



Republic of Rwanda



Labour Force Survey Trends

The background features a decorative pattern of overlapping green and blue circles. Overlaid on this pattern is a bar chart with four bars of varying heights and colors (purple, blue, brown, light blue) and a line graph with four data points connected by lines, showing an overall upward trend.

-May 2022 (Q2)-



Republic of Rwanda



Labour Force Survey Trends

May 2022 (Q2)

August

Labour Force Survey Trends, May 2022 (Q2) report is produced by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

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

P.O. Box 6139, Kigali, Rwanda; Telephone: +250788383103, Hotline : 4321

E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw; Website: <http://www.statistics.gov.rw>

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

After the pilot survey that was conducted in February 2016, the first round of the survey was conducted in August 2016 and continued on bi-annual basis until August 2018. Since the year 2019, the survey was re-designed to provide estimates of the labour market aggregates on quarterly basis. Despite the effect of covid-19 on implementation of different activities, NISR in collaboration with different stakeholders managed to maintain the regularity in the production of quarterly LFS with some adjustments where necessary. Due to movement restrictions measures to avoid the spread of Covid-19 pandemic, telephone interviewing method was introduced for the data collection since May 2020 and was used in all rounds of LFS except for August 2020. The current findings are for quarter two of LFS_2022 that was conducted in May 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 May 2021, August 2021, November 2021, February 2022, and May 2022. However, some tables and graphs are presented with more data points including results of the labour force surveys of all quarters of the year 2017 to 2022.

In May 2022 (Q2), the working age population (16 years and above) was around 7.93 million of whom 3,317,268 were employed, 992,586 were unemployed and 3,627,294 were out of labour force. The sum of employed and unemployed population results to population in labour force were 4,309,854 persons. The proportion of working age population who were in the labour force remained stable to 54.3 percent in May 2022(Q1) compared to 54.5 percent in February 2022(Q1). The proportion of the working age population outside the labour force stood at 45.7 percent in May 2022(Q2) as compared to 45.5 percent in February 2022(Q1) and 46.7 percent in May 2021(Q2) (One year back).

The share of subsistence agriculture in population outside labour force was 33 percent in May 2022(Q2) and it decreased by 8.9 percentage points as compared to February 2022(Q1) (41.9 percent). The sum of employed population (3,317,268 persons) and subsistence agricultural without employment (1,647,804) gives the estimate number of workforce¹ in May 2022(Q2) equivalent to 4,965,072 persons. Therefore, in May 2022(Q2), the proportion of working age population engaged in employment or subsistence agriculture was 62.5 percent as compared to 69.4 percent in February 2022(Q1), and to 64.9 percent registered in May 2021(Q2).

The share of agricultural workers in total workforce (employed + subsistence agricultural) declined by around 6.4 percentage points from 68.8 percent in February 2022(Q1) to 62.4 percent in May 2022(Q2)

The employment-to-population ratio relatively declined to 41.8 percent in May 2022 (Q2) as compared to 45.5 percent in February 2022 (Q1) and became higher than the one registered one year back in May 2021 (Q2) (40.8 percent). Labour force participation has remained stable (54.3 percent) in May 2022 (Q2) as compared to 54.5 percent of February 2022 (Q1).

Generally, the number of employed populations was showing a declining trend since August 2020 (Q3) but has increased in November 2021(Q4), remained relatively stable in February 2022(Q1) and declined in May 2022 (Q2). Round to round comparison shows that the total employment declined by around 7.5 percent from 3.58 million in February

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

2022 (Q1) to 3.31 million of employed population in May 2022 (Q2). A comparison with the same quarter one year back shows that the total employment increased by 6 percent.

In May 2022(Q2), about 428 thousand workers lost employment in agriculture sector, as compared to February 2022(Q1); while about 39 thousand and 120 thousands of workers gained employment in industry and Service sector, respectively.

In addition to the industry sector, the important gains of employment were observed in mining and quarrying (+21,944 workers) and manufacturing (+19,997); in services sector, the important gains of employment were observed in Transportation and storage (+45,949) and Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles (+28,377).

The May 2022(Q2) results revealed that the share of paid employees in the total employment remained decreased to 71.8 percent as compared to 75.2 in February 2022(Q1). The share of self-employed persons increased to 24.5 percent from 21.5 in February 2022(Q1). The comparison of May 2021(Q2) and May 2022(Q2) revealed that the share of paid employees decreased by 3.7 percentage points while the share of self-employed persons increased by 2.7 percentage points.

In May 2022 (Q2), the unemployment rate increased to 23.0 percent as compared to 16.5 percent recorded in February 2022 (Q1) which is equivalent to an increase of 6.5 percentage points. The unemployment rate remained relatively stable compared to one year back (23.5 percent in May 2021 (Q2)). It remained relatively higher among females (26.6 percent) as compared to males (15.0 percent). It is also relatively higher among youth population aged 16 years to 30 years (20.0 percent).

Labour underutilization rate which accounts for unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force increased to 60 percent in May 2022(Q2) from 52.8 percent in February 2022(Q1). It remained stable compared to May 2021 (the figure observed one year back). The labour underutilization rate was remarkably higher among females (67 percent) as compared to males (53.1 percent).

