Republic of Rwanda

Labour Force Survey Trends
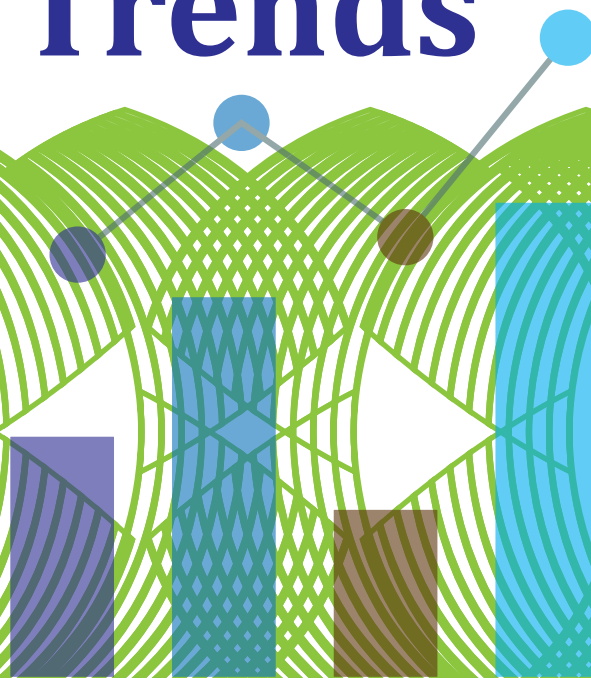
-August 2022 (Q3)-

Republic of Rwanda

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

Labour Force Survey Trends

August 2022 (Q3)

October

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.
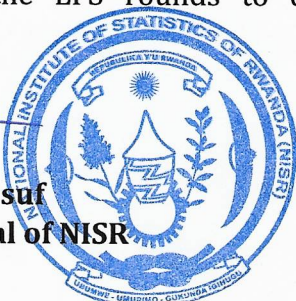
The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda introduced the labour force survey (LFS) program to provide statistics users, mainly Ministry of Public Service and Labour, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Ministry of Education, International Labour Organization and other users, with needed 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 three of LFS_2022 that was conducted in August 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 August 2021, November 2021, February 2022 and May 2022. However, some tables and graphs are presented with more data points including results of the previous labour force surveys results.

In August 2022 (Q3), the working age population (16 years and above) was around 8 million of whom 3,711,254 were employed; 819,936 were unemployed and 3,469,591 were out of labour force. The sum of employed and unemployed population results to population in labour force were 4,531,190 persons. The proportion of working age population who were in the labour force increased to 56.6 percent in August 2022 (Q3) compared to 54.3 percent in May 2022(Q2). The proportion of the working age population outside the labour force decreased to 43.4 percent in August 2022(Q3) as compared to 45.7 percent in May 2022(Q2) and 49.1 percent in August 2021(Q3) (One year back).

The share of subsistence agriculture in population outside labour force was 39.6 percent in August 2022(Q3). It has increased by 6.6 percentage points as compared to 33 percent observed in May 2022(Q2). The sum of employed population (3,711,254 persons) and subsistence agricultural without employment (1,647,804) gives the estimate number of workforce[1] in May 2022(Q2) equivalent to 5,488,064 persons. Therefore, in August 2022(Q3), the proportion of working age population engaged in employment or subsistence agriculture was 68.6 percent as compared to 62.5 percent observed in May 2022(Q2), and to 64.6 percent registered in August 2021(Q3).

The share of agricultural workers in total workforce (employed + subsistence agricultural) increased by around 6.1 percentage points from 62.5 percent in May 2022(Q2) to 68.6 percent in August 2022(Q3)

The employment-to-population ratio relatively increased to 46.4 percent in August 2022(Q3) as compared to 41.8 percent in May 2022 (Q2) and became higher than the one registered one year back in August 2021 (Q3) (41 percent). Labour force participation has increased (56.6 percent) in August 2022 (Q3) as compared to 54.3 percent of May 2022 (Q2).

Round to round comparison shows that the total employment increased by around 11.8 percent from 3.31 million in May 2022 (Q2) to 3.71 million of employed population in August 2022 (Q3). A comparison with the same quarter one year back shows that the total employment increased by 16.7 percent.

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

In August 2022(Q3), about 238 thousand workers gained employment in agriculture sector, as compared to May 2022(Q2). About 199 thousand workers got employment in industry sector while 42 thousands of workers lost employment in Service sector.

In addition to the industry sector, the important gains of employment were observed in construction (+142,741workers) and manufacturing (+61,526); in services sector, the important loss of employment were observed in Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles (-24,668.) and education (-21,133).

The August 2022(Q3) results revealed that the share of paid employees in the total employment decreased to 70.8 percent as compared to 71.8 percent in May 2022(Q2). The share of self-employed persons slightly decreased to 23.7 percent from 24.5 percent in May 2022(Q2). The comparison of August 2021(Q3) and August 2022(Q3) revealed that the share of paid employees and the share of self-employed persons remained stable.

In August 2022 (Q3), the unemployment rate decreased to 18.1 percent as compared to 23.0 percent recorded in May 2022(Q3) which is equivalent to a decrease of 4.9 percentage points. The unemployment rate slightly decreased compared to one year back (19.3 percent in August 2021 (Q3)). It remained relatively higher among females (21.4 percent) as compared to males (15.4 percent). It is also relatively higher among youth population aged 16 years to 30 years (22.6percent).

Labour underutilization rate which accounts for unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force decreased to 58.3 percent in August 2022(Q3) from 60 percent in May 2022(Q2). It has decreased as compared to August 2021 (the figure observed one year back). The labour underutilization rate was remarkably higher among females (64.7 percent) as compared to males (52.2 percent).

Rwanda Labour force survey, August 2022(Q3) Summary labour force indicators

Working age population 16 years old and over 8,000,781 persons								
Outside the labour force (Not employed nor unemployed) **3,469,591** persons **Out of LF rate:43.4%**			Labour force (The sum of employed and unemployed) **4,531,190** persons Labour force participation rate **56.6%**					
Subsistence agriculture	Exclusively students	Other outside LF (Elderly, disable, discouraged job seekers…)	**Employed** (All who worked for pay or profit) **3,711,254 persons** **Employment to population ratio: 46.4%**			**Unemployed** (All not employed but seeking and available to work for pay or profit) **819,936** persons **Unemployment rate: 18.1%**		
			Agriculture excluding subsistence foodstuff production	Industry	Services	Unemployed but engaged in subsistence agriculture		Other unemployed
39.6%	22.3%	38.1%	45.6%	20.5%	33.9%	49%		51%
Potential labour force 1,374,783	**Other out of labour force 2,094,808**		**Time related underemployed 1,251,338**	**Other employed** **2,459,916**				
Labour underutilization (**3,446,057** persons): Unemployed (**819,936**) + Time-related underemployed (**1,251,338**) + Potential labour force (**1,374,783**) Composite measure of labour underutilization (**58.3 %**)								

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), August 2022(Q3)

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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 August 2020(Q3), November 2020(Q4), and in all quarterly labour force Surveys conducted in 2021, February 2022(Q1), May 2022(Q2) as well as the present one conducted in August 2022 (Q3).

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 90.6 percent, which is 0.2 percentage points lower than the previous quarter (90.8 percent).

In the present report, the results of August 2022(Q3) labour force survey are mainly compared with May 2022(Q2), February 2022(Q1), November 2021 (Q4) and August 2021 (Q3). However, in some sections, the tables or figures are presented with the additional time series including results of all quarters of the year from 2019 to 2022(Q3). 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 2019. 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 56.6 percent of the working age population in August 2022(Q3) (4,531,190 persons). It increased 5.1 percent and 14.8 percent as compared to May 2022(Q2) and the situation one year back (August 2021 (Q3)).

The August 2022(Q3) LFS results indicate that the population outside the labour force was 3,469,591. It decreased by 4.3 percent as compared to the previous quarter May 2022(Q2). Population in working age who were outside the labour force and involved in subsistence agriculture (Food producers) was estimated at 39.6 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 775,539 corresponding to 22.3 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 4.8 percentage points from 27.1 percent in May 2022(Q2) due to the holidays as some students were involved in different economic activities.

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 1,318,820 in August 2022(Q3). It has decreased by 8.9 percent as compared to May 2022(Q2).

Figure 2. 1: Trend of the main component of the working age population (, 000s)
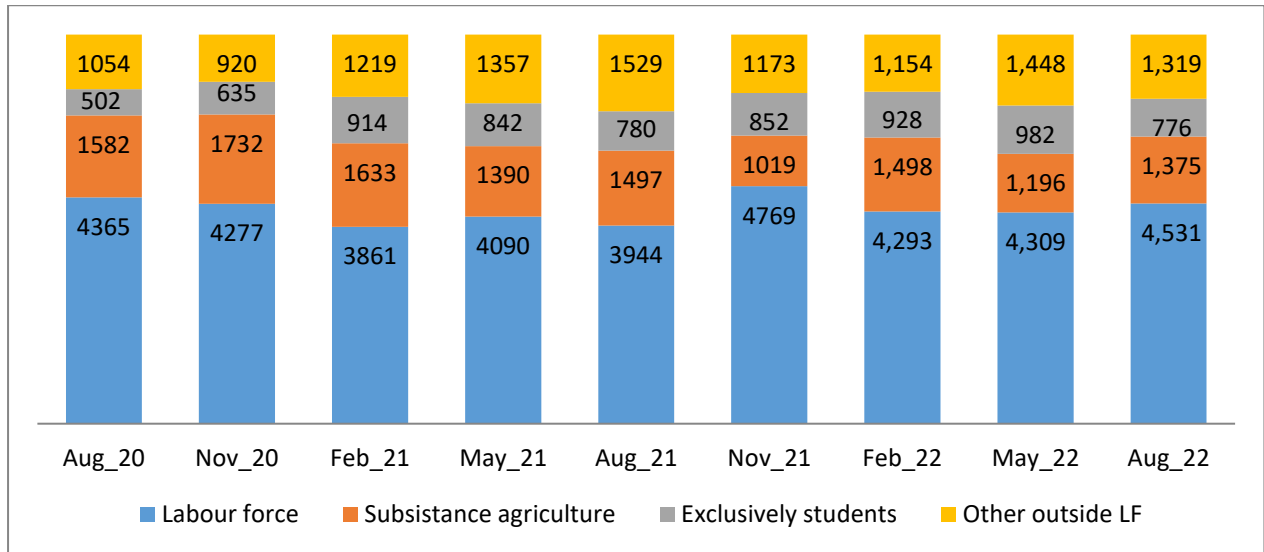
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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

Figure 2.2 illustrates the trends of some of the key labour market indicators. In August 2022 (Q3), the unemployment rate decreased to 18.1 percent from 23 percent estimated in the previous round. In comparison with the situation one year earlier (August 2021 (Q3); the current unemployment rate slightly declined by around 1.3 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 August 2022(Q3), the estimated number of employed population was 3,711,254 persons while it was 3,317,268 persons in May 2022(Q2), expressing an increase of 11.8 percent.

The employment-to-population ratio increased to 46.4 percent in August 2022 (Q3) as compared to 41.8 percent in May 2022 (Q2). The recorded employment to population ratio in August 2022 (Q3) was higher than the one registered one-year earlier August 2021 (Q3) (41 percent).

According to the results of the LFS presented in Figure 2.2, the labour force participation rate increased to 56.6 percent in August 2022(Q3) as compared to 54.3 percent in May 2022 (Q2).

Figure 2. 2: Trend of the main labour force indicators
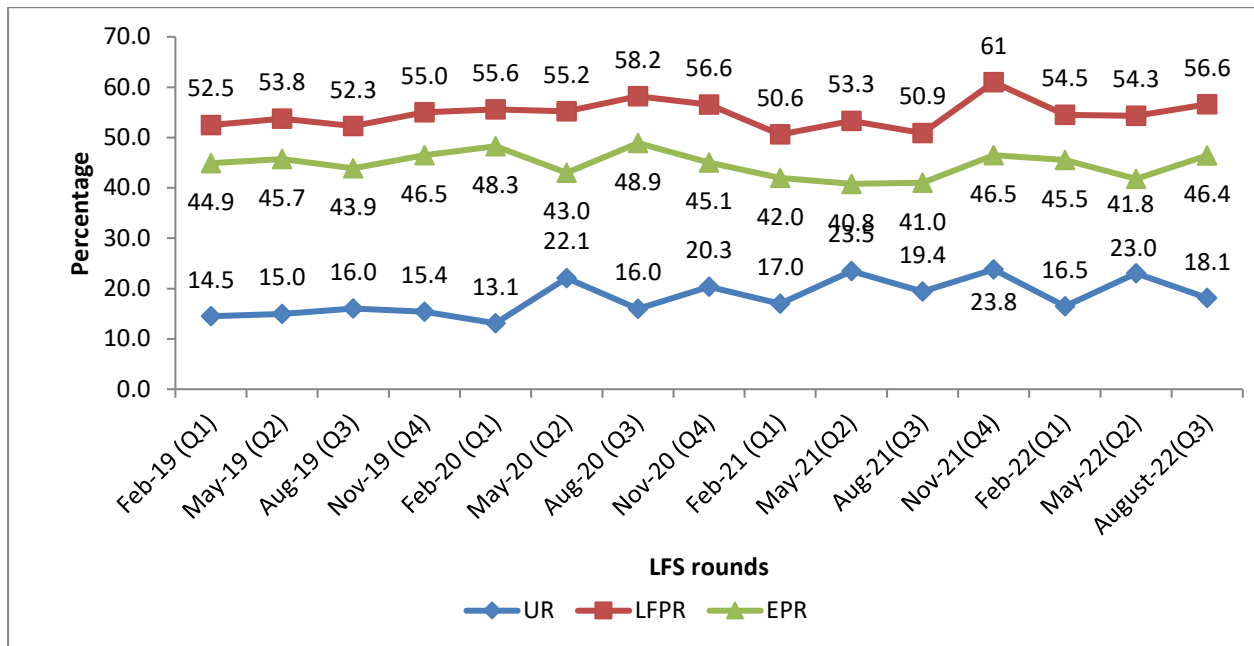
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 show that the proportion of the working age population outside the labour force decreased to 43.4 percent in August 2022 (Q3) as compared to 45.7 percent observed in May 2022(Q2). Round to round comparison has shown that this rate decreased by 5.8 percentage points (49.1 percent, in August 2021(Q3)).

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 August 2022(Q3) decreased by 3.7 percentage points compared to the estimate of year back August 2021 (Q3) while it remained almost stable as compared to May 2022 (Q2).

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 remained almost stable, 11.6 percent in August 2022(Q3) as compared to 11 percent in May 2022(Q2). In comparison to the previous round on year back (August 2021(Q3)), it decreased by 2 percentage points.

