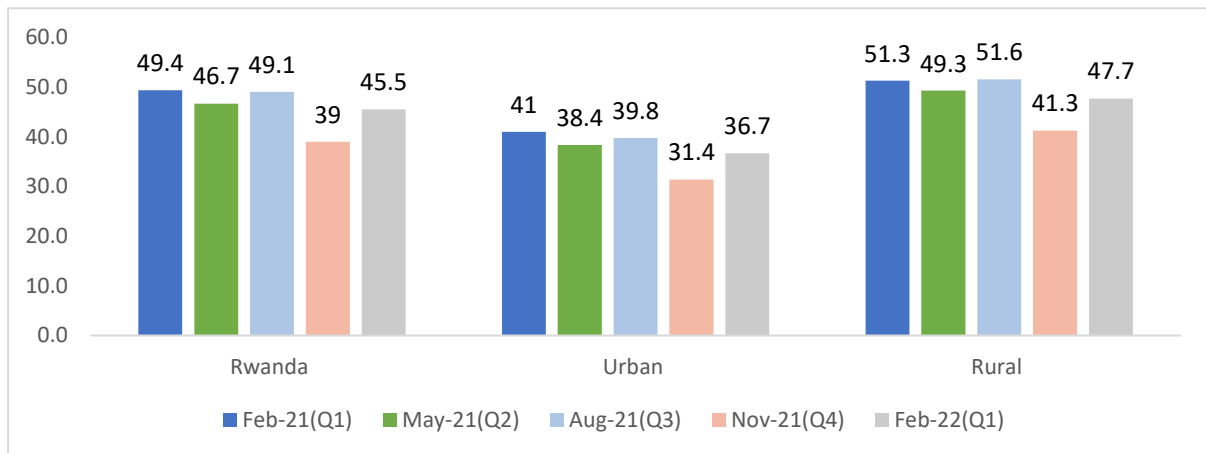
6.2 Population outside the labour force by area of residence

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 of November 2021 (Q4) and February 2022(Q1) reveals that the proportion of the population outside labour force increased by 6.5 percentage points at the National level, 6.4 percentage points in rural areas and 5.3 percentage points decrease in urban areas. The comparison of February 2021 (Q1) and February 2022 (Q1) shows that the proportion of population outside labour force decreased by 3.9 percentage points at the national level, by 4.3 percentage points in urban areas and by 3.6 percentage points in rural areas.

It is also observed from Figure 6.1 that the proportion of population outside labour force is higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas. In February 2022(Q1), the urban-rural gap decreased to 11 compared to 9.9 percentage points observed in November 2021(Q4).

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

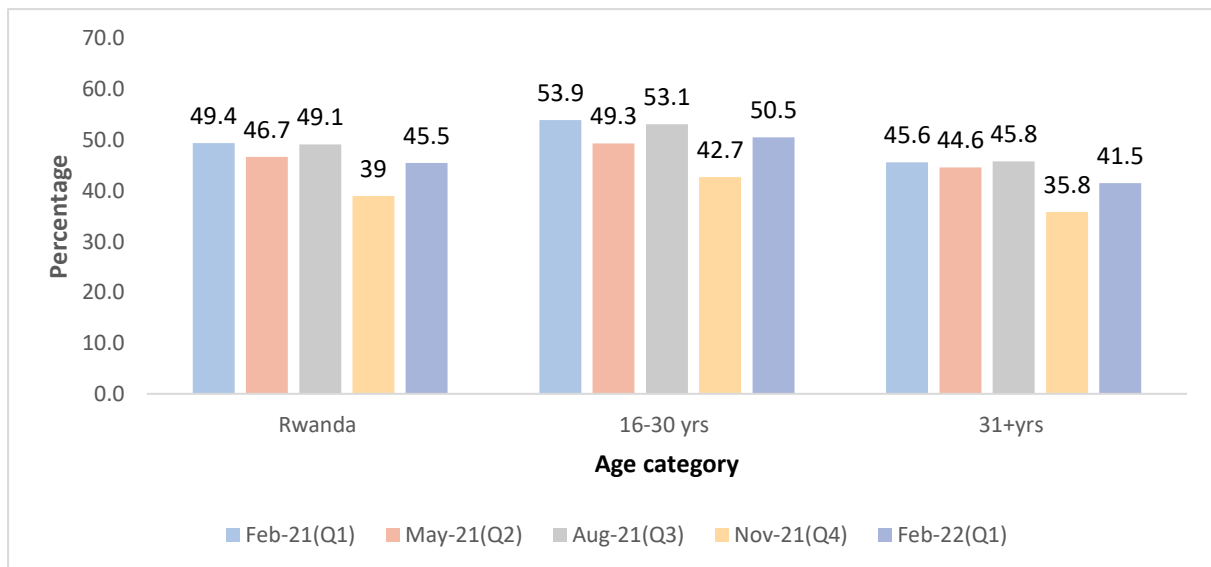


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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) decreased from 53.9 percent in February 2021 (Q1) to 50.5 percent in February 2022(Q1) and from 45.6 percent to 41.5 percent among adult (31 years and above), in the same period. The comparison of November 2021(Q4) with February 2022(Q1) illustrates that the proportion of population out of Labour force increased by 7.8 percentage points among youth and 5.7 percentage points among adults.