Rwanda Labour force survey, May 2022(Q2) Summary labour force indicators

Working age population 16 years old and over 7,937,148 persons							
Outside the labour force (Not employed nor unemployed) 3,627,294 persons Out of LF rate:45.7%			Labour force (The sum of employed and unemployed) 4,309,854 persons Labour force participation rate 54.3%				
Subsistence agriculture	Exclusively students	Other outside LF (Elderly, disabled, discouraged job seekers...)	Employed (All who worked for pay or profit) 3,317,268 persons Employment to population ratio: 41.8%			Unemployed (All not employed but seeking and available to work for pay or profit) 992,586 persons Unemployment rate: 23.0%	
			Agriculture excluding subsistence foodstuff production	Industry	Services	Unemployed but engaged in subsistence agriculture	Other unemployed
33%	27%	40%	43.8%	17%	39.2%	45.4%	54.6%
Potential labour force 1,291,567		Other out of labour force 2,335,727	Time related underemployed 1,077,459	Other employed 2,239,809			
Labour underutilization (3,361,612 persons): Unemployed (992,586) + Time-related underemployed (1,077,459) + Potential labour force (1,291,567) Composite measure of labour underutilization (60.0%)							

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), May 2022(Q2)

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Chapter 1: Introduction

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

Since 2020, there was a disturbance in the methodology and techniques of data production not only in Rwanda but also all over the World due to the covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic was identified for the first time in Rwanda in mid-March 2020 and different preventive measures including lockdowns were taken. Despite the pandemic, the labour force Survey continued to be conducted on a quarterly basis with some adjustments to cope with covid-19 prevention measures. It is in this context that NISR introduced the telephone interviews in May 2020(Q2). The same method of data collection was also used in November 2020(Q4), and in all quarterly labour force Surveys conducted in 2021, February 2022(Q1) as well as the present one conducted in May 2022 (Q2).

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 90.8 percent, which is 0.7 percentage points higher than the previous quarter (90.1 percent).

In the present report, the results of May 2022(Q2) labour force survey are mainly compared with February 2022(Q1), November 2021 (Q4), August 2021 (Q3) and May 2021 (Q2). However, in some sections, the tables or figures are presented with the additional time series including results of all quarters of the year from 2018 to 2022(Q2). This comparison allows tracking the change in labour market indicators over time and enabling to compare the labour market performance during the period of the covid-19 pandemic in Rwanda.

The resulting estimates of the main labour force indicators at the national level have standard errors of about 1.1 percent. The focus of the present report is the analysis of trends of employment and labour underutilization including unemployment at the

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

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

Chapter 2: Trends of main indicators

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

2.1 Working age population

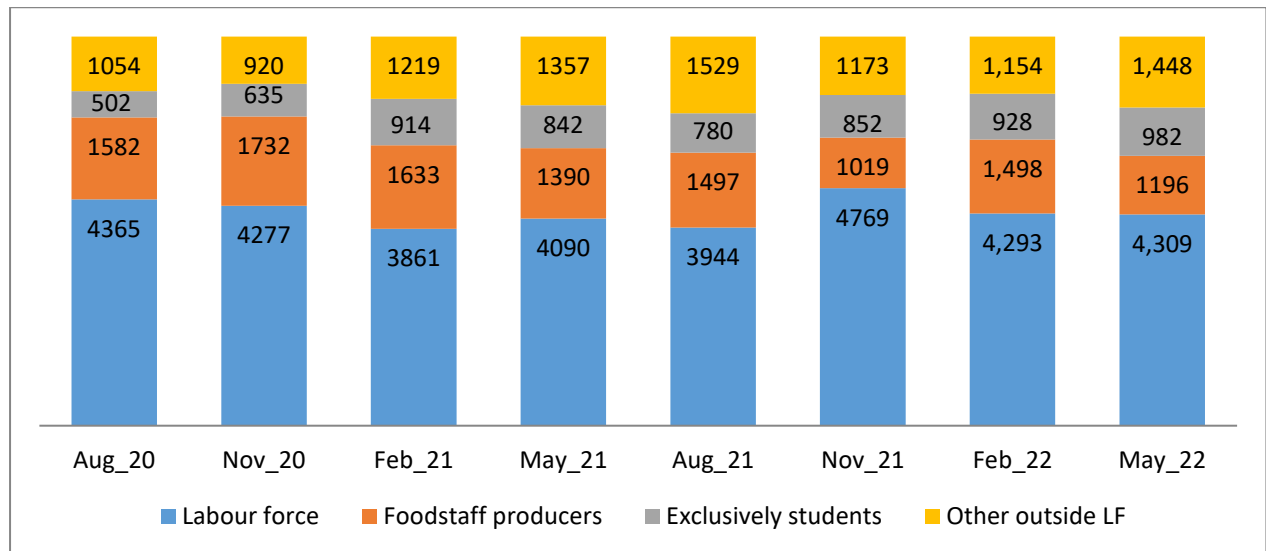
The labour force constituted most of the working age population in May 2022(Q2) (4,309,854). It has relatively remained unchanged with a slightly decreased of 0.3 percent as compared to February 2022(Q1) and remained higher as compared to the situation one year back (May 2021 (Q2)).

The May 2022(Q2) LFS results indicate that the population outside the labour force was 3,627,294. It increased by 1.3 percentage points as compared to the previous quarter February 2022(Q1). Population in working age who were outside the labour force and involved in subsistence agriculture (Food producers) was estimated at 33.0 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 982,483 corresponding to 27.1 percent of the population outside the labour force. The proportion of students outside the labour force and not involved in any economic activity increased by 1.1 percentage points from 26 percent in February 2022(Q1) to 27.1 percent in May 2022(Q2).