Figure 2. 3: Trend of the ratio of population outside labour force to working age population
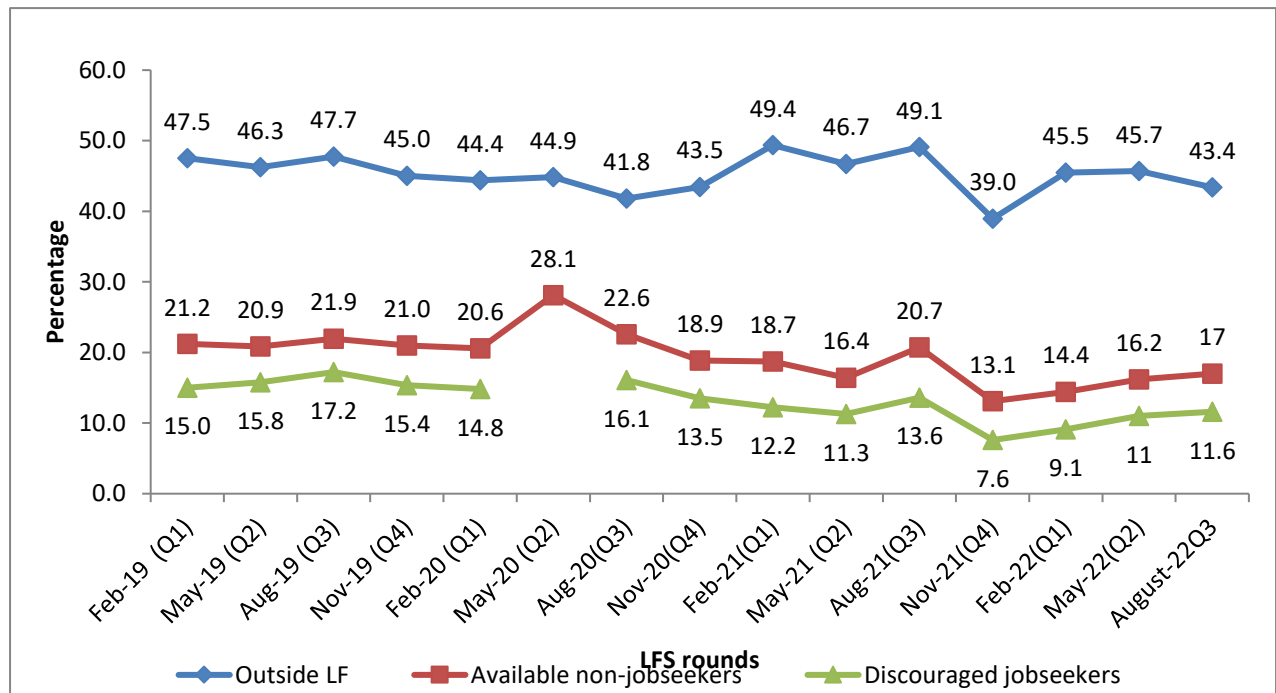
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)
Note: Information on discouraged jobseekers were not collected in May 2020

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 but also make a comparison with those who are in Labour and employed in agriculture(market oriented agriculture). The rate of participation in subsistence foodstuff production increased to 17.2 percent in August 2022 (Q3) from 15.1 percent observed in May 2022(Q2). The comparison of estimate one year back (19.3 percent in August 2021(Q3)) indicates a decrease of 2.1 percentage points.

Figure 2. 4: Trend of subsistence foodstuff production participation rate
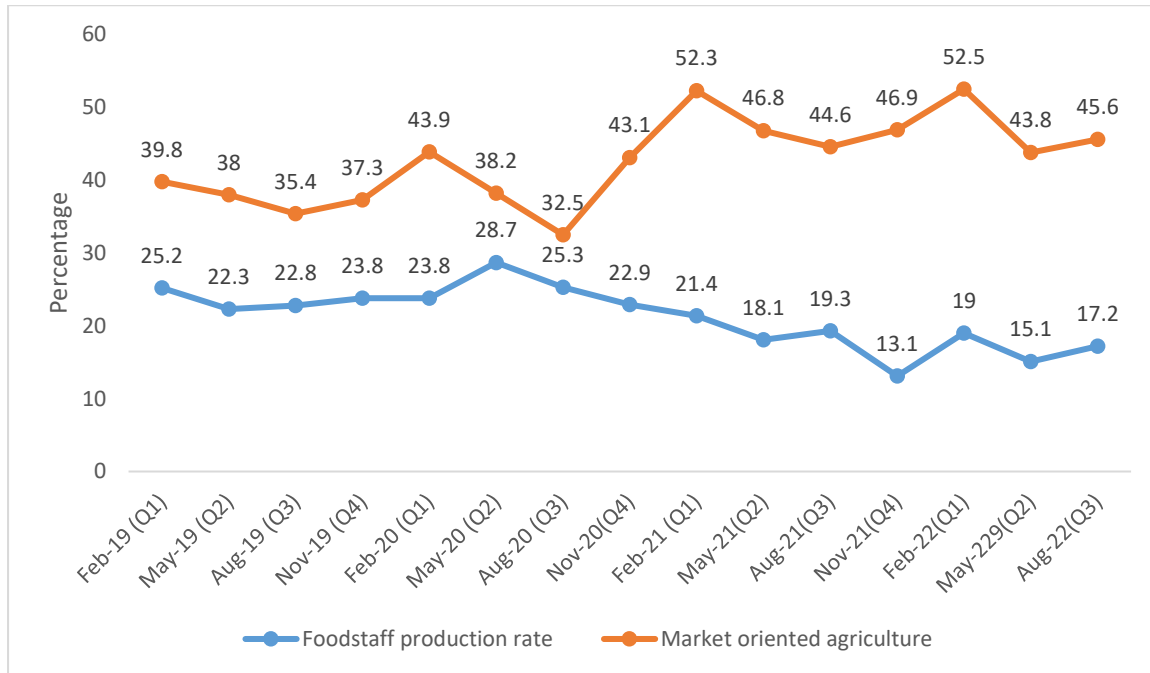
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 decreased. The unemployment rate (LU1) decreased by 4.9 percentage points in August 2022 (Q3) as compared to May 2022(Q2), LU2 decreased by 2.3 percentage points, LU3 decreased by 3.8 and LU4 decreased by 1.7 percentage points. The comparison of August 2022(Q3) 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

	Aug-19 (Q3)	Nov-19(Q4)	Feb-20(Q1)	May-20(Q2)	Aug-20(Q3)	Nov-20(Q4)	Feb-21(Q1)	May-21(Q2)	Aug-21(Q3)	Nov-21(Q4)	Feb-22(Q1)	May-22(Q2)	Aug-22(Q3)
LU1	16.0	15.4	13.1	22.1	16.0	20.3	17	23.5	19.4	23.8	16.5	23	18.1
LU2	38.7	36.9	41.2		39.3	46.1	43.7	47.3	43.7	47.4	40.2	48	45.7
LU3	41.0	38.9	36.6	48.4	39.5	40.5	39.5	41.6	42.7	37.4	34.1	40.8	37
LU4	57.0	54.4	57.1		56.3	59.8	59	59.8	60	56.8	52.8	60	58.3
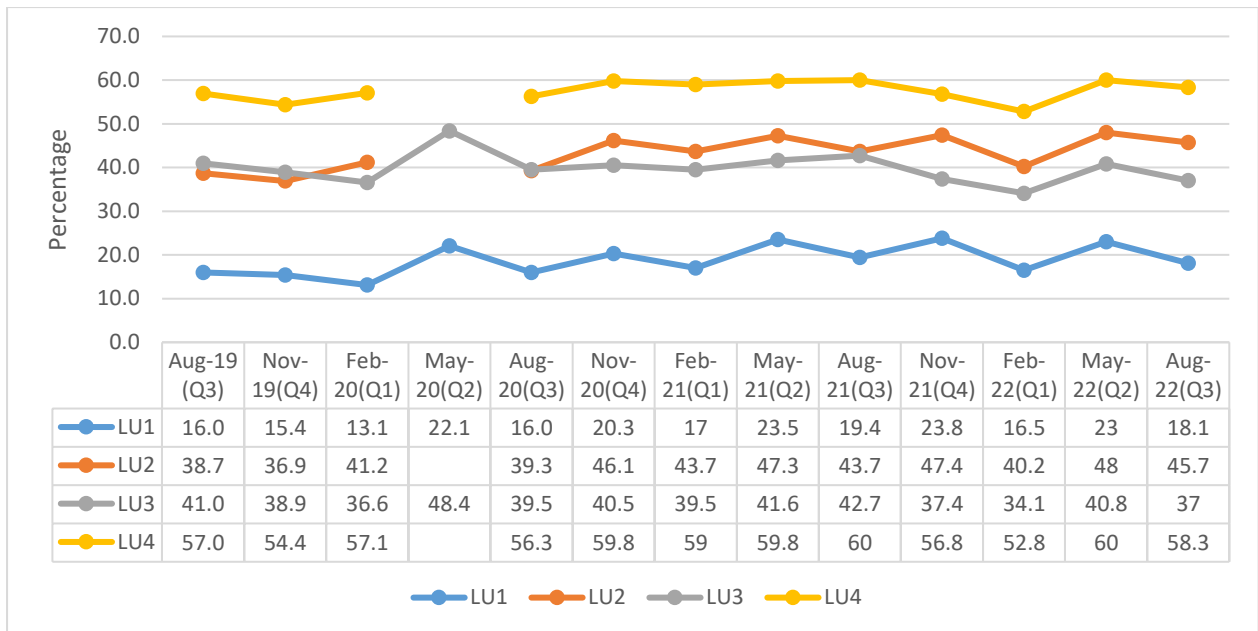
LU1 - Unemployment rate
LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force
LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization

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, stood at 56.6 percent in August 2022(Q3) compared to 50.9 percent in August 2021(Q3). The results show an increasing rate of labour force participation rate among both male and female population as compared to previous rounds; however, the labour force participation rate was higher among male population than the female population over time.

Gender gap in labour force participation rate was around 17.2 percentage points in August 2021(Q3) and it remained stable, 17 percent in August 2022(Q3). The comparison with the quarter one year back shows that the labour force participation rate increased by 5.7 percentage points in August 2022(Q3) compared August 2021(Q3) at National level, 5.6 percentage points among male and 5.8 percentage points among female.

Figure 3. 1: Labour force participation rate by sex
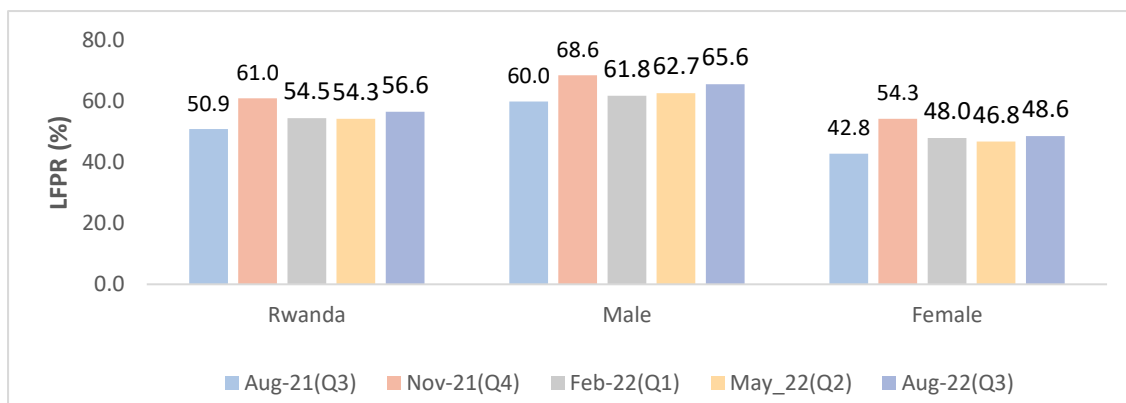
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.2 Labour force participation and education

The analysis of the labour force participation rate by educational attainment shows that it was higher among those with relatively higher levels of education compared to those with lower levels of education over time. A comparison of August 2021(Q3) with August 2022(Q3) shows an increase of labour force participation rate in almost all levels of education except among lower and upper secondary.

From May 2022(Q2) to August 2022(Q3), the remarkable change was observed in upper secondary and primary level of education where the labour force participation rate decreased by 6.1 percentage points and increased by 5.3 percentages points respectively. Labour force participation rate of population with no level of education, lower level of education and   tertiary level of education increased by 1.9 percentage points, 1.8 percentage points and 2.1 percentage points respectively. The comparison of August 2022 (Q3) labour force participation with the data of one year back round (August 2021 (Q3)) shows that the rate had increased in all level of education.

Figure 3. 2: Labour force participation rate by level of education
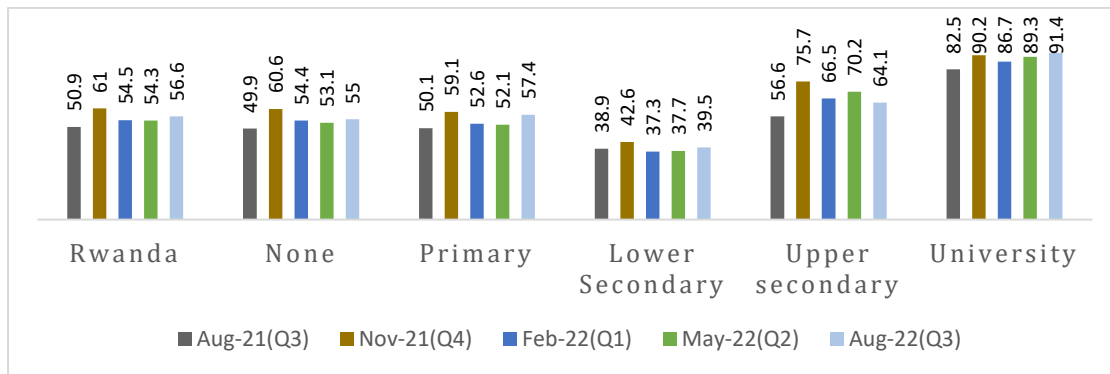
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.3 Labour force participation by age group

In August 2022(Q3), the labour force participation rate among youth aged 16 to 30 years (52.9 percent) increased by 4.2 percentage points compared to May 2022(Q2). In the age group 31-54 years old, LFPR was 72.8 percent which is 1.9 percentage points more than the one observed in May 2022(Q2). For the age group 55 years old and above, the labour force participation rate in August 2022(Q3) slightly increased by 1.1 percentage points as compared to the previous quarter.

Generally, the age group 31-54 years has shown a high participation rate in the labour force.