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

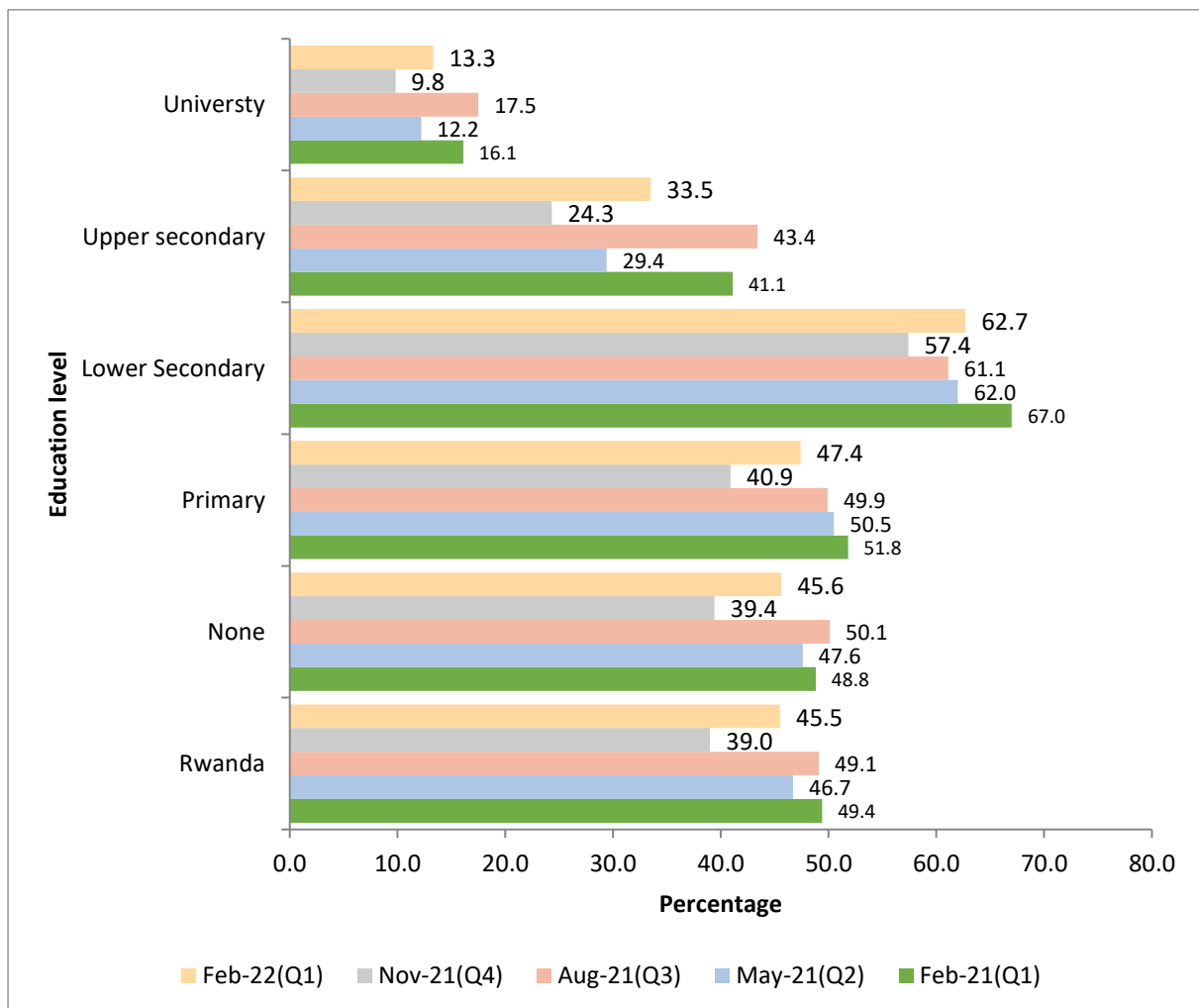


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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. From November 2021(Q4) to February 2022 (Q1), the proportion of working age population outside the labour force increased in all levels of educational attainment. The highest increase was observed among holders of upper secondary level of education (11.7 percentage points) while the lowest increase was observed among holders of no level of education (1.2 percentage points). The level of education is negatively related with the level of education, the higher is education level, the lower is the proportion Out side Labour Force, An exception may be observed among population with lower secondary education since the bulk of them still students.

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.

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 (Market oriented in agriculture + Subsistence agriculture) as presented in table 7.1 revealed that in February 2022(Q1), around 52.5 percent of working age population were involved in agriculture activity. It was decreased as compared to November 2021(Q4) (47.1percent).

The proportion of agricultural persons in market-oriented agriculture slightly decreased by 0.8 percentage points as compared to the previous quarter (November 2021(Q4)) while the proportion of agricultural workers exclusively in subsistence agriculture increased by 2.9 percentage points.

Table 7. 1: Works status in agriculture

Categories of agriculture	Feb-21 (Q1)	May-21 (Q2)	Aug-21(Q3)	Nov-21(Q4)	Feb-22(Q1)
Market oriented agriculture as main job (a)	41.7	40.1	39.6	46.3	45.5
Subsistence agriculture exclusively (b)	48.1	50.8	51	42.6	45.5
Participated in Subsistence agriculture but have non-agriculture main job (c)	10.1	9	9.1	11	8.6
Market oriented agriculture as secondary job (d)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4
Total (100%)	100	100	100	100	100
Count ('000s)	4,023	3,653	3,584	3,679	4,133
Proportion of working age population	52.8	47.6	46.2	47.1	52.5

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

Note: The proportion computed here is subject to the agriculture workers not to the employed population.