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 1,448,004 in May 2022(Q2). It has a high increase of 7.8 percent as compared to February 2022(Q1).

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

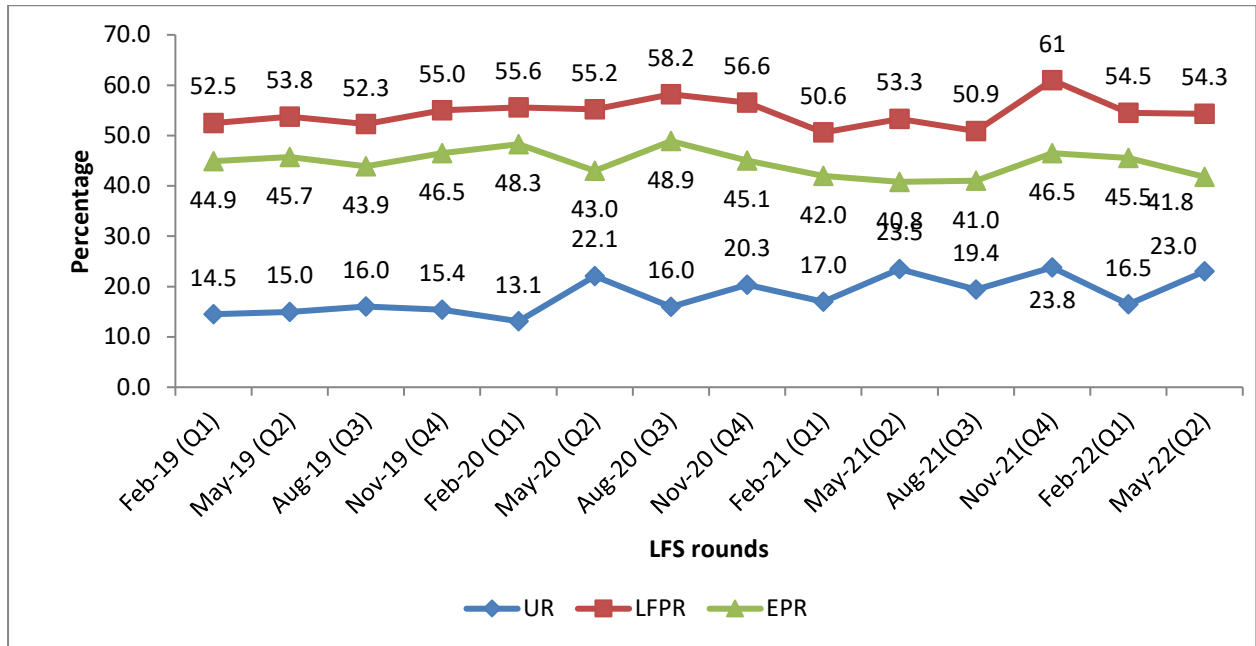
Figure 2.2 illustrates the trends of some of the key labour market indicators. In May 2022, the unemployment rate increased to 23.0 percent from 16.5 percent estimated in the previous round. In comparison with the situation one year earlier (May 2021 (Q2)); the current unemployment rate slightly decreases at around 0.5 percentage points.

The employment-to-population ratio (EPR), i.e., the percentage of the working age population who is employed, is an indicator of the performance of the national economy in providing employment to its growing population. The analysis of employment trends shows that in May 2022(Q2), the estimated number of employed population was 3,317,268 persons while it was 3,585,651 persons in February 2022(Q1), expressing an decrease of 3.7 percentage points.

The employment-to-population ratio decreased to 41.8 percent in May 2022 (Q2) as compared to 45.5 percent in February 2022(Q1). The recorded employment to population ratio in May 2022 (Q2) was higher than the one registered one-year earlier May 2021 (Q1) (40.8 percent).

According to the results of the LFS presented in Figure 2.2, the labour force participation rate remained almost around 54 percent from February 2022 (Q1) to 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