Figure 3. 3: Labour force participation rate by age group
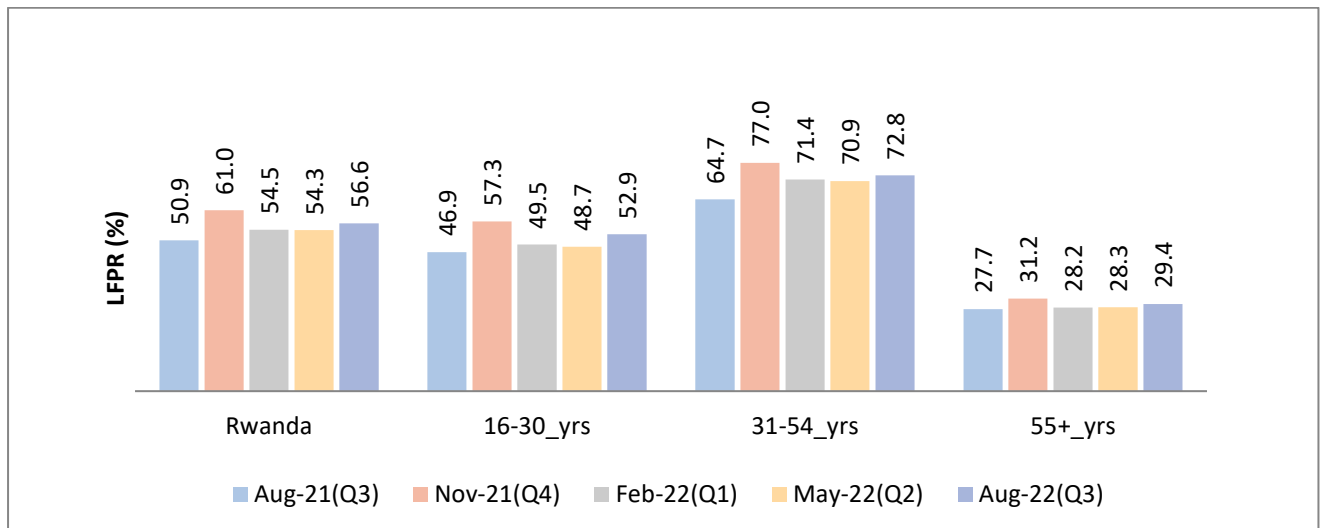
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 11.8 percentage points in August 2021(Q3) to 14 percentage points in August 2022(Q3).

The comparison of LFS August 2022(Q3) and May 2022(Q2) shows that the labour force participation rate in urban areas increased by 4.5 percentage points from 63.5 percent in May 2022(Q2) to 68 percent in August 2022(Q3) and increased by 2.3 percentage points in rural areas from 51.7 percent in May 2022(Q2) to 54 percent in August 2022(Q3).

Figure 3. 4: Labour force participation rate by area of residence
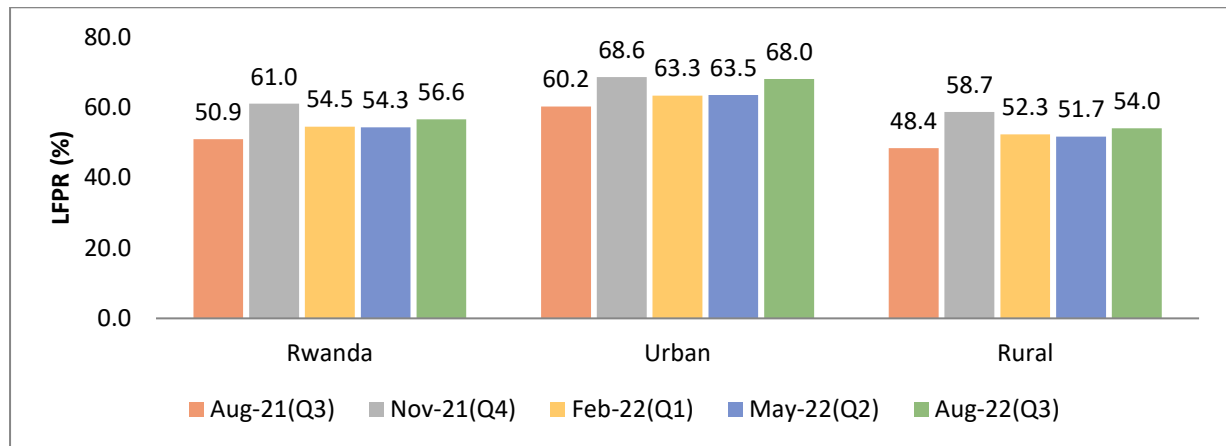
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Chapter 4: Employment

According to the recent international standards, persons of working age are classified as employed if, during a short reference period of 7 days or one week, (i) they did some work (even for just one hour) for profit or pay, in cash or in kind; or (ii) they were attached to a job or had an enterprise from which they were 'temporarily' absent during this period.

4.1 Employment to population ratio

Aggregate employment generally increases with growing population. Therefore, The EPR is a measure of the extent to which the economy is providing income-generating jobs for persons who are of working age. It thus gives an indication of the demand for labour in the economy, in terms of the quantity of workers. An increase in the employment-to-population ratio is often regarded as an indicator of economic acceleration and an increase in total employment as an indicator of economic stability. In August 2022 (Q3), the Employment-to-population ratio was 46.4 percent. It was observed that the employment-to-population ratio increased in August 2022(Q3) as compared to May 2022(Q2) at the national level as well as in both urban and rural areas. The results show that between May 2022(Q2) and August 2022 (Q3), the employment-to-population ratio increased by 4.6 percentage points at national level, by 6.6 percentage points in urban areas, and by 4.5 percentage points in rural areas.

It was observed that the employment-to-population ratio was higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas in all rounds of the labour force survey. The gap between the employment-to-population ratio between urban and rural areas remained significant in August 2022(Q2) (12.1 percentage points).

Figure 4. 1: Employment to population ratio (EPR) by area of residence.
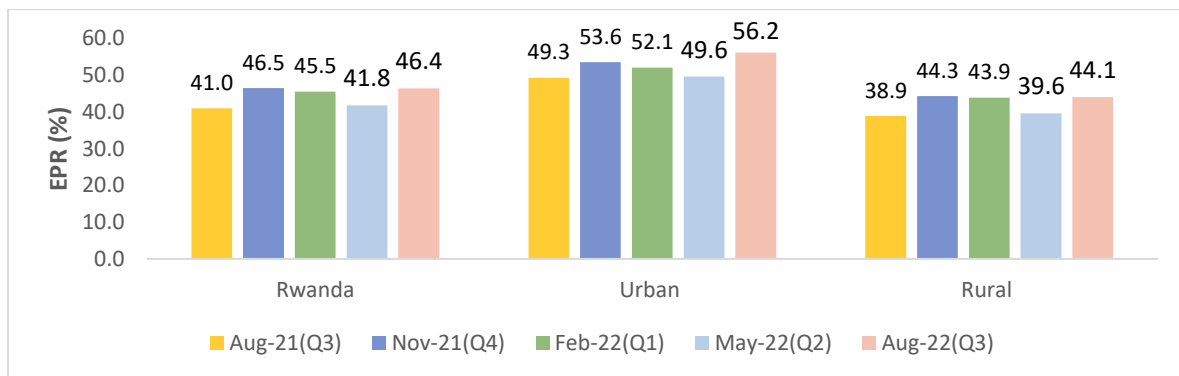
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 4.2 shows the trend in the employment-to-population ratio for the male and female separately. It is informative to note that there is a high gap between the employment-to-population ratio of males and females over time. In August 2022 (Q3), the employment-to-population ratio has increased among both females (5.4 percentage points) and males (3.8 percentage points) as compared to May 2022 (Q2). The gender gap in employment to population ratio in August 2022 (Q3), remained significant (17.3 percentage points) at the National level. A comparison between the current quarter and

the same quarter one year back (August 2021(Q3)), shows that, the employment to population ratio increased by about 5.4 percent at National level.

Figure 4. 2: Employment to population ratio by sex
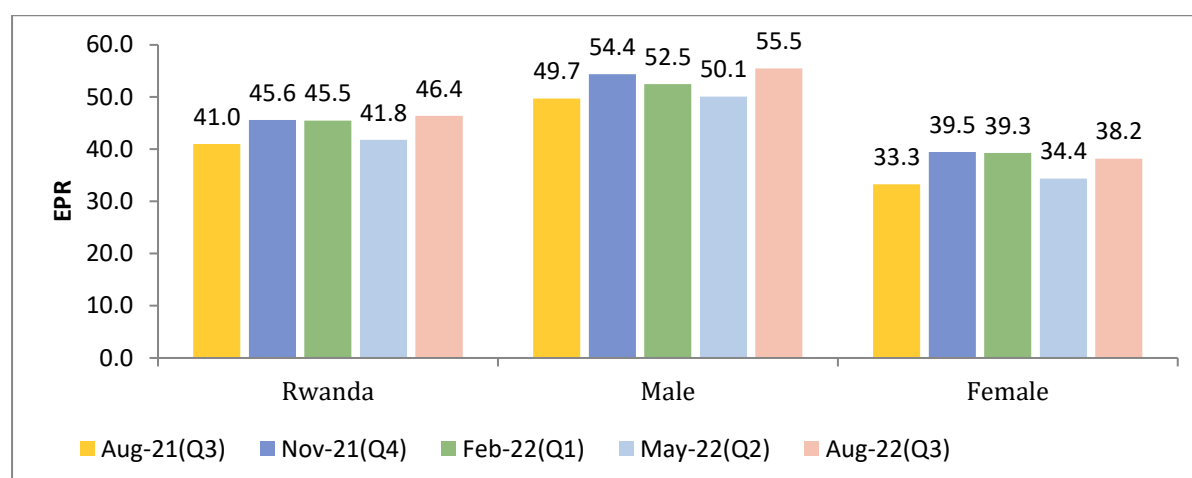
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.2 Status in employment

The results in Table 4.1 below reveal that, in August 2022 (Q3) the number of employed population increased by around 14.3 percent as compared to August 2021 (Q3) and by around 10.6 percent as compared to May 2022(Q2). It is observed that the category of employees and paid apprentices recorded the highest share of employment across all rounds of the labour force survey followed by own-account workers, contributing family workers, employers, and member of cooperatives. In August 2022 (Q3), the number of employees and paid apprentices and the one of own account workers also increased as compared to August 2021(Q3), but the number of employers declined by 13.5 percentage points as compared to the previous round.

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

Statusin employment	21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb	22-May	22-Aug	% Change (Aug21-Aug22)	% Change Aug22-May22
Total	3,179,124	3,633,132	3,585,651	3,317,006	3,711,254	14.3%	10.6%
Employee and paid apprentices	2,247,771	2,714,127	2,696,389	2,382,596	2,630,327	14.5%	9.4%
Employer (with regular employees)	40,061	28,451	56,647	43,979	38,754	-3.4%	-13.5%
Own account worker (without regular employees	765,892	815,543	769,418	812,760	879,256	12.9%	7.6%
Member of cooperative	5,658	1,637	1,013	591	5,559	-1.8%	89.4%
Contributing family worker	119,741	73,375	62,183	77,080	157,357	23.9%	51.0%

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

Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of employed population according to the status of employment. It reveals that the share of employees in August 2022 (Q3) was 70.9 percent, 23.7 percent for Own account workers and 1 percent was Employers. Compare with May

2022 (Q2), the share of employees increased by 9.4 percentage points and by 7.6 percentage points among own-account workers while declined among employers (13.5 percentage points).

Figure 4. 3: Distribution of employed population by status in employment
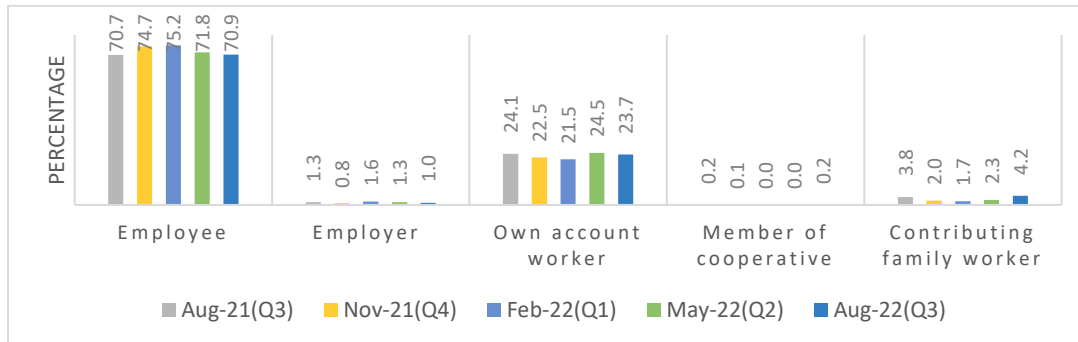
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.3 Main occupation

The table below presents the number of employed persons by occupation and its change over time. The comparison of Aug 2022 (Q3) with Aug 2021(Q3) reveals that there was an important loss of employment in two occupation groups: Plant and machine (-6.6 percent), and Service and sales workers (-1.9 percent). The following occupation groups recorded a gain in employment: Clerical support workers (+52.9 percent), Craft and related Trade (+34.4 percent), Skilled agricultural forestry and fishing (+21.5 percent), Professionals (+20.6 percent), Managers (18.2 percent) and Elementary occupation (+18.6 percent).

Table 4. 2 Number of employed persons by occupation

Major Occupation Group	21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb	22-May	22-Aug	% Change Aug-21-Aug-22
Total	3,179,124	3,633,132	3,585,651	3,317,006	3,711,254	16.7%
Managers	32,354	31,124	44,042	27,768	38,243	18.2%
Professionals	179,092	238,827	211,286	242,418	215,991	20.6%
Technicians and associate professionals	41,276	57,546	24,767	41,997	46,745	13.2%
Clerical support workers	24,793	39,742	24,286	29,125	37,910	52.9%
Service and sales workers	477,936	508,960	507,256	476,022	468,663	-1.9%
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishing	204,065	137,635	160,010	153,122	247,882	21.5%
Craft and related trades workers	276,692	277,768	253,785	252,311	371,985	34.4%
Plant and machine operators and assemble	83,850	87,496	99,043	101,160	78,276	-6.6%
Elementary occupations	1,859,068	2,254,034	2,261,175	1,993,084	2,205,559	18.6%

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

The percentage distribution of employed population by occupational categories across selected rounds of the Labour Force Survey as presented in table 4.3 below shows that Elementary Occupations (59.4 percent) usually registered a highest share followed by Service and Sales Workers (12.6 percent) and then Craft and Related Trades Workers (10.0 percent) among others. The result of comparison of Aug 2022 (Q3) with the same quarter in 2021 showed that the distribution has remained relatively unchanged except among Service and sales workers where a decline of 2.4 was observed.