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 the same predominance among females and males.

In February 2022(Q1), the share of population engaged in subsistence agriculture among agricultural workers was 50 percent and it increased by 2.1 percentage points as compared to November 2021(Q4) where this proportion was at 47.9 percent. The proportion of males engaged in market-oriented agriculture was 55.6 Percent in February 2022(Q1), it was greater than the corresponding proportion of females involved in the same activity (45.9 percent). Conversely, the proportion of females engaged in subsistence agriculture was higher than the corresponding proportion of males (54.1 percent and 44.4 percent, respectively).

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

		LFS rounds					Change
		Feb-20(Q1)	May-21(Q2)	Aug-21(Q3)	Nov-21(Q4)	Feb-22(Q1)	Nov-21(Q4) to Feb-22(Q1)
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	46.4	44.2	43.7	52.1	50	-2.1
	Subsistence agriculture	53.6	55.9	56.3	47.9	50	2.1
Male	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	52.8	51.4	50.3	58.5	55.6	-2.9
	Subsistence agriculture	47.2	48.6	49.7	41.5	44.4	2.9
Female	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	42	39	38.9	47.5	45.9	-1.6
	Subsistence agriculture	58	61	61.1	52.5	54.1	1.6

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 adult’s persons separately. The share of adults population engaged in subsistence agriculture was slightly higher than the share of youth population in the same activity (51.9 percent and 46.1 percent respectively) in February 2022(Q1). The share of subsistence agriculture among youth increased by 2.3 percentage points from November 2021(Q4) to February 2022 (Q1) and 2 percentage points among adults population engaged in agriculture.

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

		LFS rounds					Change Nov-21(Q4) to Feb-22(Q1)
		Feb-21(Q1)	May-21(Q2)	Aug-21(Q3)	Nov-21(Q4)	Feb-22(Q1)	
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	46.4	44.2	43.7	52.1	50	-2.1
	Subsistence agriculture	53.6	55.9	56.3	47.9	50	2.1
Young(16-30)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	49.3	50.9	44.7	56.2	53.8	-2.4
	Subsistence agriculture	50.7	49.1	55.2	43.8	46.1	2.3
Adults(31+)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	44.9	40.8	43.1	50.1	48.1	-2
	Subsistence agriculture	55.1	59.2	56.9	49.9	51.9	2

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 the 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				
		Feb-21(Q1)	May-21(Q2)	Aug-21(Q3)	Nov-21(Q4)	Feb-22(Q1)
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	None	58.1	60.3	56.3	59.7	58.1
	Primary	33.8	31.8	33.7	32.3	34.2
	Lower secondary	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.3	4.4
	Upper secondary	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.2	3
	University	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Market oriented agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	None	64.7	64.7	62.1	65.7	63.8
	Primary	30.4	29	30.7	28.7	31.5
	Lower secondary	3	3.4	4.3	3.5	3.2
	Upper secondary	1.7	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.3
	University	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
Subsistence agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	None	52.5	57.2	51.8	53.4	52.5
	Primary	36.7	33.9	36	36.1	37
	Lower secondary	5.6	5.3	6.8	5.2	5.6
	Upper secondary	4.7	3.2	4.7	4.7	4.6
	University	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2

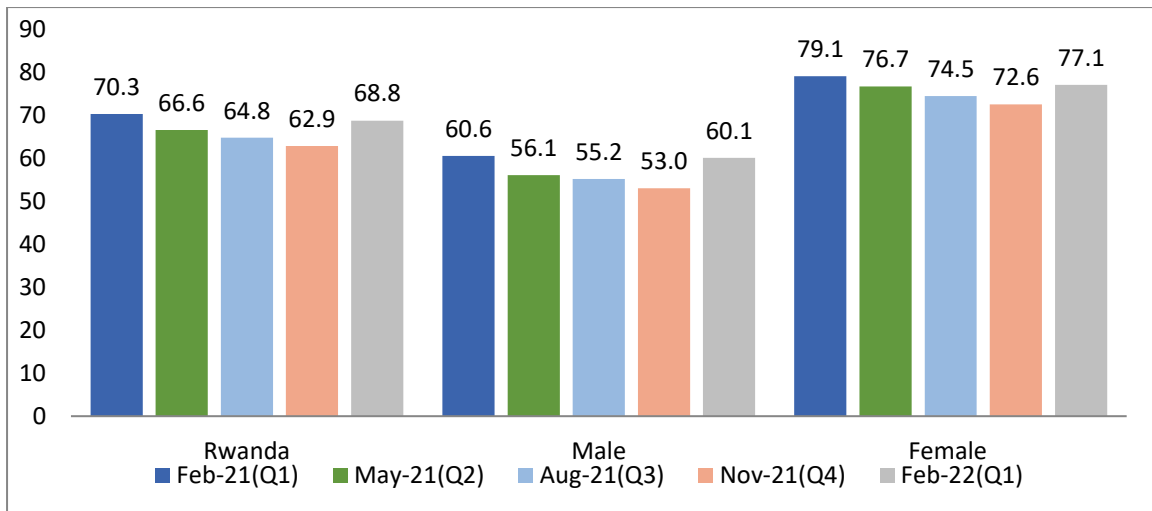
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

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 68.8 percent in February 2022(Q1). It increased by 5.9 percentage points as compared to November 2021(Q4). The proportion of female workers involved in agricultural activities in February 2022(Q1) (77.1 percent) is far higher than the one for male workers involved in the same activities (60.1 percent). Compared to February 2022(Q1), there was an increase in proportion of 7.1 percentage points among males, and 4.5 percentage points among females in total workforce.