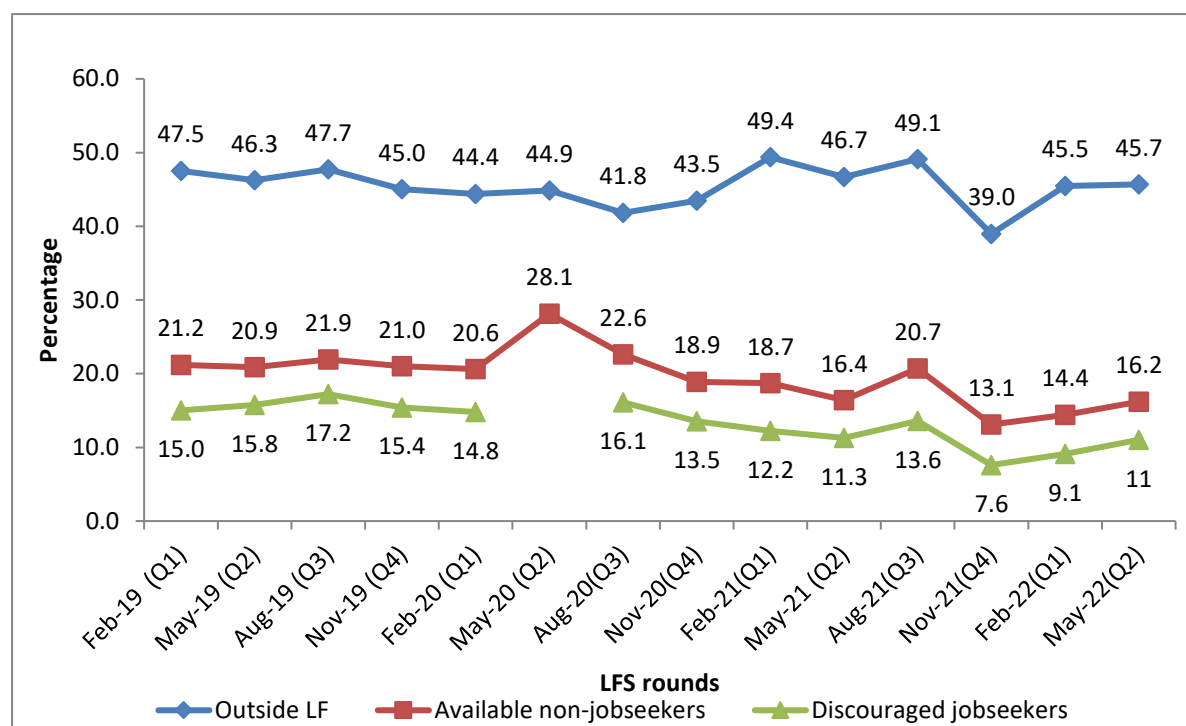
2.3 Population outside labour force

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 shows that the proportion of the working age population outside the labour force remained stable to 45.7 percent in May 2022(Q2). Round to round comparison has shown that this rate decreased by 1.0 percentage points (46.7 percent, in May 2021(Q2)).

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 May 2022(Q2) decreased by 0.2 percentage compared to the estimate of year back May 2021 (Q2). In May 2022(Q2), it increased to 16.2 percent from 14.4 percent observed in February 2022(Q1).

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, 11.0 percent in May 2022(Q2) as compared to 11.3 percent in May 2021(Q2). In comparison to the previous round, it increased from 9.1 percent.

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



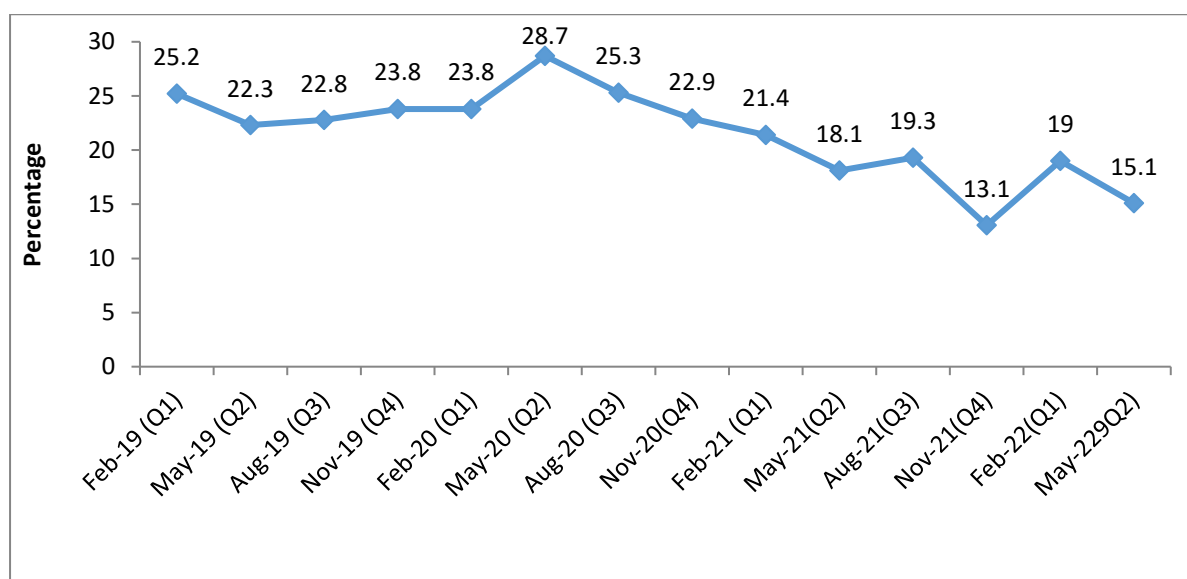
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)
 Note: Information on discouraged jobseekers were not collected in May 2020

2.4 Subsistence foodstuff production participation rate

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

Figure 2.4 presents the trend of the proportion of the working age population who were outside the labour force but engaged in production of foodstuff for own use. The rate of participation in subsistence foodstuff production decreased to 15.1 percent in May 2022(Q2) from 19.0 percent observed in February 2022(Q1). The comparison of estimate one year back (18.1 percent in May 2021(Q2)) indicates a decrease of 3.0 percentage points.