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

Table 1

Major Occupation Group	21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb	22-May	21-Aug	Change in % Aug 21-Aug 22
Total employed ('000)	3,179	3,633	3,586	3,317	3,711	
Total (percent)	100	100	100	100	100	0
Managers	1	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.0
Professionals	5.6	6.6	5.9	7.3	5.8	0.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.0
Clerical Support Workers	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.2
Service and Sales Workers	15	14	14.2	14.4	12.6	-2.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	6.4	3.8	4.5	4.6	6.7	0.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	8.7	7.7	7.1	7.6	10.0	1.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.1	-0.5
Elementary Occupations	58.5	62	63.1	60.1	59.4	0.9

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 (42.6 percent) in August 2022(Q3). Other sectors that employed a substantial number of population were wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (13.0 percent), construction (10.6 percent), Manufacturing (5.7 percent), Activities of households as employers (5.2 percent) and Education (3.6 percent).

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

ISIC High level	21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb	22-May	22-Aug
Agriculture forestry and fishing	44.6	46.9	52.5	43.8	42.6
Mining and quarrying	1	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.6
Manufacturing	5.6	4.5	4.4	5.4	5.7
Electricity gas stream and air condition	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Water supply, gas and remediation services	0.2	0.18	0.1	0.3	0.2
Construction	13.6	11.3	9.2	9.7	10.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.2	10.4	10.1	11.7	13.0
Transportation and storage	4.7	5	4.7	6.4	4.8
Accommodation and food services activities	1.1	3	1.7	2.1	2.3
Information and communication	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Administrative and support activities	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9
Education	3.3	4.3	3.8	4.3	3.6
Human health and social work activities	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other services	3	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.5
Activities of households as employers	3.7	4.3	3.7	4.2	5.2
Activities of extraterritorial organization	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.3

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

The number of employed populations increased by about 394,701 persons in August 2022 (Q3) as compared to the previous quarter (May 2022(Q2)). The sectors that had ahigh gain of the number of workers in absolute terms are Agriculture and forestry (+238,667 workers); Construction (+142,741) and Manufacturing (+61,526). On the other hand, the following sectors loss a considerable number of workers from May 2022(Q2) to August 2022 (Q3) as compared to other sectors: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (-24,669), Education[2] sector (-21,134) and Transport and storage sector (-11.320 workers).

There has been an increase in the number of employed populations in fifteen main economic activities in August 2022 (Q3) as compared to August 2021(Q3). Among them,

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[2] This amy be explained by teacher who in holidays are perfoming any other job which is not in education sector.

those that gained a relatively higher number of employed persons were Agriculture (+271,759) Manufacturing (+62,840), Transport and storage sector (+52,901), Construction (+33,558 workers), Accommodation (37,729) and Activity of household as employer (+29,902 workers). On the other hand, some sector has lost a substantial number of employed persons; We can mention Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (-22,851 workers).

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

Branch of economic activity	21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb	22-May	22-Aug	Change (May22-Aug22)	Change (Aug21-Aug22)
Total	3,179,124	3,633,132	3,585,651	3,316,553	3,711,254	394,701	532,130
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,419,153	1,704,624	1,881,040	1,452,245	1,690,912	238,667	271,759
Mining and quarrying	30,976	32,761	27,353	49,297	51,568	2,271	20,592
Manufacturing	177,152	162,787	158,469	178,466	239,992	61,526	62,840
Electricity gas stream and air condition	8,197	7,222	4,318	4,684	1,606	-3,078	-6,591
Water supply, gas and remediation services	7,347	6,555	5,191	8,785	4,352	-4,433	-2,995
Construction	431,420	409,027	328,658	322,237	464,978	142,741	33,558
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	386,782	379,476	360,222	388,599	363,931	-24,668	-22,851
Transportation and storage	148,467	182,777	166,739	212,688	201,368	-11,320	52,901
Accommodation and food services activities	35,235	71,698	59,181	67,886	72,964	5,078	37,729
Information and communication	11,586	10,081	9,905	7,489	10,790	3,301	-796
Financial and insurance activities	28,585	33,950	29,714	27,549	25,077	-2,472	-3,508
Real estate activities	3,808	1,648	1,472	3,076	5,115	2,039	1,307
Professional, scientific and technical	15,523	20,165	25,109	22,162	30,478	8,316	14,955
Administrative and support activities	51,079	47,363	41,692	68,430	57,220	-11,210	6,141
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	56,341	76,595	59,168	60,592	66,925	6,333	10,584
Education	104,826	157,674	134,330	141,855	120,721	-21,134	15,895
Human health and social work activities	44,292	58,904	46,600	49,301	46,737	-2,564	2,445
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,556	9,758	8,852	8,635	7,621	-1,014	6,065
Other services	96,294	101,520	103,002	102,031	95,391	-6,640	-903
Activities of households as employers	118,935	157,616	130,875	139,151	148,837	9,686	29,902
Activities of extraterritorial organization	1,571	932	3,760	1,398	4,671	3,273	3,100

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

The concept of working time used in the Labour force survey is that of Hours actually worked. This is defined as the time spent in a job for the performance of activities that contribute to the production of goods and/or services during a specified short or long reference period (Last seven days). It covers time spent directly on and in relation to productive activities, as well as down time and resting time. Hours actually worked excludes time not worked, such as annual and sick leave, public holidays, parental leave, commuting time, educational activities and longer pauses, for example lunch breaks[3]. The following section discusses the hours of work as indicators (hours worked per person in the working population, working-hour losses/gain). It can be visually observed that the average number of hours worked per person in working age rose to 13.8 in August 2022(Q3) from 12.6 in May 2022(Q2). Men are likely to work many hours as compared to female.

Figure 4. 4: Actual hours worked (main and secondary jobs) per person in the working population by sex
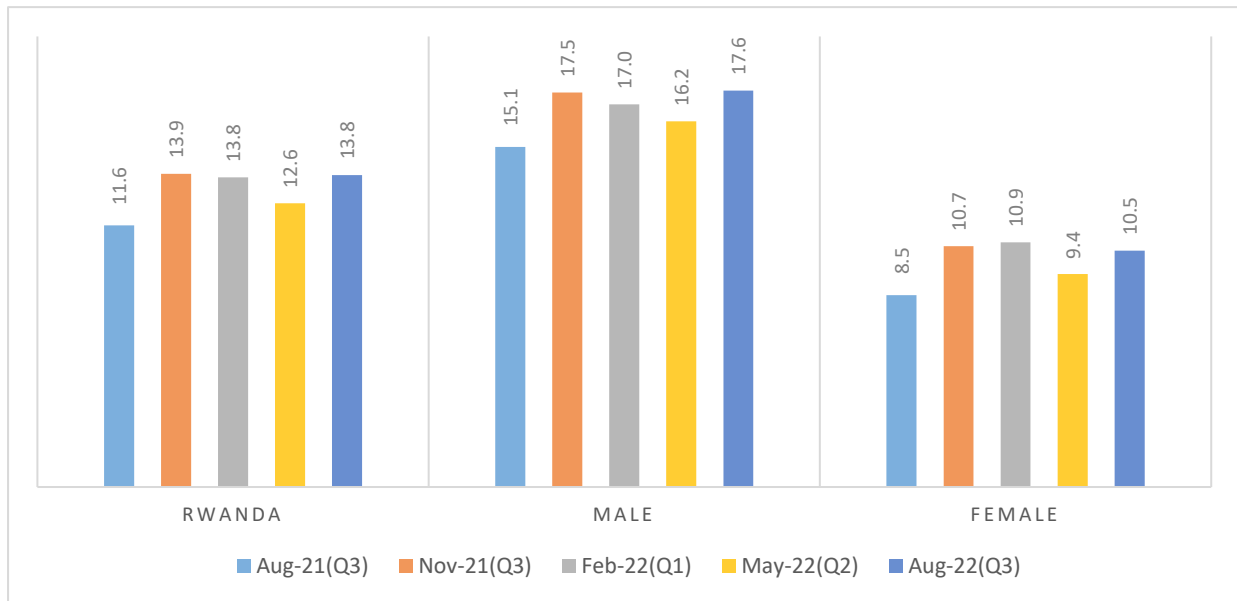
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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[3] ILO: Resolution concerning the measurement of working time, adopted by the Eighteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_112455.pdf

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 August 2021(Q3). 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 of the average of the weekly hours actually worked between the current round and August 2021(Q3), shows a gain of 23.0 percent in total hours actually worked. A considerable gain in total hours worked was observed among female population (27.0 percent), the population living in urban areas (24.8 percent) as well as among youth population age 16-30 years old (24.1 percent).

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

	21-Aug	21-May	22-Feb	22-May	22-Aug	Gain/loss Aug 21-Aug 22
Total	90,035,714	93,183,876	108,262,439	100,357,140	110,774,450	23.0%
Male	55,087,647	56,681,455	63,009,643	60,714,740	66,400,886	20.5%
Female	34,948,066	36,502,420	45,252,796	39,642,400	44,373,563	27.0%
Urban	30,195,330	33,837,044	33,943,943	34,710,587	36,109,570	19.6%
Rural	59,840,383	59,346,831	74,318,496	65,646,553	74,664,880	24.8%
16-30yrs	36,265,429	39,607,795	42,264,604	41,188,036	44,999,457	24.1%
30yrs+	53,770,284	53,576,080	65,997,835	59,169,104	65,774,993	22.3%

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 August 2022(Q3), the unemployment rate in Rwanda stood at 18.1 and has slightly declined as compared with the one recorded one year back 19.4 percent (August 2021). Comparing to the previous round, this rate declined by 4.9 percentage points from 23.0 percent in May 2022(Q2). Comparing to the previous round, the highest increase was observed among females (5.2 percentage points) compared to males (4.6 percentage points). It should be noted that the decline in unemployment rate in the current round may be explained by a high number of populations who were employed in construction, manufacturing and by a considerable number who joined employment from subsistence agriculture to market oriented agriculture due to the effect of seasonality. 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 due to seasonality in labour force status. By the time of low economic activity, the unemployment tends to increase and vice versa.

Figure 5. 1: Unemployment rate by sex.
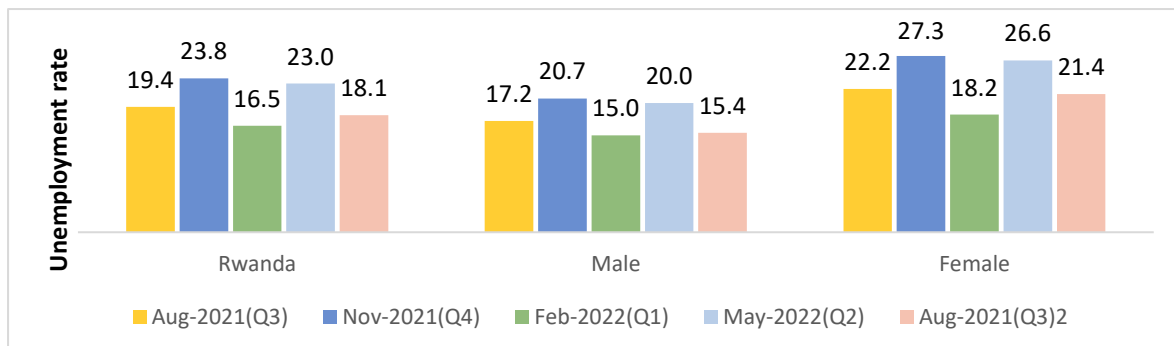
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The survey results of August 2022(Q3) reveals that the unemployment rate was higher among the population living in rural areas as compared to those living in urban areas of

Rwanda (18.3 percent and 17.3 percent respectively). A comparison of results of the current quarter and the previous quarter shows that the unemployment rate declined by 4.6 percentage points in urban areas and by 5.1 percentage points in rural areas. The comparison with August 2021(Q3), one year back, shows that unemployment slightly declined by one percent among both population living in urban and rural areas of Rwanda.

Figure 5. 2: Unemployment rate by area of residence.
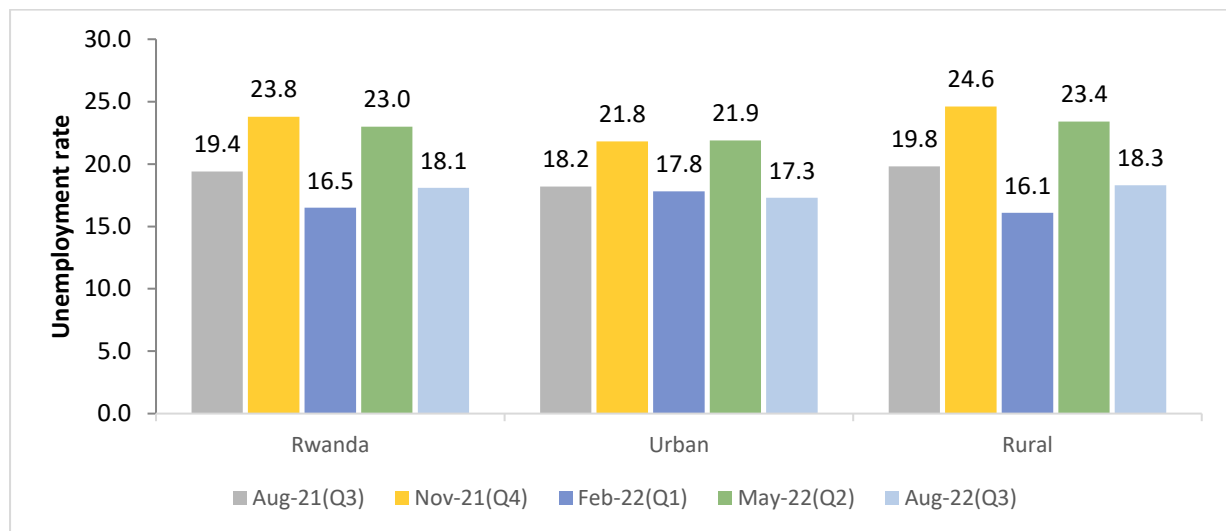
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 28.4 percent in May 2022 (Q2) to 22.6 percent in August 2022(Q3) while the unemployment rate among adults' population (31+ years) has declined from 19.4 percent to 15.0 percent in the same period. A comparison of the current survey results with the ones obtained one year back (August 2021) shows that the unemployment rate declined among youth population (-2.9 percent) and remained relatively stable among 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 third quarter of the year 2022. In August 2022(Q3) the highest unemployment rate was observed among those aged 16 to 24 years old (24.4 percent), while the lowest rate was among those aged 45 years and above (14.8 percent). The comparison between May 2022(Q2) and August 2022(Q3) shows that the rate declined by 5.8 percentage points among young aged 16-24 years old, 5.6 percentage points among those aged 24-44 years old and by 2.5 percentage points among those aged 45 years old and above.