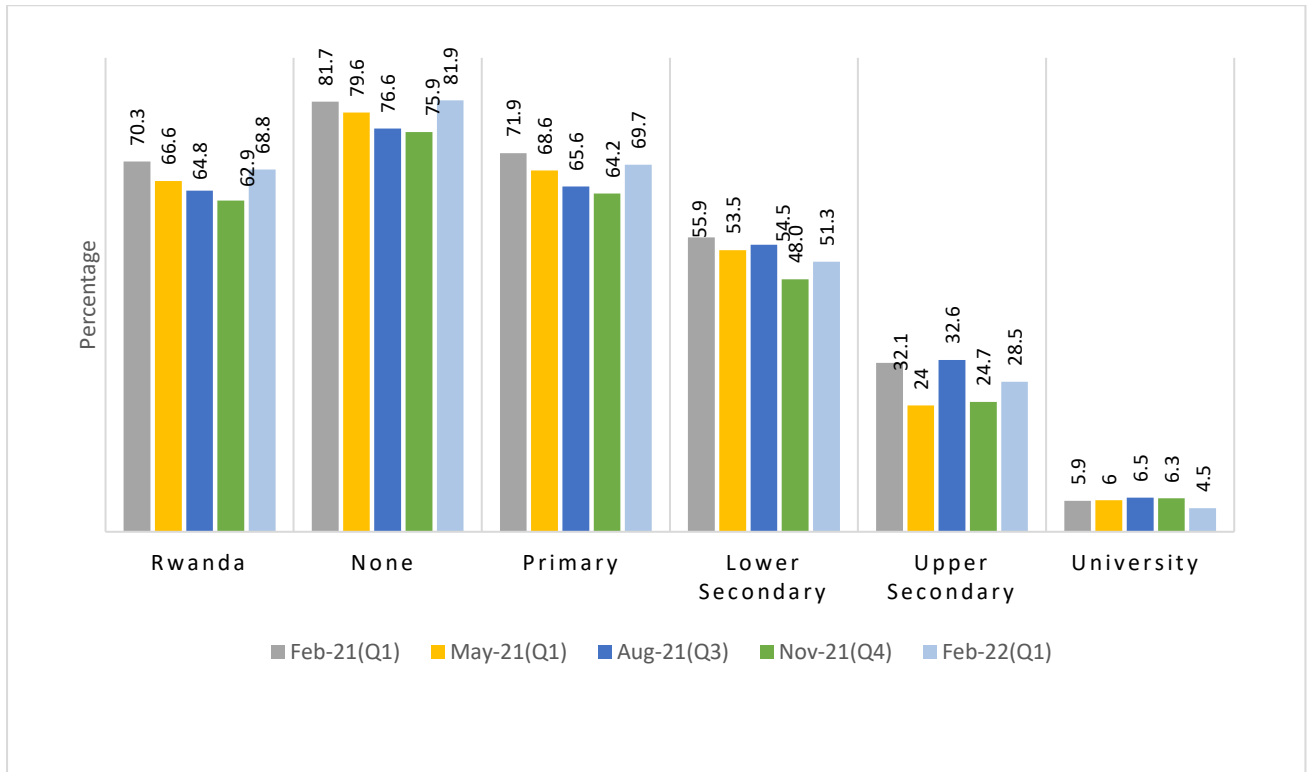
Figure 7. 1: Share of workers in agriculture by sex



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 reveals a declining trend of the share of agriculture workers in all levels of education apart from University 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 all 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 .

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

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:

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

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.³ 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.⁴ Accordingly, the final calibrated weights were obtained from the formula,

$$CalibratedWeight(hh_k) = w_k = d'_k \times (1 + \lambda x'_k)$$

- **Data quality**

Like in all sample surveys, the results of the LFS February 2022(Q1) are subject to sampling and different forms of measurement errors. This section provides information on sampling errors.

³ National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, *Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012, Thematic Report Population Projections*, January 2014.

⁴ Deville, J.C., and Sarndäl, C.E., “Calibration Estimators in Survey Sampling,” *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 87, 1992, pp. 376-382.

• **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 February 2022(Q1). 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 localities⁵. 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	7,873,326	209,174	2.7%	7,461,421	8,285,231
Employment	3,585,651	104,570	2.9%	3,379,732	3,791,569
Unemployment	707,654	35,191	5.0%	638,356	776,951
Labour force	4,293,305	113,128	2.6%	4,070,532	4,516,077
Outside labour force	3,580,022	146,579	4.1%	3,291,377	3,868,666

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), February 2022(Q1)

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 4,293,305 estimated with a relative standard error of 2.6 percent. The true value at 95 percent confidence level lies within the interval 4,070,532 and 4,516,077.

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 16.5 percent has a standard error of 0.8 percentage points. This may be interpreted to mean that the true unemployment rate lies with 95 percent confidence within the interval, 15.0 percent to 18.0 percent.