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



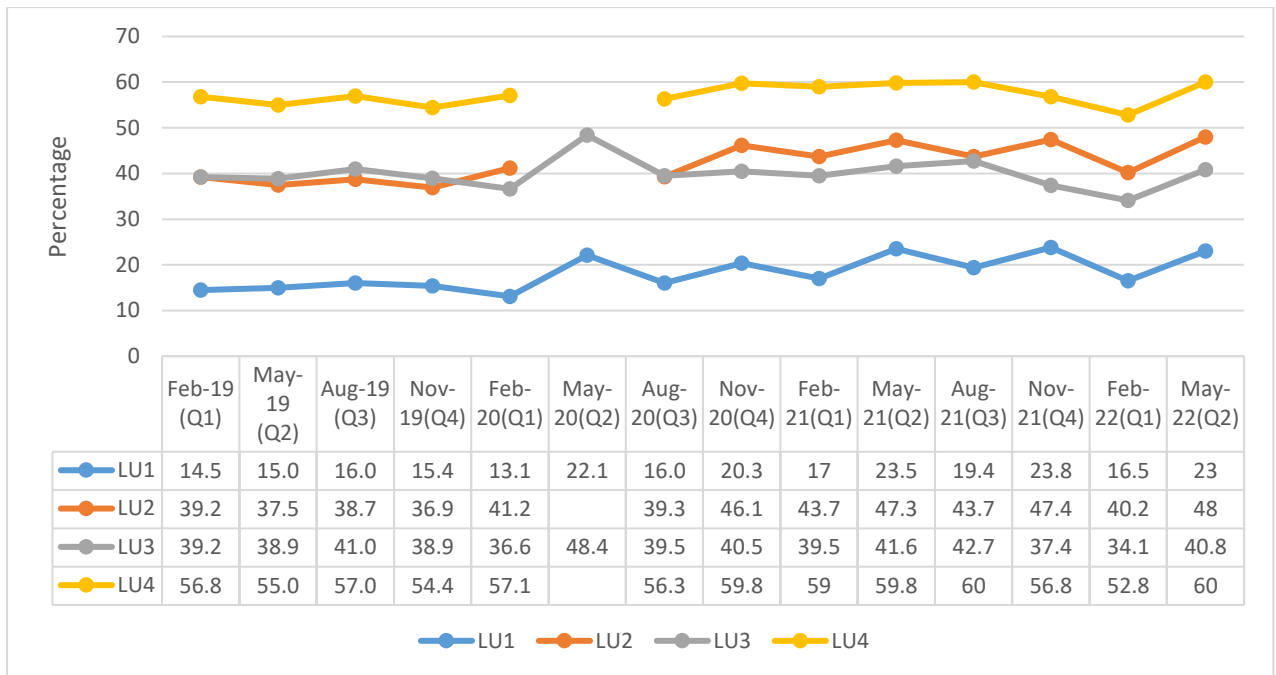
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 increased. The unemployment rate (LU1) increased by 6.5 percentage points in May 2022(Q2) as compared to February 2022(Q1), LU2 increased by 7.8 percentage points, LU3 increased by 6.7 and LU4 increased by 7.2 percentage points. The comparison of February 2022(Q1) results with the results of the same month one-year back reveals that all the indicators had inclined.

Figure 2. 5: Trend of the labour underutilization rate



LU1 - Unemployment rate

LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment

LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force

LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization

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

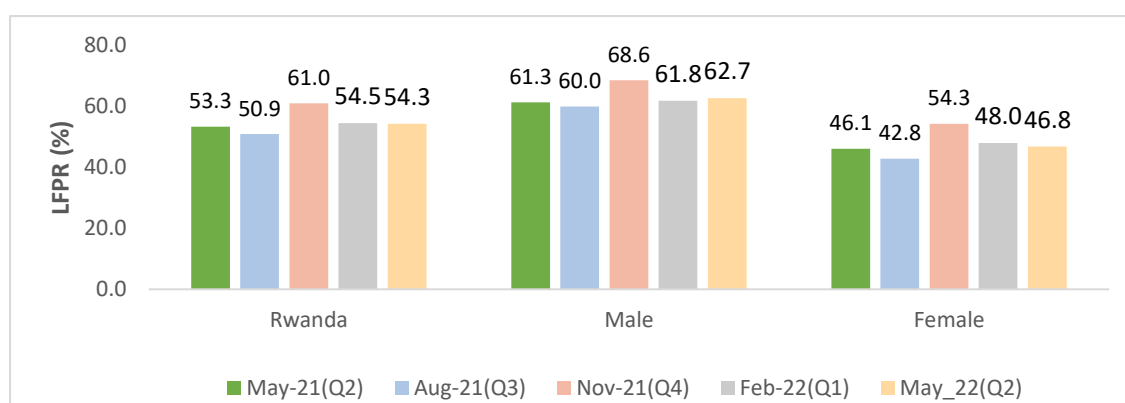
Chapter 3: Labour Force Participation

3.1 Labour force participation among males and females

The labour force participation rate, which is the ratio of the labour force to the working age population expressed in percentage terms, stood at 54.3 percent in May 2022(Q2) compared to 53.3 percent in May 2021(Q2). The results show a relatively stable rate of labour force participation rate among male and a slight decline among female population as compared to previous rounds; however, the labour force participation rate was higher for male population than the female population over time.

Gender gap in labour force participation rate was around 15.2 percent in May 2021(Q2) and it remained almost stable, 15.9 percent in May 2022(Q2). The comparison with the quarter one year back shows that the labour force participation rate increased by 1 percentage point in May 2022(Q2) compared May 2021(Q2) at National level, 1.4 percentage points among male while remained almost stable among female.