Figure 5. 4: Unemployment rate by selected age groups
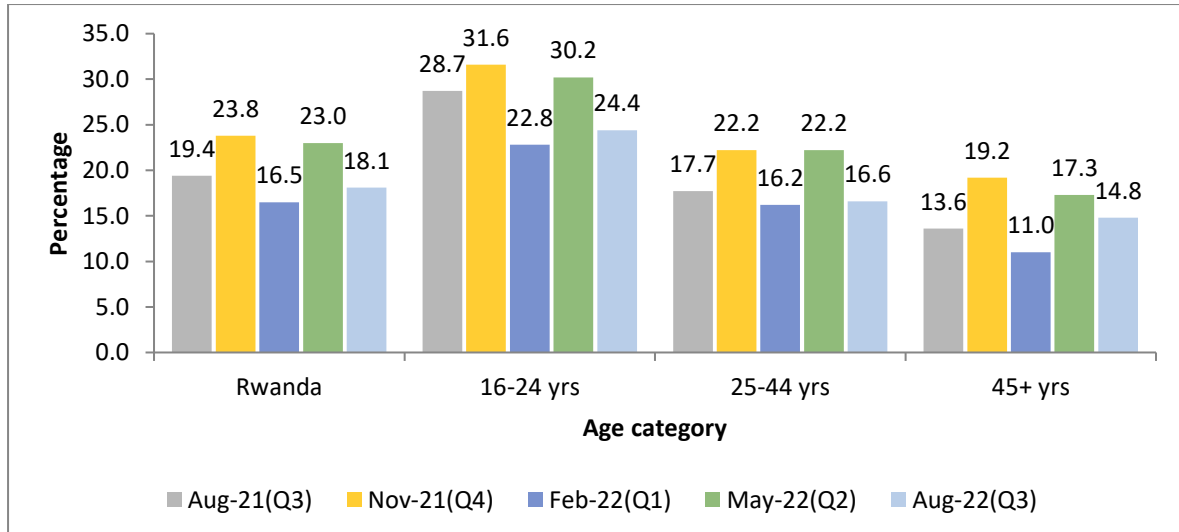
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 760,243 persons

while for those aged between 16 and 30 years old, was 1,160,448 persons in August 2022(Q3).

The share of young (16 to 24 years old) neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) stood at 32.9percent in August 2022(Q3) representing a decline of 3.3 percentage points as compared to May 2022(Q2) (36.2 percent). Quarter to quarter comparison shows a significant decline in the rate of young NEET (aged 16-24) among females (3.8 percentage points) and 2.7 percentage points among males. The decline was 8.6 percentage points among those living in urban areas and slightly declined (2.3 percentage points) among the young population living in rural areas.

The survey results also shows that the NEET rate among youth (16-30 years) was 30.7 percent in August 2022(Q3) with higher rate among females (32.2 percent) than among males (29.1 percent). As regard to the area of residence, the higher rate was observed higher in rural areas (33.8 percent) than in urban areas (18.0 percent). The comparison of the current NEET rate with the results of the previous quarter shows that the NEET rate declined by 3.2 percentage points at national level, by 2.5 percentage points among youth population living in rural and by 7 percentage points among population living in urban areas of Rwanda. It declined by 4 percentage points among females and by 2.4 percentage points among males.

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

Age group	sex/ Residence						% change
		21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb	22-May	22-Aug	May to Aug. 22
16-24 years	Total	34.5	31.1	29.3	36.2	32.9	-3.3
	Male	31.1	29.5	28	30.7	28.0	-2.7
	Female	37.8	32.5	30.6	41.4	37.6	-3.8
	Urban	23.9	25	19.5	29.6	21.0	-8.6
	Rural	37.1	33	31.8	38.3	36.0	-2.3
16-30 years	Total	37.7	33	31.6	33.9	30.7	-3.2
	Male	31.7	28	27.6	31.5	29.1	-2.4
	Female	43.5	37.9	35.3	36.2	32.2	-4
	Urban	28.5	27.0	25.0	25.0	18.0	-7
	Rural	40.3	35.1	33.4	36.3	33.8	-2.5

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 58.3 percent in August 2022(Q3) slightly declined by 1.7 percentage points as compared to 60.0 percent recorded in May 2022(Q2). The labour underutilization rate was higher among females (64.7 percent) than males (52.2 percent). The comparison of the results in August 2022(Q3) and August 2021(Q3) shows that the labour underutilization rate slightly declined at National level as well as among both males and females' population.

Figure 5. 5: Labour under-utilization rate by sex
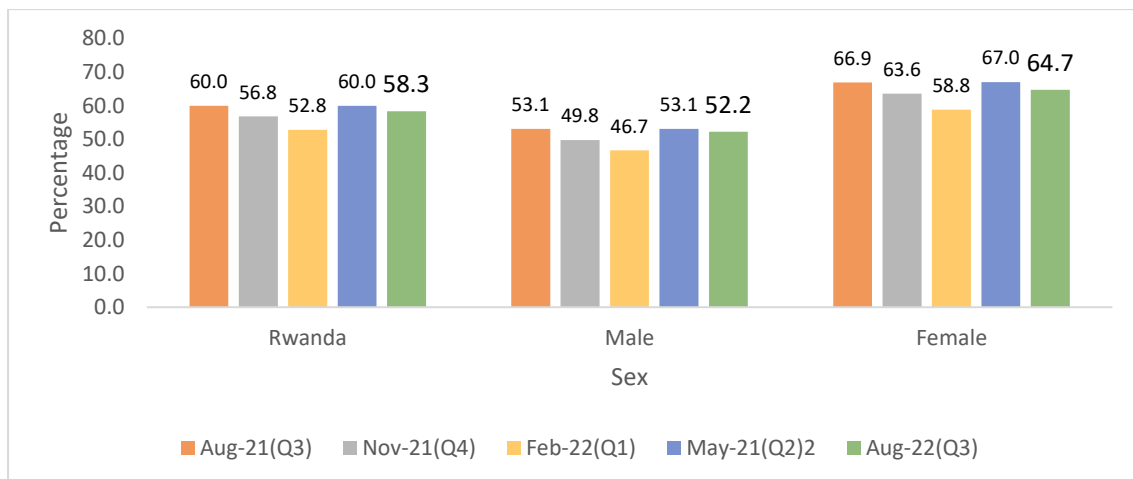
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey Series

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 August 2022(Q3) and May 2022(Q2) reveals that the labour underutilization declined among the population living urban areas of Rwanda by 7.5 percentage points but slightly declined 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 10.2 percentage points in urban areas of Rwanda and remained relatively the same in rural areas.

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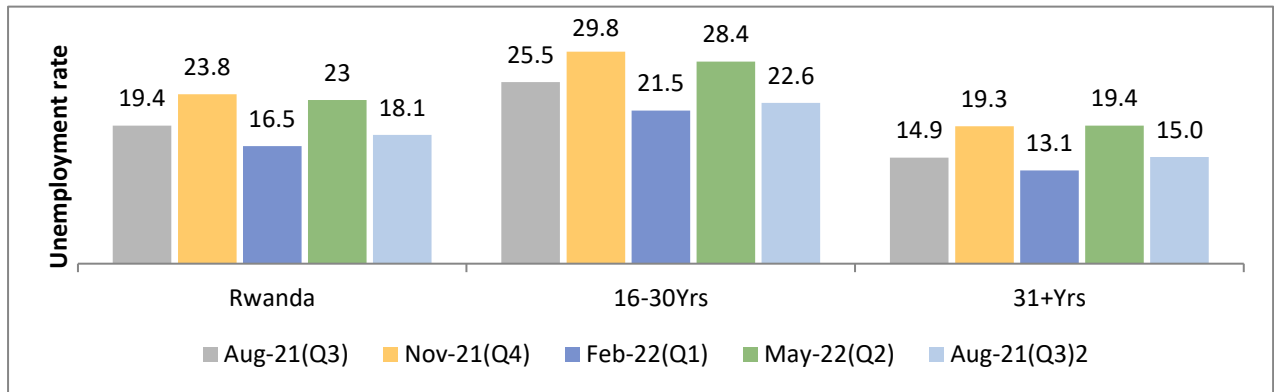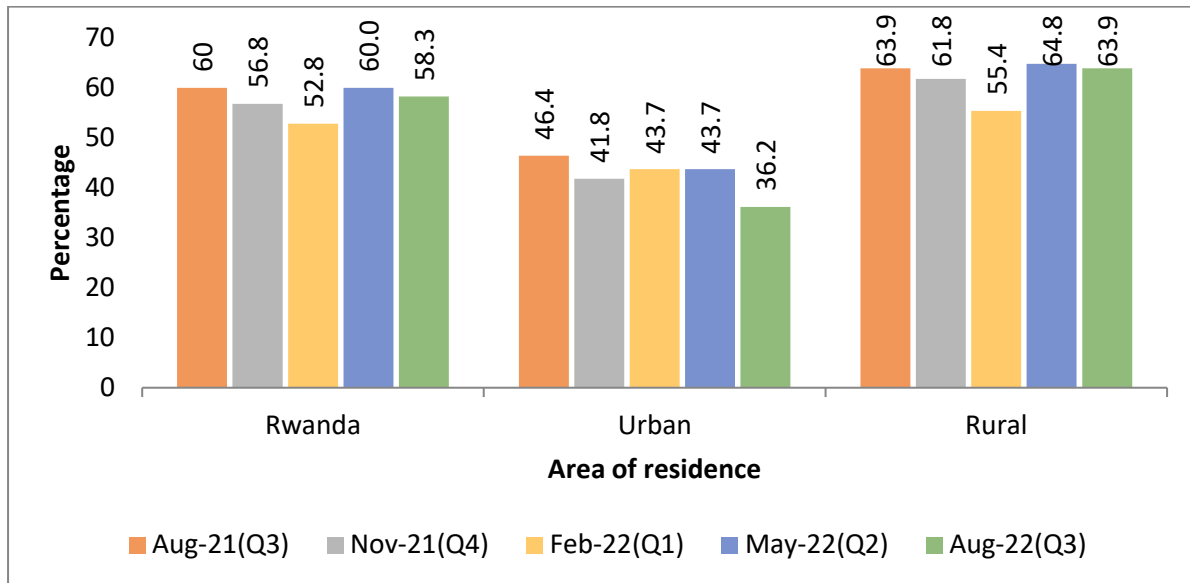

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 declined by 3.4 percentage points among adult population from 52.3 percent in May 2022(Q2) to 54.7 percent in August 2022(Q3) and remained stable among the youth's population. Labour underutilization is showing a declining trend as compared to the previous rounds.

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 August 2022(Q3), the labour underutilization rate was 66.1 percent among youth in age group 16-24, 55.8 percent among population aged 25-44 years and 55.1 percent among those in age group 45 and above.

A comparison between August 2022(Q3) and May 2022(Q2) revealed that the labour underutilisation rate declined by 5.8 percentage points among those aged 45 years and above, by 1.3 among those aged 25-44 years old and remained relatively unchanged among population aged 45 years and above.

Figure 5. 8: Trend in labour underutilization rate by selected age group
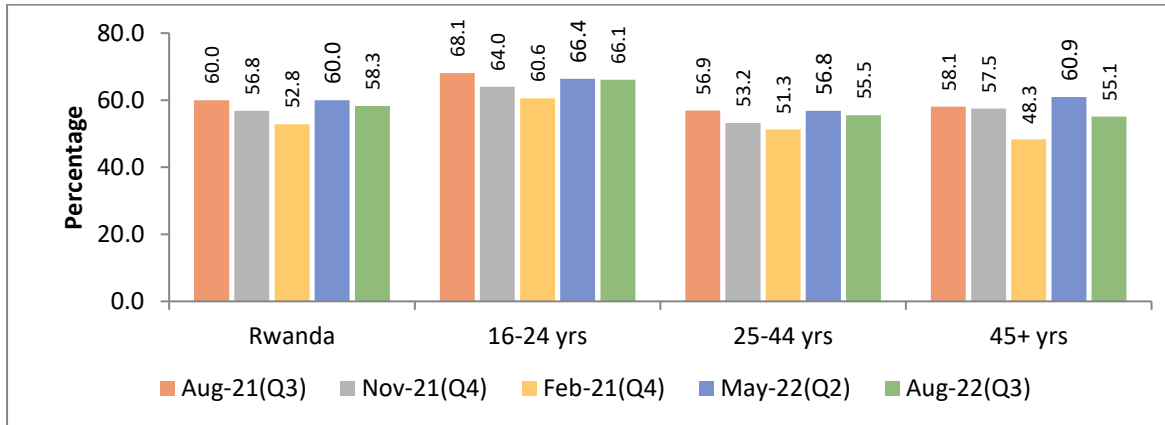
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Chapter 6: Population outside the Labour Force

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

The population outside the labour force declined to around 3,469,591 in August 2022(Q3) from 3,627,294 in May 2022(Q2) which is equivalent to a decline of 4.3 percent as compared to the previous round. The comparison of the population outside labour force in August 2021(Q3) and August 2022(Q3) reveals also that they have been a decline of 8.8 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 39.6 percent in August 2022 (Q3). Those who were exclusively classified as students represented 22.4 percent while the remaining part represented 38.0 percent. The comparison with the previous quarter reveals reliable changes in both magnitude and distribution of the population outside labour force. The share of students decreased by 4.7 percentage points, the share of subsistence agriculture increased by 6.6 percentage point, while the share of other outside labour force decreased by 1.9 percentage points.