⁵ 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	54.5%	1.0%	52.5%	56.6%
Employment-Population Ratio	45.5%	1.0%	43.6%	47.4%
Unemployment rate	16.5%	0.8%	15.0%	18.0%

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), February 2022(Q1)

Appendix B: Statistical Tables

Table B. 1: Summary labour force indicators, February-22 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Population 16 years old and over	7,873,327	3,709,666	4,163,661	1,611,279	6,262,047	3,376,556	4,496,770
Labour force	4,293,305	2,293,389	1,999,916	1,020,218	3,273,087	1,878,472	2,414,833
- Employed	3,585,651	1,949,119	1,636,532	838,756	2,746,895	1,495,054	2,090,597
- Unemployed	707,654	344,270	363,384	181,462	526,192	383,418	324,236
Outside labour force	3,580,022	1,416,277	2,163,745	591,061	2,988,960	1,498,084	2,081,937
Labour underutilization	2,873,548	1,268,339	1,605,208	530,930	2,342,618	1,677,578	1,195,969
- Unemployed	707,654	344,270	363,384	181,462	526,192	383,418	324,236
- Time-related underemployed	1,017,801	504,297	513,504	156,045	861,756	583,984	433,817
- Potential labour force	1,148,093	419,772	728,320	193,423	954,670	710,176	437,916
Labour force participation rate (%)	54.5	61.8	48.0	63.3	52.3	55.6	53.7
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	45.5	52.5	39.3	52.1	43.9	44.3	46.5
Time related underemployment rate (%)	28.4	25.9	31.4	18.6	31.4	39.1	20.8
LU1 - Unemployment rate (%)	16.5	15.0	18.2	17.8	16.1	20.4	13.4
LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (%)	40.2	37.0	43.8	33.1	42.4	51.5	31.4
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (%)	34.1	28.2	40.0	30.9	35.0	42.2	26.7
LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization (%)	52.8	46.7	58.8	43.7	55.4	64.8	41.9
Youth unemployment rate (16-30 yrs)(%)	21.5	18.9	24.3	22.5	21.5	27.3	18.0
Median monthly earnings at main job	26,000	26,000	20,800	52,000	20,800	20,800	26,000

Table B. 2: Population by sex and age group, February-22 (Q1)

	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Population	12,967,034	6,265,223	6,701,811
0-4 yrs	1,554,830	769,861	784,968
5-9 yrs	1,567,828	789,400	778,428
10-14 yrs	1,613,866	826,029	787,836
15-19 yrs	1,658,129	788,120	870,008
20-24 yrs	1,106,635	564,078	542,556
25-29 yrs	888,894	416,492	472,402
30-34 yrs	870,426	429,588	440,838
35- 39 yrs	818,023	390,272	427,751
40-44 yrs	695,885	323,634	372,251
45-49 yrs	491,161	217,513	273,648
50-54 yrs	398,902	175,802	223,100
55-59 yrs	341,592	158,882	182,709
60-64 yrs	333,139	143,423	189,716
65-69 yrs	251,981	116,912	135,069
70-74 yrs	159,230	72,157	87,073
75+	216,515	83,059	133,457

Table B. 3: Households by household size, sex of head of household and urban/rural area, February-22 (Q1)

Household size	Total number households	Head of household		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
	3,026,443	2,225,242	801,201	594,935	2,431,508	1,487,171	1,539,272
1	278,126	157,850	120,276	79,862	198,264	88,783	189,343
2	320,455	140,975	179,481	65,990	254,465	143,755	176,700
3	561,593	385,015	176,578	109,780	451,813	260,198	301,395
4	558,355	404,305	154,050	87,845	470,510	301,049	257,306
5	506,785	427,442	79,343	97,984	408,802	261,289	245,496
6	369,429	320,201	49,228	65,164	304,265	199,168	170,260
7	216,710	192,951	23,759	42,127	174,584	118,369	98,341
8	133,448	121,600	11,849	29,830	103,618	73,151	60,297
9	46,622	41,987	4,634	9,084	37,537	26,773	19,849
10+	34,920	32,917	2,003	7,269	27,651	14,635	20,285

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, NOVEMBER 2021 (Q4)

Table B. 4: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, age group, and urban/rural area, February-22 (Q1)

	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	7,873,326	4,293,305	3,585,651	707,654	3,580,022	54.5	45.5	16.5
16-24 yrs	2,407,580	927,358	715,601	211,757	1,480,222	38.5	29.7	22.8
25-34 yrs	1,759,320	1,313,539	1,065,391	248,148	445,780	74.7	60.6	18.9
35-54 yrs	2,403,970	1,685,206	1,476,224	208,982	718,764	70.1	61.4	12.4
55-64 yrs	674,731	282,810	250,775	32,035	391,921	41.9	37.2	11.3
65+ yrs	627,725	84,391	77,660	6,731	543,335	13.4	12.4	8.0
Male Pop. 16+ yrs	3,709,665	2,293,389	1,949,119	344,270	1,416,277	61.8	52.5	15.0
16-24 yrs	1,181,932	483,915	379,259	104,656	698,016	40.9	32.1	21.6
25-34 yrs	846,080	704,666	594,240	110,426	141,414	83.3	70.2	15.7
35-54 yrs	1,107,221	892,052	786,337	105,715	215,168	80.6	71.0	11.9
55-64 yrs	302,305	159,969	139,947	20,022	142,337	52.9	46.3	12.5
65+ yrs	272,127	52,786	49,335	3,451	219,342	19.4	18.1	6.5
Female Pop. 16+ yrs	4,163,661	1,999,916	1,636,532	363,384	2,163,745	48.0	39.3	18.2
16-24 yrs	1,225,648	443,443	336,342	107,101	782,205	36.2	27.4	24.2
25-34 yrs	913,240	608,874	471,151	137,723	304,367	66.7	51.6	22.6
35-54 yrs	1,296,750	793,154	689,887	103,267	503,596	61.2	53.2	13.0
55-64 yrs	372,425	122,841	110,828	12,013	249,584	33.0	29.8	9.8
65+ yrs	355,598	31,605	28,325	3,280	323,994	8.9	8.0	10.4
Urban Pop. 16+ yrs	1,611,279	1,020,218	838,756	181,462	591,061	63.3	52.1	17.8
16-24 yrs	495,942	180,496	141,542	38,954	315,446	36.4	28.5	21.6
25-34 yrs	441,555	338,683	268,641	70,042	102,872	76.7	60.8	20.7
35-54 yrs	506,208	428,490	362,961	65,529	77,718	84.6	71.7	15.3
55-64 yrs	95,446	58,219	51,508	6,711	37,227	61.0	54.0	11.5