Figure 3. 1: Labour force participation rate by sex



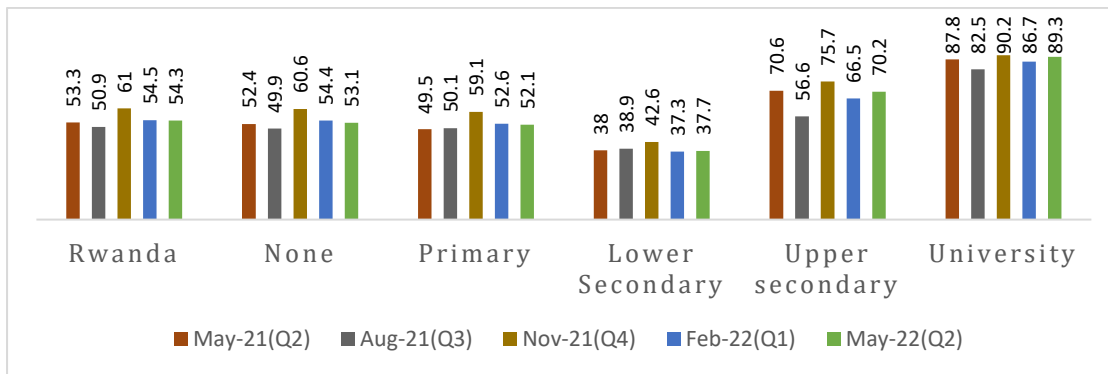
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 May 2021(Q2) with May 2022(Q2) shows an increase of labour force participation rate in almost all levels of education except among lower and upper secondary.

From February 2022(Q1) to May 2022(Q2), the remarkable change was observed in upper secondary level of education where the labour force participation rate increased by 3.7 percentage points. A slight decrease of 0.5 percentage points and 1.3 percentage points was also observed in population with primary level of education and in population with no level of education respectively. An increase of 3.7 and 2.6 percentage points was also observed among those with upper secondary and tertiary level of education respectively.

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



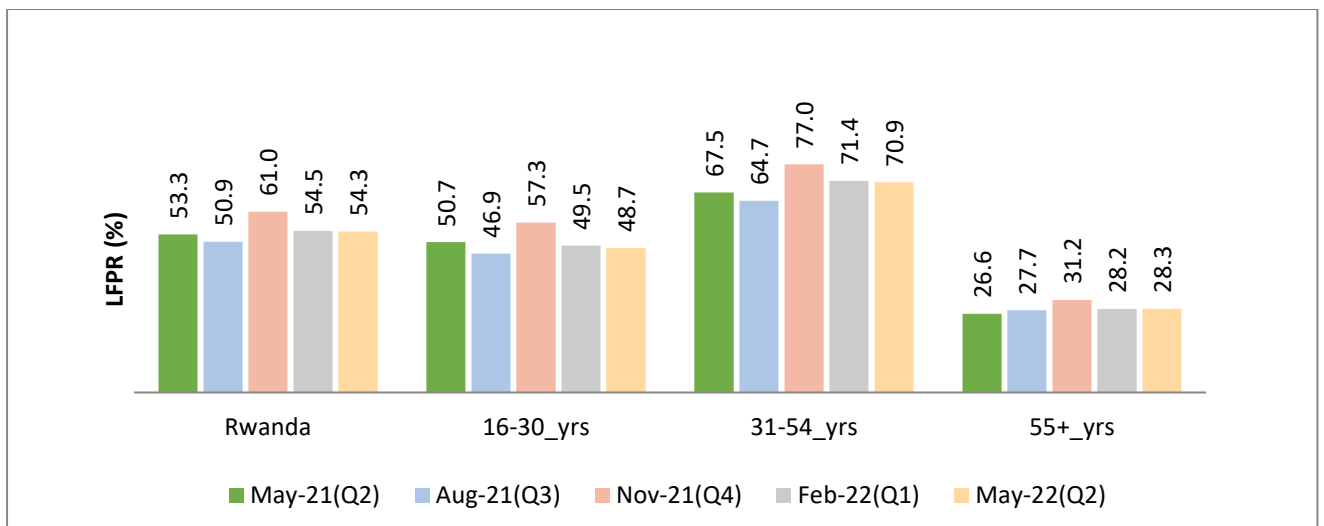
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.3 Labour force participation by age group

In May 2022(Q2), the labour force participation rate among youth aged 16 to 30 years (48.7 percent) was 0.8 percentage points less than February 2022(Q1) (49.5 percent). In the age group 31-54 years old, it was 70.9 percent which is 0.5 percentage points less than the one observed in February 2022(Q1) (71.4 percent). For the age group 55 years old and above, the labour force participation rate in May 2022(Q2) remained relatively the same as compared to the previous quarter.

Generally, the age group 31-54 years has shown a high participation rate in the labour force. A comparison with the previous rounds has shown that though Labour force participation increased in November 2021(Q4) but it has also declined in February 2022(Q1) and still high as compared to May 2022(Q2).

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



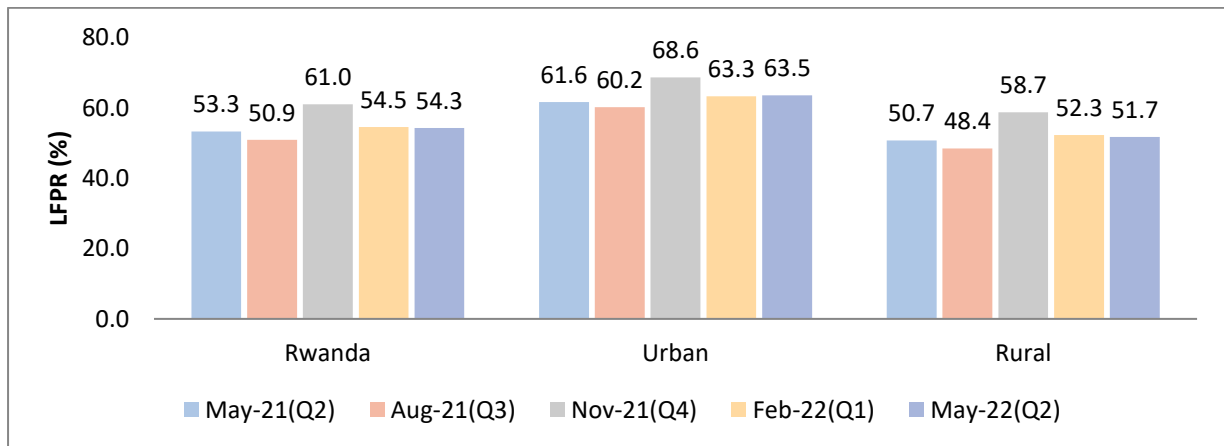
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.4 Labour force participation and area of residence