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

Main components	LFS rounds					% May-22 (Q2) to Aug.-22(Q3)
% Main components	Aug-21 (Q3)	Nov-21 (Q4)	Feb-22(Q1)	May-22(Q2)	Aug-22 (Q3)	
Count(,000)	3,806	3044	3,580	3,627	3,470	
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Exclusively student	20.5	28	25.9	27.1	22.4	-4.7
Subsistence agricultural farmers	39.3	33.5	41.9	33	39.6	6.6
Other outside LFS	40.2	38.5	32.2	39.9	38	-1.9

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 May 2022 (Q2) and August 2022(Q3) reveals that there was a slight decline in the proportion of the population outside labour force at the National level (-2.3 percentage points), and a decline of 4.5 and 2.3 and percentage points in urban and rural areas, respectively. The comparison of August 2021 (Q3) and August 2022 (Q3) shows that the proportion of population outside labour force decreased by 6 percentage points at the national level, by 7.8 percentage points in urban areas and by 5.6 percentage points in rural areas

It is also observed from Figure 6.1 that the proportion of population outside labour force is normally higher in rural areas relatively to urban areas. In August 2022(Q3), the urban-rural gap increased to 14 compared to 11.8 percentage points observed in May 2022(Q3)

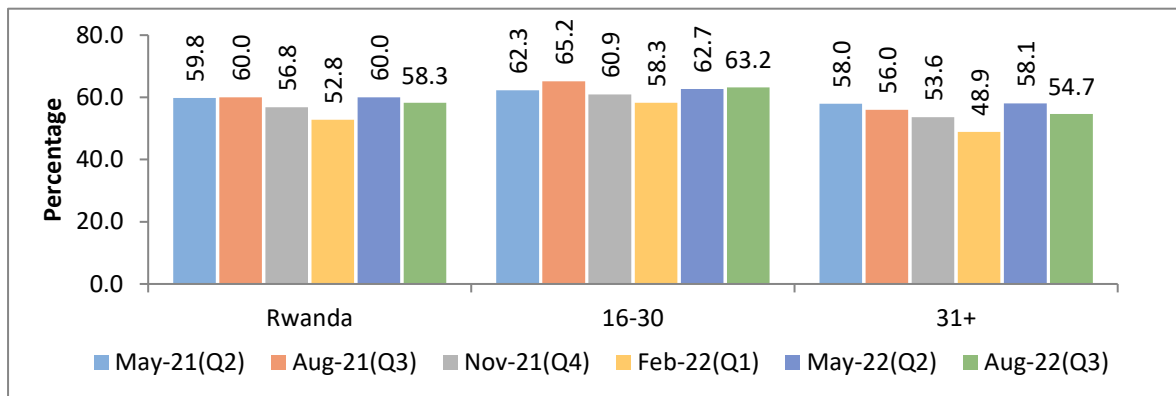Figure 6. 1: Population outside Labour force by Area of residence
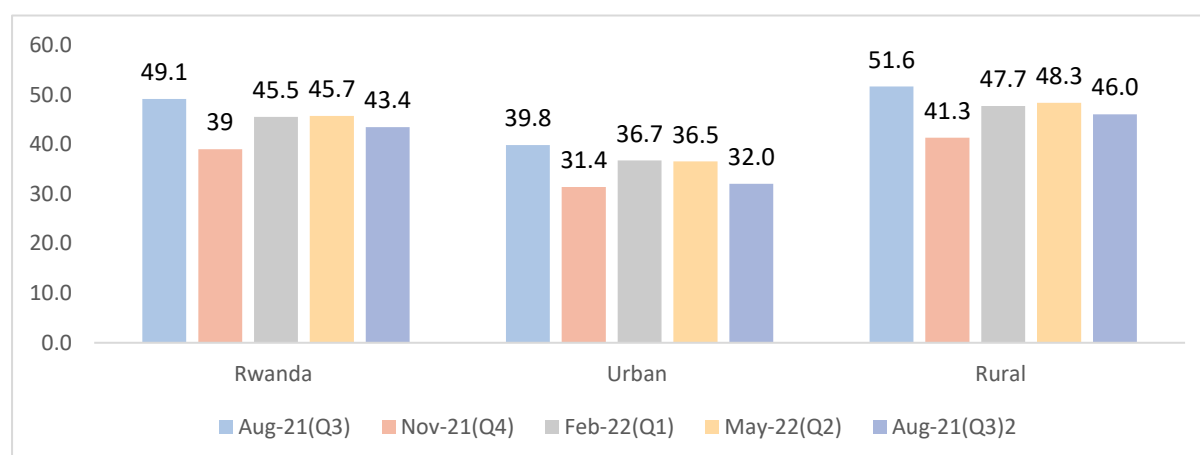
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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) declined from 53.1 percent in August 2021 (Q3) to 47.1 percent in August 2022(Q3) and decreased from 45.8 percent to 40.4 percent among adult (31 years and above), in the same period. The comparison of May 2022(Q2) with August 2022(Q3) illustrates that the proportion of population out of Labour force remained almost the same among youth and adults.

Figure 6. 2: Population outside the Labour force by Age category
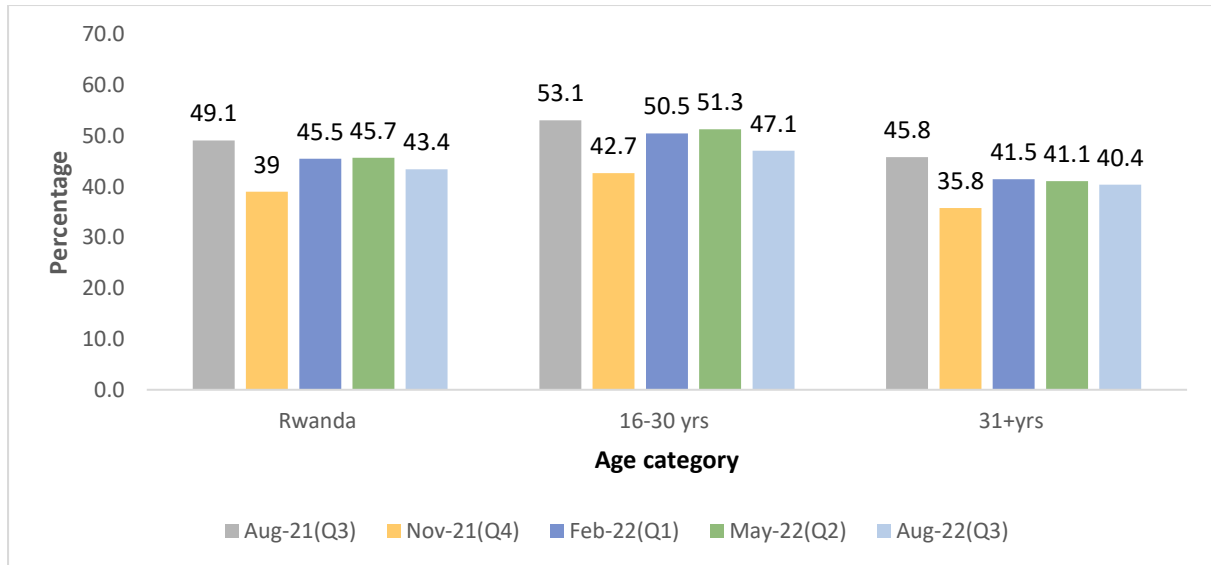
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 May 2022(Q2) to August 2022 (Q3), the proportion of working age population outside the labour force decreased 2.3 at National level and in all education level. It has declined by 5.3 and 2.1 percentage points among holders of primary and university level of education attainment respectively, 1.9 percentage points among those with no level of education, 1.8 percentage points among holders of lower secondary level of education while it increased by 6.1 percentage points among population with upper secondary education. The level of education is negatively related with the proportion of population outside labour force, the higher is education level, the lower is the proportion outside Labour Force, an exception may be observed among population with lower secondary education since the bulk of them still students. A comparison to the previous round of the Labour Force

survey shows that the proportion of population outside the Labour force declined as compared with M]ay 2022(Q2).

Figure 6. 3: Population outside the Labour force by Education level attained
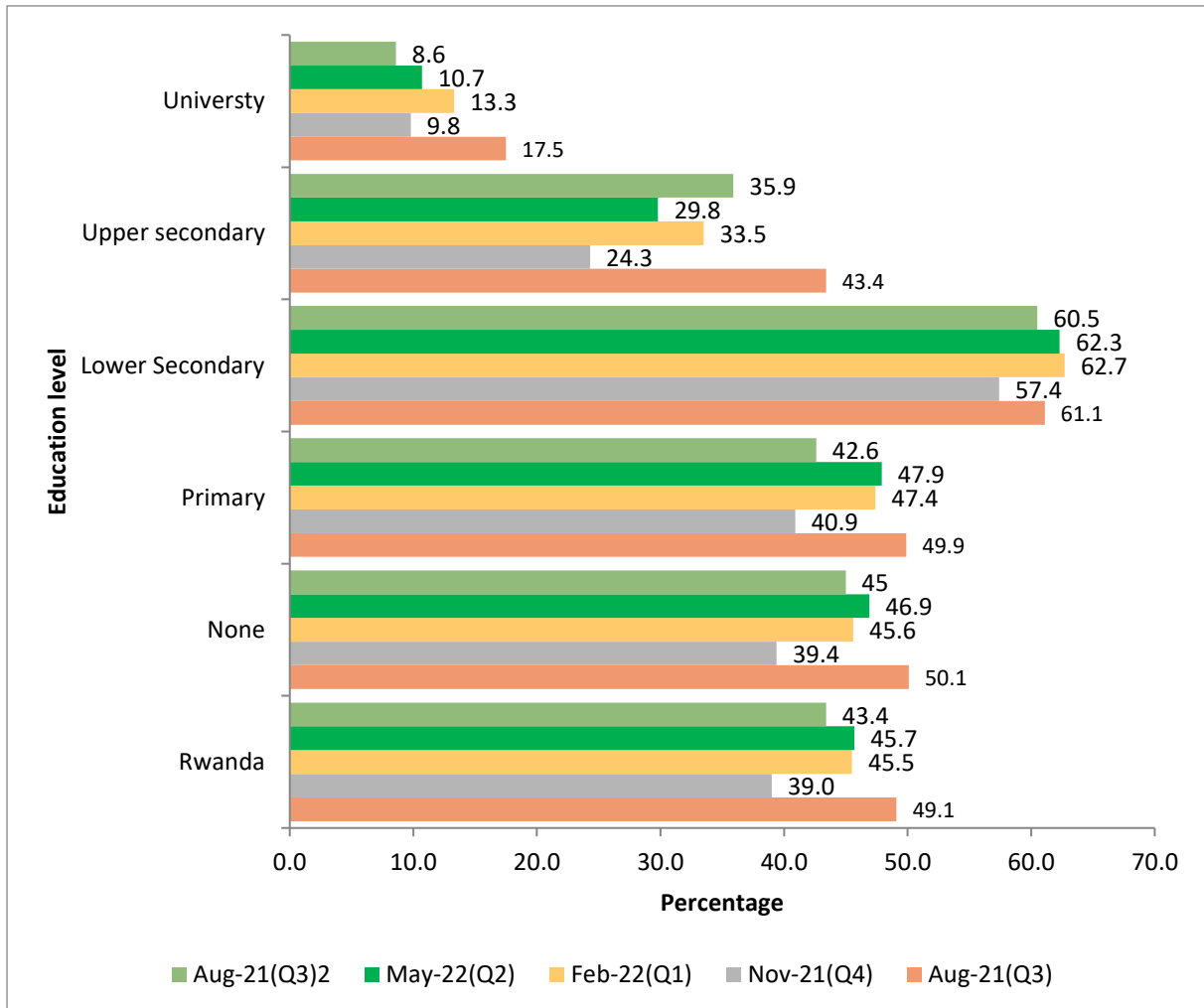
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 August 2022 (Q3), 48.8 percent of working age population were involved in agriculture activity. It was increased as compared to May 2022(Q2) (43.9 percent).
The proportion of agricultural persons in market-oriented agriculture slightly increased by 1.6 percentage points as compared to the previous quarter (May 2022(Q2)) while the proportion of agricultural workers exclusively in subsistence agriculture declined by 1.8 percentage points.

Table 7. 1: Works status in agriculture

Categories of agriculture	Aug-21(Q3)	Nov-21(Q4)	Feb-22(Q1)	May-22(Q2)	Aug-21(Q3)
Market oriented agriculture as main job (a)	39.6	46.3	45.5	41.7	43.3
Subsistence agriculture exclusively (b)	51	42.6	45.5	47.3	45.5
Participated in Subsistence agriculture but have non-agriculture main job (c)	9.1	11	8.6	11.1	11.1
Market oriented agriculture as secondary job (d)	0.3	0.1	0.4	0	0.1
Total (100%)	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Count ('000s)	**3,584**	**3,679**	**4,133**	**3,486**	**3,906**
Proportion of working age population	**46.2**	**47.1**	**52.5**	**43.9**	**48.8**

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 August 2022(Q3), the share of population engaged in subsistence agriculture among agricultural workers was 51.2 percent and it declined by 2 percentage points as compared to May 2022(Q2) where this proportion was at 53.2 percent. The proportion of males engaged in market-oriented agriculture was 49.1 Percent in August 2022(Q3), it was greater than the corresponding proportion of females involved in the same activity (43.9 percent). Conversely, the proportion of females engaged in subsistence agriculture was higher than the corresponding proportion of males (56.1 percent and 50.9 percent, respectively).

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

| | | LFS rounds | | | | | % Change |
		Aug-21(Q3)	Nov-21(Q4)	Feb-22(Q1)	May-22(Q2)	Aug-22(Q3)	Feb-22(Q1) to May-22(Q2)
Both	Total	100	100	100	**100**	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	43.7	52.1	50	46.8	48.8	2.0
	Subsistence agriculture	56.3	47.9	50	53.2	51.2	-2.0
Male	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	50.3	58.5	55.6	55	49.1	-5.9
	Subsistence agriculture	49.7	41.5	44.4	45	50.9	5.9
Female	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	38.9	47.5	45.9	41.3	43.9	2.6
	Subsistence agriculture	61.1	52.5	54.1	58.7	56.1	-2.6

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 (52.6 percent and 48.4 percent respectively) in August 2022(Q3). The share of subsistence agriculture among youth remained unchanged from May 2022(Q2) to August 2022 (Q3) and decreased by 2.6 percentage points among adults population.

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

		LFS rounds					Change
		Aug-21 (Q3)	Nov-21(Q4)	Feb-22(Q1)	May-22(Q2)	Aug-22 (Q3)	May-22(Q1) to Aug-22(Q2)
Both	**Total**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	
	Market oriented agriculture	43.7	52.1	50	46.8	48.8	2
	Subsistence agriculture	56.3	47.9	50	53.2	51.2	-2
Young (16-30)	**Total**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**0**
	Market oriented agriculture	44.7	56.2	53.8	51.5	51.6	0.1
	Subsistence agriculture	55.2	43.8	46.1	48.5	48.4	-0.1
Adults (31+)	**Total**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**0**
	Market oriented agriculture	43.1	50.1	48.1	44.8	47.4	2.6
	Subsistence agriculture	56.9	49.9	51.9	55.2	52.6	-2.6

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					
		May-21(Q2)	Aug-21(Q3)	Nov-21(Q4)	Feb-22(Q1)	May-22(Q2)	Aug-22(Q3)
Both	Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	None	60.3	56.3	59.7	58.1	57.1	57.5
	Primary	31.8	33.7	32.3	34.2	34.6	34.1
	Lower secondary	4.4	5.7	4.3	4.4	4.3	5.1
	Upper secondary	2.9	3.8	3.2	3	3.4	3.0
	University	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3
Market oriented agriculture	Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	None	64.7	62.1	65.7	63.8	61.2	61.5
	Primary	29	30.7	28.7	31.5	32.8	32.2
	Lower secondary	3.4	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.7	4.4
	Upper secondary	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.6
	University	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3
Subsistence agriculture	Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	None	57.2	51.8	53.4	52.5	53.4	53.7
	Primary	33.9	36	36.1	37	36.1	35.9
	Lower secondary	5.3	6.8	5.2	5.6	4.8	5.7
	Upper secondary	3.2	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.4
	University	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.3

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 63.2 percent in August 2022(Q3). It slightly increased by 8 percentage points as compared to May 2022(Q2). This share has remained unchanged among females and has increased among males (1.7 percentage points). The proportion of female workers involved in agricultural activities in August 2022(Q3) (73.3 percent) is far higher than the one for male workers involved in the same activities (53.1 percent). Compared to August 2021(Q3), there was an increase in proportion of 1.6 percentage points at national level, and 1.7 percentage points among males in total workforce.