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, NOVEMBER 2021 (Q4)

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
65+ yrs	72,127	14,328	14,103	225	57,799	19.9	19.6	1.6
						0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural Pop. 16+ yrs	6,262,047	3,273,087	2,746,895	526,192	2,988,960	52.3	43.9	16.1
16-24 yrs	1,911,638	746,862	574,059	172,803	1,164,776	39.1	30.0	23.1
25-34 yrs	1,317,765	974,856	796,750	178,106	342,909	74.0	60.5	18.3
35-54 yrs	1,897,762	1,256,716	1,113,263	143,453	641,046	66.2	58.7	11.4
55-64 yrs	579,284	224,591	199,267	25,324	354,694	38.8	34.4	11.3
65+ yrs	555,599	70,063	63,557	6,506	485,536	12.6	11.4	9.3

Table B. 5: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status and level of educational attainment, February-22 (Q1)

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	7,873,095	4,293,073	3,585,419	707,654	3,580,022	54.5	45.5	16.5
None	3,572,196	1,942,093	1,681,699	260,394	1,630,104	54.4	47.1	13.4
Primary	2,576,349	1,354,760	1,151,227	203,533	1,221,589	52.6	44.7	15.0
Lower secondary	734,020	273,886	218,596	55,290	460,135	37.3	29.8	20.2
Upper secondary	676,805	450,410	306,344	144,066	226,395	66.5	45.3	32.0
University	313,724	271,926	227,554	44,372	41,798	86.7	72.5	16.3

Table B. 6: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status and marital status, February-22 (Q1)

Marital status	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Married	2,886,327	1,709,403	1,464,564	244,839	1,176,925	59.2	50.7	14.3
Living together	1,183,964	865,234	733,087	132,147	318,730	73.1	61.9	15.3
Divorced/separated	241,205	175,318	160,473	14,845	65,887	72.7	66.5	8.5
Single	3,014,633	1,369,746	1,074,615	295,131	1,644,888	45.4	35.6	21.5
Widow/widower	547,197	173,604	152,912	20,692	373,592	31.7	27.9	11.9

Table B. 7: Employed population by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, February-22 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population 16+	3,585,651	1,949,119	1,636,532	838,756	2,746,895	1,495,054	2,090,597
16-19 yrs	255,131	130,850	124,282	46,705	208,426	75,506	179,625
20-24 yrs	460,470	248,410	212,060	94,837	365,632	147,131	313,338
25-29 yrs	521,936	278,458	243,477	121,022	400,914	199,191	322,745
30-34 yrs	543,455	315,782	227,673	147,619	395,836	210,348	333,107
35- 39 yrs	528,368	285,830	242,538	126,859	401,509	240,545	287,823
40-44 yrs	441,428	241,770	199,658	118,781	322,647	208,816	232,612
45-49 yrs	301,756	155,797	145,959	72,960	228,796	143,861	157,895
50-54 yrs	204,672	102,941	101,731	44,361	160,311	113,540	91,132
55-59 yrs	145,359	83,882	61,478	34,451	110,908	56,306	89,053
60-64 yrs	105,416	56,065	49,351	17,057	88,358	58,741	46,675
65-69 yrs	48,365	30,026	18,339	7,010	41,355	32,555	15,811
70-74 yrs	23,108	13,734	9,374	5,511	17,597	8,514	14,594
75+	6,187	5,575	612	1,582	4,605	-	6,187

Table B. 8: Employed population by sex, occupation group, and urban/rural area, February-22 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Occupation group (ISCO High level)	3,585,651	1,949,119	1,636,532	838,756	2,746,895	1,495,054	2,090,597
Managers	44,042	33,982	10,060	27,335	16,707	2,883	41,160
Professionals	211,286	122,742	88,544	103,929	107,357	20,375	190,910
Technicians and associate professionals	24,767	20,064	4,703	18,511	6,256	672	24,096
Clerical support workers	24,286	9,982	14,304	18,608	5,678	0	24,286
Service and sales workers	507,256	240,308	266,948	220,528	286,729	128,610	378,646
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	160,010	86,720	73,291	20,503	139,508	19,417	140,593
Craft and related trades workers	253,785	182,049	71,736	90,595	163,191	67,034	186,751
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	99,043	94,796	4,247	56,960	42,083	9,945	89,099
Elementary occupations	2,261,175	1,158,475	1,102,699	281,788	1,979,386	1,246,118	1,015,056