Labour force participation rate by area of residence (urban and rural) was revealed to be high in urban areas compared to rural areas. This may be attributed to the diversity of job opportunities in urban areas as compared to rural areas where the number of employment opportunities is limited, and most people are involved in subsistence agriculture. The gap between the labour force participation rate in urban and rural areas slightly increased from 10.9 percentage points in May 2021(Q2) to 11.8 percentage points in May 2022(Q2).

The comparison of LFS May 2022(Q2) and February 2022(Q1) shows that the labour force participation rate in urban areas increased by 0.2 percentage points from 63.3 percent in February 2022(Q1) to 63.5 percent in May 2022(Q2) and decreased by 0.6 percentage points in rural areas from 52.3 percent in February 2022(Q1) to 51.7 percent in May 2022(Q2).

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



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

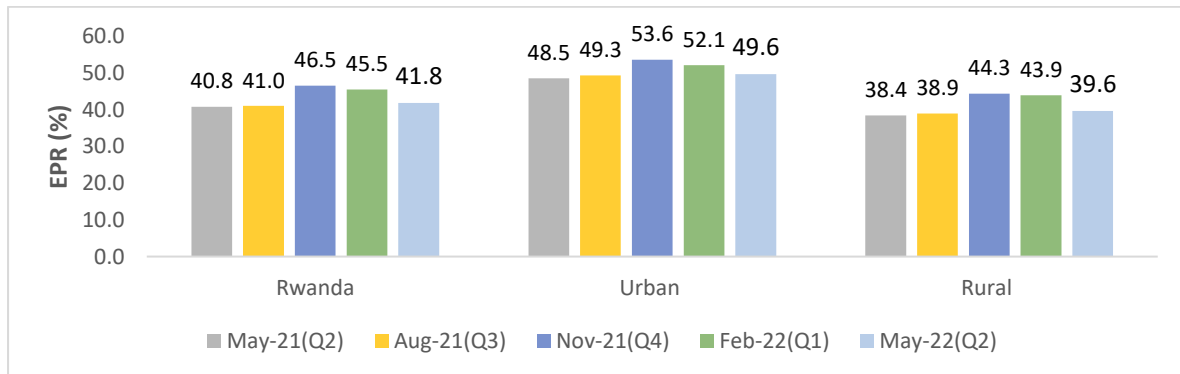
Chapter 4: Employment

4.1 Employment to population ratio

Aggregate employment generally increases with growing population. Therefore, the ratio of Employment to the working age population is an important indicator of the capacity of the Economy to provide employment to a growing population. A decline in the employment-to population ratio is often regarded as an indicator of economic slowdown and a decline in total employment as an indicator of a more severe economic downturn. In May 2022 (Q2), the Employment-to-population ratio was 41.8 percent. It was observed that the employment-to-population ratio declined in May 2022(Q2) as compared to February 2022(Q1) at the national level as well as in both urban and rural areas. The results show that between February 2022(Q1) and May 2022 (Q2), the employment-to-population ratio decreased by 3.7 percentage points at national level, by 4.3 percentage points in rural areas, and by 2.5 percentage points in urban areas.

It was observed that the employment-to-population ratio was higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas in all rounds of the labour force survey. The gap between the employment-to-population ratio between urban and rural areas remained significant in May 2022(Q2) (10.1 percentage points).

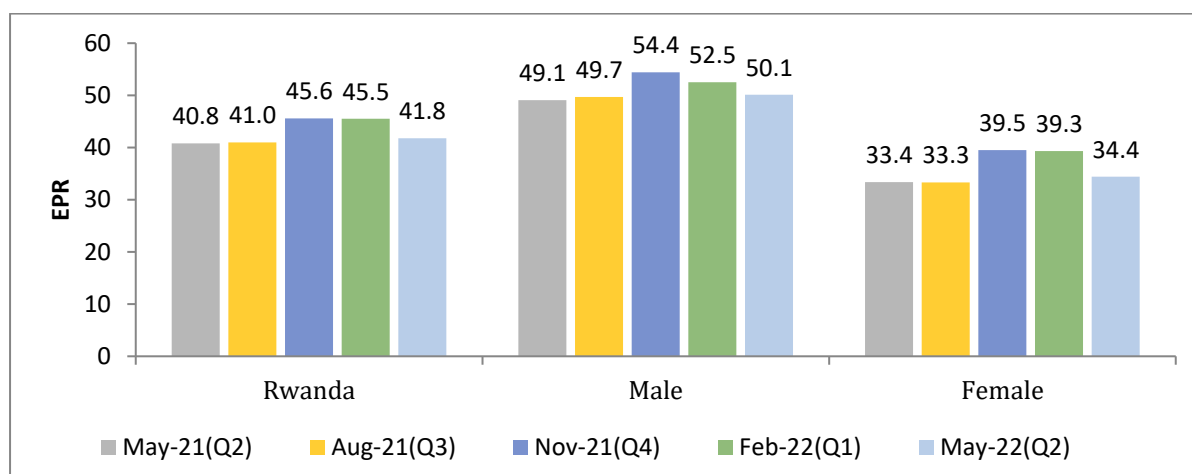
Figure 4. 1: Employment to population ratio (EPR) by area of residence.