Figure 7. 1: Share of workers in agriculture by sex
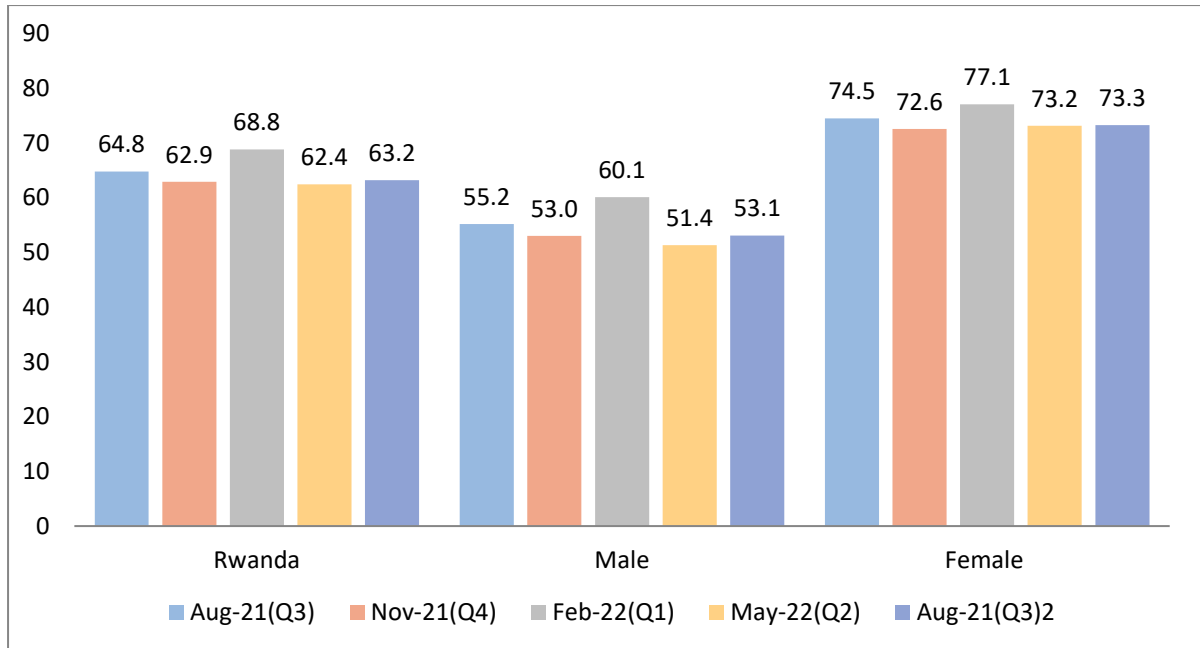
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

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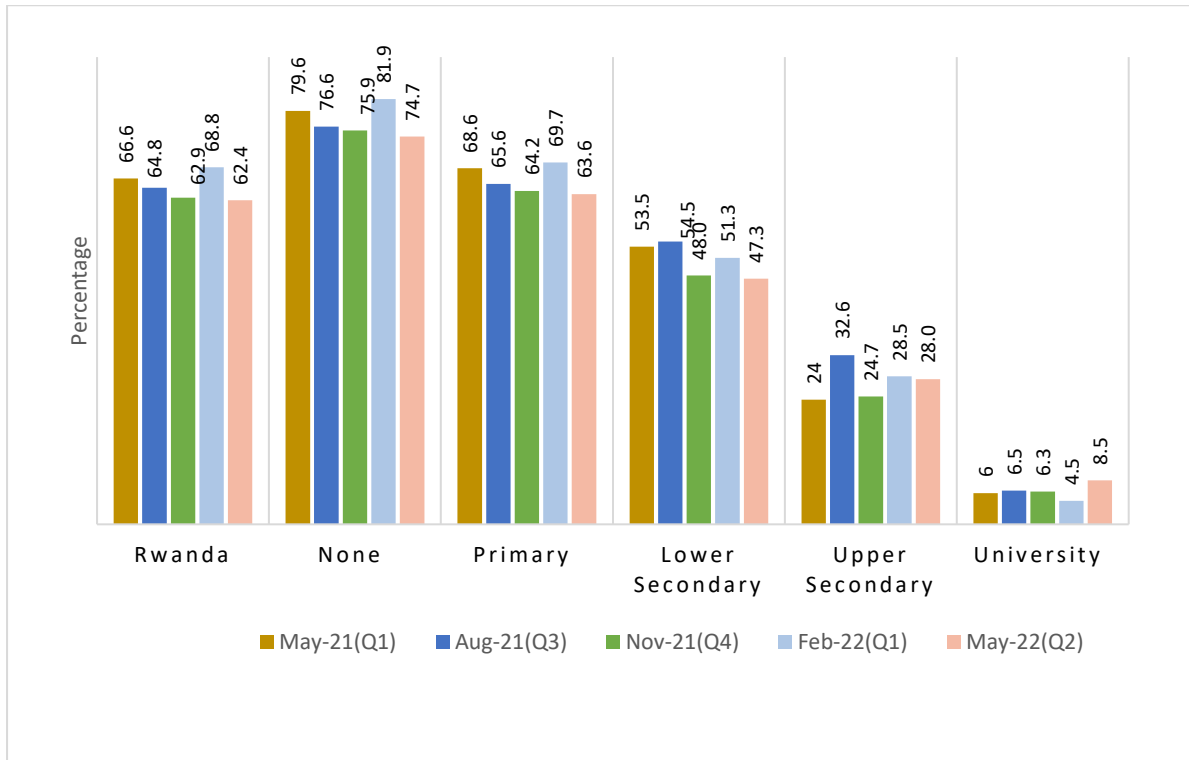
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

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:

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

The old design calculated as,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Data quality**

Like in all sample surveys, the results of the LFS May 2022(Q2) are subject to sampling and different forms of measurement errors. This section provides information on sampling errors.

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[4] National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, *Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012, Thematic Report Population Projections*, January 2014.
[5] Deville, J.C., and Sarndäl, C.E., "Calibration Estimators in Survey Sampling," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 87, 1992, pp. 376-382.

- **Sampling errors**

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

The table A.1 below gives the sampling errors of the main labour force estimates obtained from the LFS August 2022(Q3) . They have been calculated based on the general principle that in multi-stage sample designs the variance contributed by the later stages of sampling is, under broad conditions, reflected in the observed variation among the sample results for first-stage units. Thus, the sampling variance of a variety of statistics, such as totals, means, ratios, proportions, and their differences can be obtained on the basis of totals calculated for the primary sampling units, here the localities[6]. 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

	Estimate	Std. error	Relative Standard error	96%CI lower bound	96%CI upper bound
Population 16+ yrs	8,000,781	274,700	3.4%	7,451,400	8,550,200
Employment	3,711,254	153,300	4.1%	3,404,700	4,017,900
Unemployment	819,936	43,100	5.3%	733,700	906,100
Labour force	4,531,190	173,500	3.8%	4,184,200	4,878,200
Outside labour force	3,469,591	144,400	4.2%	3,180,800	3,758,400

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), August 2022(Q3)

As an illustration of the use of the table, consider the fourth row of the table on the labour force. The total labour force is 4,531,190 estimated with a relative standard error of 3.8 percent. The true value at 95 percent confidence level lies within the interval 4,184,200 and 4,878,200.

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 18.1 percent has a standard error of .8 percentage

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

points. This may be interpreted to mean that the true unemployment rate lies with 95 percent confidence within the interval, 16.5 percent to 19.7 percent.

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

	estimate	Std. error	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound
Labour Force Participation Rate	56.6	1.0	54.7	58.6
Employment to population ratio	46.4	1.0	44.5	48.3
Unemployment rate	18.1	0.8	16.5	19.7

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), August 2022(Q3)

Appendix B: Statistical Tables

Table B. 1: Summary labour force indicators, August-22 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Population 16 years old and over	8,000,781	3,772,820	4,227,961	1,525,405	6,475,375	2,958,032	5,042,748
Labour force	4,531,190	2,476,005	2,055,185	1,037,215	3,493,974	1,582,801	2,948,388
- Employed	3,711,254	2,095,381	1,615,873	857,352	2,853,901	1,181,221	2,530,032
- Unemployed	819,936	380,624	439,312	179,863	640,073	401,580	418,356
Outside labour force	3,469,591	1,296,815	2,172,776	488,190	2,981,401	1,375,231	2,094,360
Labour underutilization	3,446,057	1,560,208	1,885,849	430,150	3,015,907	1,766,108	1,679,949
- Unemployed	819,936	380,624	439,312	179,863	640,073	401,580	418,356
- Time-related underemployed	1,251,338	665,458	585,881	99,615	1,151,723	598,472	652,866
- Potential labour force	1,374,783	514,126	860,656	150,672	1,224,111	766,056	608,727
Labour force participation rate (%)	56.6	65.6	48.6	68.0	54.0	53.5	58.5
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	46.4	55.5	38.2	56.2	44.1	39.9	50.2
Time related underemployment rate (%)	33.7	31.8	36.3	11.6	40.4	50.7	25.8
LU1 - Unemployment rate (%)	18.1	15.4	21.4	17.3	18.3	25.4	14.2
LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (%)	45.7	42.2	49.9	26.9	51.3	63.2	36.3
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (%)	37.2	29.9	44.6	27.8	39.5	49.7	28.9
LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization (%)	58.3	52.2	64.7	36.2	63.9	75.2	47.2
Youth unemployment rate (16-30 yrs)(%)	22.6	18.6	27.4	22.0	22.6	32.2	18.8
Median monthly earnings at main job	26,000	30,000	20,800	78,000	26,000	26,000	26,000

Table B. 2: Population by sex and age group, August-22 (Q3)

	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Population	**13,115,181**	**6,339,758**	**6,775,423**
0-4 yrs	1,554,555	780,496	774,059
5-9 yrs	1,606,242	819,267	786,975
10-14 yrs	1,628,499	807,206	821,293
15-19 yrs	1,694,547	839,291	855,256
20-24 yrs	1,109,554	560,577	548,977
25-29 yrs	869,115	400,825	468,290
30-34 yrs	830,612	397,333	433,279
35- 39 yrs	832,350	398,072	434,278
40-44 yrs	709,508	326,618	382,890
45-49 yrs	490,027	209,463	280,563
50-54 yrs	431,115	185,370	245,745
55-59 yrs	361,426	177,795	183,631
60-64 yrs	368,024	171,917	196,107
65-69 yrs	274,609	125,393	149,216
70-74 yrs	151,110	70,867	80,243
75+	203,890	69,267	134,622

Table B. 3: Households by household size, sex of head of household and urban/rural area, August-22 (Q3)

Household size	Total number households	Head of household		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
	3,092,664	2,263,469	829,195	547,761	2,544,903	1,315,464	1,777,200
1	266,107	140,060	126,047	73,774	192,332	68,155	197,951
2	355,874	166,392	189,482	70,305	285,569	134,455	221,419
3	552,472	376,720	175,752	79,751	472,721	255,784	296,689
4	588,782	441,581	147,201	86,526	502,256	264,559	324,223
5	562,307	460,632	101,675	97,842	464,466	250,981	311,326
6	379,876	329,395	50,481	58,225	321,652	170,140	209,736
7	210,491	188,086	22,405	38,951	171,540	96,784	113,706
8	94,765	84,105	10,660	21,344	73,421	40,895	53,870
9	45,256	43,487	1,769	9,954	35,301	18,789	26,467
10+	36,734	33,012	3,723	11,088	25,646	14,922	21,812

Table B. 4: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, age group, and urban/rural area, August-22 (Q3)

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Total Population 16 yrs and over	**8,000,781**	**4,531,190**	**3,711,254**	**819,936**	**3,469,591**	**56.6**	**46.4**	**18.1**
16-24 yrs	2,478,997	1,087,729	822,199	265,530	1,391,269	43.9	33.2	24.4
25-34 yrs	1,699,726	1,269,678	1,037,580	232,098	430,048	74.7	61.0	18.3
35-54 yrs	2,462,999	1,774,797	1,514,292	260,505	688,202	72.1	61.5	14.7
55-64 yrs	729,450	317,159	263,292	53,867	412,290	43.5	36.1	17.0
65+ yrs	629,609	81,827	73,891	7,936	547,781	13.0	11.7	9.7
		-						
Male Pop. 16+ yrs	**3,772,820**	**2,476,005**	**2,095,381**	**380,624**	**1,296,815**	**65.6**	**55.5**	**15.4**
16-24 yrs	1,239,900	608,455	475,461	132,994	631,445	49.1	38.3	21.9
25-34 yrs	798,158	677,057	585,042	92,015	121,102	84.8	73.3	13.6
35-54 yrs	1,119,523	939,817	823,139	116,678	179,705	83.9	73.5	12.4
55-64 yrs	349,712	201,579	164,599	36,980	148,133	57.6	47.1	18.3
65+ yrs	265,527	49,098	47,140	1,958	216,430	18.5	17.8	4.0
Female Pop. 16+ yrs	**4,227,960**	**2,055,185**	**1,615,873**	**439,312**	**2,172,776**	**48.6**	**38.2**	**21.4**
16-24 yrs	1,239,097	479,273	346,737	132,536	759,824	38.7	28.0	27.7
25-34 yrs	901,568	592,621	452,538	140,083	308,946	65.7	50.2	23.6
35-54 yrs	1,343,476	834,980	691,153	143,827	508,497	62.2	51.4	17.2
55-64 yrs	379,738	115,581	98,693	16,888	264,157	30.4	26.0	14.6
65+ yrs	364,081	32,730	26,751	5,979	331,352	9.0	7.3	18.3

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Urban Pop. 16+ yrs	**1,525,405**	**1,037,215**	**857,352**	**179,863**	**488,190**	**68.0**	**56.2**	**17.3**
16-24 yrs	489,773	218,289	165,250	53,039	271,484	44.6	33.7	24.3
25-34 yrs	398,979	339,665	275,747	63,918	59,314	85.1	69.1	18.8
35-54 yrs	489,127	421,382	368,695	52,687	67,745	86.1	75.4	12.5
55-64 yrs	90,234	49,718	39,705	10,013	40,515	55.1	44.0	20.1
65+ yrs	57,293	8,162	7,955	207	49,131	14.2	13.9	2.5
						0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural Pop. 16+ yrs	**6,475,376**	**3,493,974**	**2,853,901**	**640,073**	**2,981,401**	**54.0**	**44.1**	**18.3**
16-24 yrs	1,989,224	869,440	656,949	212,491	1,119,785	43.7	33.0	24.4
25-34 yrs	1,300,747	930,013	761,833	168,180	370,734	71.5	58.6	18.1
35-54 yrs	1,973,872	1,353,415	1,145,597	207,818	620,458	68.6	58.0	15.4
55-64 yrs	639,216	267,441	223,587	43,854	371,775	41.8	35.0	16.4
65+ yrs	572,315	73,666	65,936	7,730	498,650	12.9	11.5	10.5