Table B. 9: Employed population by sex, educational attainment, and urban/rural area, February-22 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,585,419	1,949,119	1,636,300	838,525	2,746,895	1,495,054	2,090,366
None	1,681,699	903,279	778,420	200,462	1,481,237	897,742	783,957
Primary	1,151,227	625,677	525,550	255,436	895,792	477,539	673,688
Lower secondary	218,596	106,134	112,462	90,775	127,821	65,309	153,287
Upper secondary	306,344	173,173	133,172	134,492	171,852	40,588	265,756
University	227,554	140,856	86,697	157,360	70,194	13,876	213,678

Table B. 10: Employed population by sex, branch of economic activity, and urban/rural area, February-22 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,585,651	1,949,119	1,636,532	838,756	2,746,895	1,495,054	2,090,597
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,881,040	887,627	993,414	109,108	1,771,933	1,133,164	747,876
Mining and quarrying	27,353	26,752	602	0	27,353	8,545	18,808
Manufacturing	158,469	72,513	85,956	53,493	104,976	37,523	120,946
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4,318	3,937	382	611	3,708	337	3,981
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	5,191	4,387	804	1,496	3,695	0	5,191
Construction	328,658	273,912	54,746	97,456	231,202	106,059	222,599
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	360,222	156,448	203,774	169,004	191,218	97,665	262,557
Transportation and storage	166,739	162,200	4,539	62,469	104,271	27,255	139,484
Accommodation and food service activities	59,181	35,242	23,939	27,430	31,750	10,404	48,777
Information and communication	9,905	6,399	3,506	7,754	2,151	0	9,905
Financial and insurance activities	29,714	13,742	15,972	18,620	11,094	2,080	27,634
Real estate activities	1,472	1,238	234	1,220	252	0	1,472
Professional, scientific and technical activities	25,109	15,055	10,054	15,736	9,373	950	24,158
Administrative and support service activities	41,692	32,976	8,716	24,585	17,107	4,233	37,459
Public administration and defence	59,168	47,602	11,566	28,800	30,368	5,816	53,352
Education	134,330	70,660	63,670	46,263	88,067	26,097	108,233
Human health and social work activities	46,600	21,496	25,104	34,963	11,637	3,175	43,425
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8,852	4,949	3,903	6,116	2,736	829	8,022
Other service activities	103,002	61,739	41,262	37,167	65,834	26,378	76,624
Activities of households as employers	130,875	48,710	82,165	92,706	38,169	4,543	126,332
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,760	1,537	2,223	3,760	0	0	3,760

Table B. 11: Educational attainment and field of Education by Labour market status, February-22 (Q1)

Educational attainment	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
Total	45.5	9.0	45	100
None	47.1	7.3	45.6	100
Primary	44.7	7.9	47.4	100
Lower secondary	29.8	7.5	62.7	100
Upper secondary	45.3	21.3	33.5	100
University	72.5	14.1	13.3	100
Field of Education	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
Total	46.8	9.6	43.7	100
General education	47.7	8.2	44.0	100
Education	52	7.8	40	100
Humanity and art	46.2	12.7	41.1	100
Social Science busine	58.4	17.3	24.3	100
Science	28.7	16.2	55.1	100
Engineering, manufacturing	39.6	14.9	45.5	100
Agriculture	54.0	15.4	30.5	100
Health and welfare	61.0	4.3	34.6	100
Services	36.1	21.5	42.4	100

Table B. 12: Employed population by sex, status in employment, and urban/rural area, February-22 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,585,651	1,949,119	1,636,532	838,756	2,746,895	1,495,054	2,090,597
Employee, Paid apprentice/intern	2,696,389	1,474,513	1,221,876	553,816	2,142,573	1,260,326	1,436,063
Employer	56,647	33,645	23,002	31,672	24,975	11,408	45,240
Own-account worker	769,418	429,402	340,016	235,474	533,944	209,966	559,453
Member of cooperative	1,013	1,013	-	1,013	-	-	1,013
Contributing family worker	62,183	10,546	51,637	16,781	45,403	13,354	48,829

Table B. 13: Employed population by sex, hours usually worked per week at all jobs, and urban/rural area, February-22 (Q1)

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employed population	3,585,651	1,949,119	1,636,532	838,756	474,549	364,207	2,746,895	1,474,570	1,272,325
less than 24 hours	878,574	408,702	469,872	127,307	60,531	66,776	751,267	348,170	403,096
25-34 hours	507,683	236,445	271,238	72,941	37,967	34,974	434,742	198,478	236,264
35-40 hours	1,004,019	529,909	474,110	131,870	78,845	53,025	872,149	451,064	421,085
41-48 hours	592,730	364,052	228,678	216,863	125,966	90,898	375,867	238,086	137,780
49-61 hours	373,885	253,415	120,469	159,902	89,708	70,194	213,983	163,707	50,275
62-79 hours	189,114	125,658	63,456	109,138	67,244	41,894	79,976	58,414	21,562
80 hours+	39,646	30,938	8,708	20,735	14,288	6,446	18,912	16,650	2,262

Table B. 14: Youth Population by sex, and residential area, February-22 (Q1)

	Age Group	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Youth Population (16-30yrs)		3,493,944	1,685,891	1,808,053	759,246	2,734,697	1,049,002	2,444,942
Employed	16-24 yrs	715,601	379,259	336,342	141,542	574,059	222,638	492,963
	16-30 yrs	1,357,030	722,025	635,006	290,823	1,066,207	473,977	883,053
Unemployed	16-24 yrs	211,757	104,656	107,101	38,954	172,803	106,710	105,048
	16-30 yrs	372,414	168,623	203,792	84,584	287,831	178,315	194,099
Outside Labour Force	16-24 yrs	1,480,222	698,016	782,205	315,446	1,164,776	278,742	1,201,479
	16-30 yrs	1,764,499	795,243	969,256	383,839	1,380,660	396,709	1,367,791

Table B. 15: Youth Unemployed (who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, February-22 (Q1)

	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Youth Unemployed (16-30 yrs)	361,986	164,900	197,086	32,189	50,993	132,711	146,093
0 – less than 3 months	135,562	67,419	68,143	8,341	11,025	59,078	57,118
3 – less than 6 months	93,467	41,618	51,849	7,540	12,173	34,079	39,676
6 – less than 12 months	43,641	23,486	20,156	7,290	9,672	16,196	10,483
1 – less than 2 years	42,783	16,538	26,246	4,918	5,097	11,620	21,149
2 years or more	46,532	15,839	30,693	4,100	13,026	11,739	17,666

Table B. 16: Youth not in employment and not currently in education nor in training by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, February-22 (Q1)

Young not in employment nor in education (16-30 yrs)	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1,104,194	465,107	639,087	69,964	119,688	395,143	519,399
16-19 yrs	316,328	158,845	157,483	6,608	16,646	152,237	140,837
20-24 yrs	389,068	171,802	217,266	38,663	35,000	133,139	182,265
25-30 yrs	398,798	134,460	264,339	24,693	68,042	109,767	196,297
None	394,583	203,531	191,051	16,081	18,128	187,450	172,924
Primary	397,892	145,499	252,393	13,436	39,462	132,063	212,931
Lower secondary	107,639	28,871	78,768	5,386	20,571	23,484	58,196
Upper secondary	179,202	76,515	102,687	27,792	32,886	48,723	69,801
University	24,878	10,691	14,187	7,268	8,641	3,422	5,547

Table B. 17: Unemployed population by sex, broad age group and urban/rural area, February-22 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
		Unemployed population 16+	707,654	344,270	363,384		
16-24 yrs	211,757	104,656	107,101	38,954	172,803	106,710	105,048
25-34 yrs	248,148	110,426	137,723	70,042	178,106	113,835	134,314
35-54 yrs	208,982	105,715	103,267	65,529	143,453	131,745	77,237
55-64 yrs	32,035	20,022	12,013	6,711	25,324	26,769	5,266
65+ yrs	6,731	3,451	3,280	225	6,506	4,359	2,371

Table B. 18: Unemployed population by sex, level of educational and urban/rural area, February-22 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	707,654	344,270	363,384	181,462	526,192	383,418	324,236
None	260,394	136,316	124,078	28,418	231,976	171,240	89,154
Primary	203,533	106,414	97,119	40,456	163,076	138,565	64,967
Lower secondary	55,290	20,551	34,739	18,593	36,697	26,054	29,236
Upper secondary	144,066	61,657	82,409	61,900	82,166	42,552	101,514
University	44,372	19,332	25,040	32,094	12,277	5,007	39,365

Table B. 19: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, method of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, February-22 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture	Number of responses per search method
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural			
Unemployed population who looked for a job	655,841	322,960	332,881	169,569	486,272	357,816	298,026	
Arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licences	79,130	31,155	47,975	23,360	55,770	41,503	37,627	97,279
Looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs	5,887	2,989	2,898	393	5,494	4,592	1,295	25,043
Seeking the assistance of friends, relatives, or other types of intermediaries	208,641	110,309	98,332	57,934	150,707	109,634	99,007	271,370
Registering with or contacting public or private employment services	25,274	10,129	15,145	12,107	13,167	7,457	17,817	54,462
Applying to employers directly, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets	293,292	152,756	140,536	50,311	242,981	183,547	109,745	454,846
Placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements	36,378	13,242	23,136	19,940	16,438	10,251	26,127	84,189
Placing and updating resumes on professional or social networking sites online	7,239	2,379	4,859	5,524	1,715	830	6,408	73,279

Table B. 20: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, February-22 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	682,833	335,594	347,239	177,469	505,364	367,369	315,465
Less than 3 months	303,624	159,833	143,791	54,103	249,521	194,900	108,723
Less than 6 months	149,521	72,937	76,583	41,041	108,480	77,298	72,223
Less than 12 months	74,062	40,514	33,548	25,341	48,721	37,372	36,690
1 year to less than 2 years	69,727	29,222	40,505	22,467	47,260	29,869	39,858
2 years and above	85,900	33,089	52,812	34,518	51,382	27,930	57,970

Table B. 21: Time related under employment by age group sex and area of residence, February-22 (Q1)

age group	Total	Sex		Residence area	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	1,017,801	504,297	513,504	156,045	861,756
16-24 yrs	212,171	89,005	123,166	18,599	193,572
25-34 yrs	333,912	178,266	155,647	65,774	268,139
35-54 yrs	410,096	203,424	206,672	64,084	346,011
55-64 yrs	54,265	29,145	25,119	6,970	47,295
65+ yrs	7,357	4,457	2,900	619	6,738

Appendix C : Labour Force Survey Personnel

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