Table B. 5: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status and level of educational attainment, August-22 (Q3)

Marital status	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Population 16 yrs and over	**8,000,781**	**4,531,190**	**3,711,254**	**819,936**	**3,469,591**	**56.6**	**46.4**	**18.1**
None	3,632,208	1,998,670	1,671,383	327,287	1,633,538	55.0	46.0	16.4
Primary	2,596,213	1,489,266	1,224,339	264,927	1,106,947	57.4	47.2	17.8
Lower secondary	756,474	298,978	245,215	53,763	457,497	39.5	32.4	18.0
Upper secondary	674,238	431,994	301,114	130,880	242,244	64.1	44.7	30.3
University	341,648	312,283	269,203	43,080	29,366	91.4	78.8	13.8

Table B. 6: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status and marital status, August-22 (Q3)

Marital status	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Population 16 yrs and over	**8,000,781**	**4,531,190**	**3,711,254**	**819,936**	**3,469,591**	**56.6**	**46.4**	**18.1**
Married	3,034,813	1,869,880	1,579,268	290,612	1,164,933	61.6	52.0	15.5
Living together	1,156,596	813,849	685,289	128,560	342,748	70.4	59.3	15.8
Divorced/separeted	259,094	174,134	147,629	26,505	84,960	67.2	57.0	15.2
Single	3,001,788	1,502,963	1,158,509	344,454	1,498,825	50.1	38.6	22.9
Widow/widower	548,490	170,366	140,560	29,806	378,125	31.1	25.6	17.5

Table B. 7: Employed population by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, August-22 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population 16+	**3,711,254**	**2,095,381**	**1,615,873**	**857,352**	**2,853,901**	**1,181,221**	**2,530,032**
16-19 yrs	331,201	180,503	150,698	61,878	269,323	68,477	262,724
20-24 yrs	490,998	294,958	196,040	103,372	387,626	124,916	366,082
25-29 yrs	506,737	286,686	220,051	139,368	367,369	125,021	381,717
30-34 yrs	530,843	298,356	232,487	136,379	394,464	174,025	356,818
35- 39 yrs	547,979	314,638	233,340	137,028	410,951	183,403	364,576
40-44 yrs	443,749	235,027	208,722	103,542	340,207	173,187	270,562
45-49 yrs	279,796	146,219	133,577	83,718	196,078	105,914	173,882
50-54 yrs	242,768	127,255	115,513	44,407	198,360	96,872	145,896
55-59 yrs	149,852	97,236	52,616	28,031	121,821	57,256	92,596
60-64 yrs	113,440	67,364	46,077	11,674	101,766	42,497	70,943
65-69 yrs	44,343	23,644	20,699	3,164	41,179	21,369	22,974
70-74 yrs	24,048	19,145	4,903	3,095	20,952	6,222	17,825
75+	5,500	4,350	1,150	1,696	3,804	2,062	3,438

Table B. 8: Employed population by sex, occupation group, and urban/rural area, August-22 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Occupation group (ISCO High level)	**3,711,254**	**2,095,381**	**1,615,873**	**857,352**	**2,853,901**	**1,181,221**	**2,530,032**
Managers	38,243	27,831	10,412	30,984	7,259	4,193	34,050
Professionals	215,991	127,444	88,547	128,219	87,772	28,565	187,426
Technicians and associate professionals	46,745	31,226	15,518	32,687	14,057	536	46,209
Clerical support workers	37,910	14,763	23,147	21,391	16,519	5572	32,338
Service and sales workers	468,663	218,461	250,202	223,194	245,469	102,518	366,145
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	247,882	138,750	109,132	20,545	227,336	31,011	216,870
Craft and related trades workers	371,985	274,002	97,984	123,807	248,179	111,704	260,282
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	78,276	76,910	1,366	37,708	40,568	10,961	67,315
Elementary occupations	2,205,559	1,185,995	1,019,564	238,816	1,966,743	886,162	1,319,397

Table B. 9: Employed population by sex, educational attainment, and urban/rural area, August-22 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,711,254	2,095,381	1,615,873	857,352	2,853,901	1,181,221	2,530,032
None	1,671,383	951,885	719,498	162,632	1,508,751	655,266	1,016,117
Primary	1,224,339	668,455	555,884	243,675	980,664	421,121	803,218
Lower secondary	245,215	138,374	106,841	91,729	153,486	45,188	200,027
Upper secondary	301,114	181,370	119,744	151,958	149,156	43,515	257,599
University	269,203	155,298	113,905	207,358	61,844	16,131	253,071

Table B. 10: Employed population by sex, branch of economic activity, and urban/rural area, August-22 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	**3,711,254**	**2,095,381**	**1,615,873**	**857,352**	**2,853,901**	**1,181,221**	**2,530,032**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,690,912	806,973	883,939	50,714	1,640,198	747,717	943,196
Mining and quarrying	51,568	39,324	12,244	2,068	49,499	7,778	43,789
Manufacturing	239,992	130,274	109,718	74,136	165,856	68,955	171,037
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,606	802	804	1,137	469	189	1,417
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	4,352	3,520	832	1,090	3,262	1,361	2,991
Construction	464,978	408,261	56,717	104,913	360,065	154,427	310,551
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	363,931	160,807	203,124	160,409	203,521	94,026	269,905
Transportation and storage	201,368	188,886	12,482	50,872	150,496	37,219	164,149
Accommodation and food service activities	72,964	37,214	35,750	43,256	29,708	7,079	65,885
Information and communication	10,790	8,756	2,033	10,299	491	0	10,790
Financial and insurance activities	25,077	13,353	11,725	19,025	6,052	0	25,077
Real estate activities	5,115	5,115	0	3,935	1,180	563	4,551
Professional, scientific and technical activities	30,478	23,584	6,894	22,319	8,158	396	30,082
Administrative and support service activities	57,220	39,788	17,432	27,877	29,343	6,252	50,968
Public administration and defense	66,925	50,012	16,913	38,402	28,523	5,074	61,851
Education	120,721	60,505	60,216	50,070	70,651	31,121	89,600
Human health and social work activities	46,737	15,810	30,928	36,146	10,591	906	45,832
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7,621	4,726	2,896	6,223	1,398	0	7,621
Other service activities	95,391	37,539	57,851	47,660	47,730	10,365	85,025
Activities of households as employers	148,837	55,462	93,375	102,129	46,708	6,713	142,123
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4,671	4,671	0	4,671	0	1,079	3,592

Table B. 11: Educational attainment and field of Education by Labour market status, August-22 (Q3)

Educational attainment	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
Total	**46.4**	**10.2**	**43**	**100**
None	46.0	9.0	45.0	100
Primary	47.2	10.2	42.6	100
Lower secondary	32.4	7.1	60.5	100
Upper secondary	44.7	19.4	35.9	100
University	78.8	12.6	8.6	100
Field of Education	**Employed**	**Unemployed**	**Outside labour force**	**Total**
Total	**48.0**	**10.9**	**41.1**	**100**
General education	47.8	10.1	42.2	100
Education	54	9.0	37	100
Humanity and art	43.2	18.6	38.3	100
Social Science business	63.9	15.9	20.2	100
Science	37.6	16.9	45.4	100
Engineering, manufacturing	48.8	11.5	39.7	100
Agriculture	41.7	23.4	34.9	100
Health and welfare	62.9	3.1	34.0	100
Services	41.0	13.0	46.0	100

Table B. 12: Employed population by sex, status in employment, and urban/rural area, August-22 (Q3)

| | Total | Sex | | Residential area | | Participated in subsistence agriculture | Not participated in subsistence agriculture |
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,711,254	2,095,381	1,615,873	857,352	2,853,901	1,181,221	2,530,032
Employee, Paid apprentice/intern	2,630,327	1,516,087	1,114,240	540,010	2,090,317	948,737	1,681,590
Employer	38,754	25,043	13,711	22,390	16,364	4,997	33,757
Own-account worker	879,256	521,810	357,446	262,948	616,309	213,884	665,372
Member of cooperative	5,559	3,219	2,340	914	4,645	1,794	3,766
Contributing family worker	157,357	29,221	128,136	31,090	126,267	11,810	145,547

Table B. 13: Employed population by sex, hours usually worked per week at all jobs, and urban/rural area, August-22 (Q3)

| | Rwanda | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employed population	3,711,254	2,095,381	1,615,873	857,352	474,128	383,225	2,853,901	1,621,254	1,232,648
less than 24 hours	1,074,029	546,352	527,676	77,456	37,661	39,795	996,572	508,691	487,881
25-34 hours	434,157	215,089	219,068	41,761	22,359	19,402	392,396	192,730	199,666
35-40 hours	916,185	505,074	411,111	122,783	67,887	54,896	793,402	437,187	356,215
41-48 hours	678,963	411,392	267,571	329,893	182,406	147,487	349,070	228,986	120,084
49-61 hours	383,736	263,290	120,446	156,370	84,443	71,927	227,366	178,847	48,518
62-79 hours	173,179	117,873	55,306	95,395	57,338	38,057	77,784	60,535	17,249

| 80 hours+ | 51,005 | 36,310 | 14,695 | 33,694 | 22,033 | 11,660 | 17,312 | 14,277 | 3,035 |

Table B. 14: Youth Population by sex, and residential area, August-22 (Q3)

	Age Group	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Youth Population (16-30yrs)		3,527,879	1,731,500	1,796,379	740,005	2,787,874	896,308	2,631,571
Employed	16-24 yrs	822,199	475,461	346,737	165,250	656,949	193,393	628,805
	16-30 yrs	1,443,623	828,770	614,853	334,763	1,108,860	353,524	1,090,099
Unemployed	16-24 yrs	265,530	132,994	132,536	53,039	212,491	105,992	159,538
	16-30 yrs	421,159	189,193	231,966	94,161	326,998	168,196	252,963
Outside Labour Force	16-24 yrs	1,391,269	631,445	759,824	271,484	1,119,785	265,136	1,126,133
	16-30 yrs	1,663,097	713,537	949,560	311,081	1,352,016	374,588	1,288,509

Table B. 15: Youth Unemployed (who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, August-22 (Q3)

	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Youth Unemployed (16-30 yrs)	407,528	181,584	225,945	42,031	50,725	139,552	175,220
0 – less than 3 months	180,781	87,686	93,095	13,954	11,972	73,732	81,123
3 – less than 6 months	102,232	46,356	55,876	6,856	9,281	39,500	46,595
6 – less than 12 months	32,147	13,780	18,367	5,190	6,967	8,589	11,400
1 – less than 2 years	53,384	23,440	29,944	11,049	12,996	12,391	16,948

| 2 years or more | 38,985 | 10,322 | 28,663 | 4,982 | 9,508 | 5,340 | 19,154 |

Table B. 16: Youth not in employment and not currently in education nor in training by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, August-22 (Q3)

Young not in employment nor in education (16-30 yrs)	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1,160,448	484,742	675,706	60,355	95,390	424,387	580,316
16-19 yrs	366,186	197,511	168,675	17,131	14,149	180,381	154,526
20-24 yrs	394,056	163,788	230,268	25,990	30,906	137,799	199,362
25-30 yrs	400,206	123,443	276,763	17,235	50,335	106,208	226,428
None	463,851	232,124	231,727	18,346	19,964	213,778	211,763
Primary	423,418	167,282	256,136	12,107	19,529	155,176	236,607
Lower secondary	104,902	23,187	81,715	6,795	16,633	16,392	65,082
Upper secondary	145,714	57,150	88,564	18,458	27,554	38,692	61,010
University	22,563	5,000	17,564	4,650	11,710	350	5,854

Table B. 17: Unemployed population by sex, broad age group and urban/rural area, August-22 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	819,936	380,624	439,312	179,863	640,073	401,580	418,356
16-24 yrs	265,530	132,994	132,536	53,039	212,491	105,992	159,538
25-34 yrs	232,098	92,015	140,083	63,918	168,180	97,913	134,186
35-54 yrs	260,505	116,678	143,827	52,687	207,818	155,175	105,330
55-64 yrs	53,867	36,980	16,888	10,013	43,854	34,935	18,932

| 65+ yrs | 7,936 | 1,958 | 5,979 | 207 | 7,730 | 7,566 | 370 |

Table B. 18: Unemployed population by sex, level of educational and urban/rural area, August-22 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	819,936	380,624	439,312	179,863	640,073	401,580	418,356
None	327,287	157,994	169,293	29,602	297,685	197,675	129,612
Primary	264,927	121,261	143,666	36,447	228,480	144,741	120,186
Lower secondary	53,763	25,084	28,678	21,506	32,257	15,195	38,567
Upper secondary	130,880	56,367	74,513	57,468	73,411	41,968	88,912
University	43,080	19,917	23,162	34,840	8,239	2,000	41,080

Table B. 19: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, method of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, August-22 (Q3)

	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	769,000	355,789	413,211	164,174	604,826	382,864	386,136	
Arranging for financial ressources,applying for permits,licences	142,043	64,746	77,297	37,046	104,996	73,441	68,601	158,432
Looking for land,premises,machinery,supplies,farming inputs	12,501	3,922	8,580	386	12,115	6,639	5,863	43,004
Seeking the assistance of friends,relatives or other types of intermediaries	276,282	129,245	147,037	61,534	214,748	129,585	146,698	361,922
Registering with or contacting public or private employment services	45,552	24,323	21,229	6,401	39,150	30,850	14,702	98,405
Applying to employers directly,checking at worksites,farms,factory gates,markets	254,450	116,664	137,786	36,270	218,180	137,553	116,897	501,293
Placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements	28,072	14,475	13,598	17,863	10,210	2,134	25,938	74,201
Placing and updating resumes on professional or social networking sites online	10,100	2,415	7,684	4,674	5,425	2,662	7,437	65,760

Table B. 20: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, August-22 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	794,283	370,380	423,902	176,557	617,726	388,824	405,459
Less than 3 months	391,302	203,322	187,980	55,159	336,144	200,245	191,057
Less than 6 months	180,119	77,614	102,505	30,215	149,904	97,775	82,345
Less than 12 months	60,807	25,856	34,951	19,719	41,088	31,611	29,196
1 year to less than 2 years	78,847	33,564	45,283	34,995	43,852	28,924	49,923
2 years and above	83,208	30,024	53,184	36,470	46,738	30,270	52,938

Table B. 21: Time related under employment by age group sex and area of residence, August-22 (Q3)

age group	Total	Sex		Residence area	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	**1,251,338**	**665,458**	**585,881**	**99,615**	**1,151,723**
16-24 yrs	295,426	171,914	123,512	19,380	276,046
25-34 yrs	376,598	204,559	172,039	37,493	339,105
35-54 yrs	482,608	227,367	255,240	37,976	444,631
55-64 yrs	77,367	49,869	27,497	4,170	73,196
65+ yrs	19,341	11,748	7,592	596	18,745

Appendix C : Labour Force Survey Personnel

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