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 May 2022 (Q2), the employment-to-population ratio has declined among both females (4.9 percentage points) and males (2.4 percentage points) as compared to February 2022 (Q1). The gender gap in employment to population ratio in May 2022 (Q2), remained significant (15.8 percentage points) at the National level. A comparison between the current quarter and the same quarter one year back (May 2021(Q2)), shows that, the employment to population ratio relatively remained almost unchanged with a decline of about one 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 May 2022 (Q2) the number of employed population increased by around 6.0 percent as compared to May 2021 (Q2) while it has decreased by around 7.5 percent as compared to February 2022(Q1). 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 May 2022 (Q2), the number of employees and paid apprentices remained unchanged as compared to May 2021(Q2). In the same period, the number of own account workers increased by 19.1 percent.

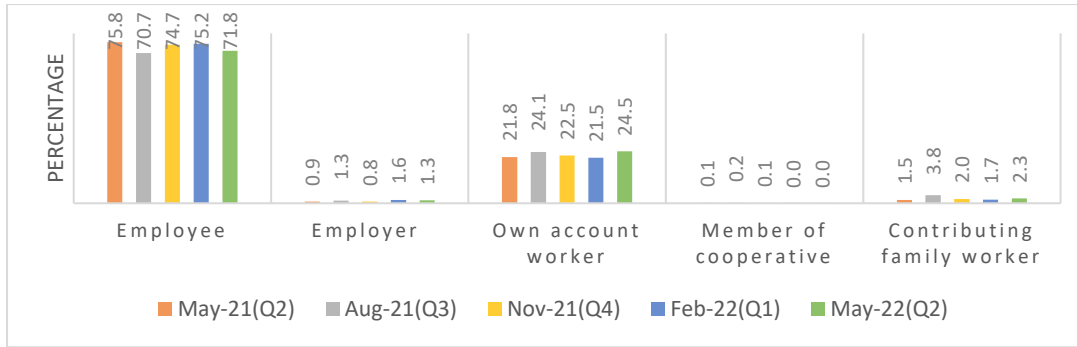
Table 4. 1: Distribution of employed population by status in employment

Status in employment	20-Nov	21-May	21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb	22-May	% Change	% Change
							(May21-May22)	May22-Feb22
Total	3,407,789	3,130,156	3,179,124	3,633,132	3,585,651	3,317,006	6.0%	-7.5%
Employee and paid apprentices	2,525,492	2362970	2,247,771	2,714,127	2,696,389	2,382,596	0.8%	-11.6%
Employer (with regular employees)	38,297	26,527	40,061	28,451	56,647	43,979	65.8%	-22.4%
Own account worker (without regular employees)	775,971	682,480	765,892	815,543	769,418	812,760	19.1%	5.6%
Member of cooperative	2,227	1,427	5,658	1,637	1,013	591	-58.6%	-41.6%
Contributing family worker	65,802	46,791	119,741	73,375	62,183	77,080	64.7%	24.0%

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 May 2022 (Q2) was 71.8 percent, 24.5 percent among Own account workers and 1.3 percent among Employers . Compare with February 2022 (Q1), the share of employees decreased by 3.4 percentage points while increased by 3 percentage points among own-account workers and remained relatively stable among employers.

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 May 2022 (Q2) with May 2021(Q1) reveals that there was an important loss of employment in two occupation groups: Managers (-27.7 percent), and Clerical support workers (-18.4 percent). The following occupation groups recorded a gain in employment: Skilled agriculture (+30.9 percent), plant and machine operators and assemble (+24.7 Percent), Service and sales workers (14.1 percent), Professionals (5.0 Percent) Technicians and associate professionals (+ 2.0 percent), Craft and related Trade (4.5 percent), and Elementary occupation (+3.3 percent).

Table 4. 2 Number of employed persons by occupation

Major Occupation Group	21-May	21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb	22-May	% Change May-21-May-22
Total	3,132,838	3,179,124	3,633,132	3,585,651	3,317,006	5.9%
Managers	38,389	32,354	31,124	44,042	27,768	-27.7%
Professionals	230,971	179,092	238,827	211,286	242,418	5.0%
Technicians and associate professionals	41,166	41,276	57,546	24,767	41,997	2.0%
Clerical support workers	35,671	24,793	39,742	24,286	29,125	-18.4%
Service and sales workers	417,196	477,936	508,960	507,256	476,022	14.1%
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishing	116,941	204,065	137,635	160,010	153,122	30.9%
Craft and related trades workers	241,355	276,692	277,768	253,785	252,311	4.5%
Plant and machine operators and assemble	81,141	83,850	87,496	99,043	101,160	24.7%
Elementary occupations	1,930,008	1,859,068	2,254,034	2,261,175	1,993,084	3.3%

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 (56.4 percent) usually registered a highest share followed by Service and Sales Workers (17.2 percent) and then Craft and Related Trades Workers (8.2 percent) among others. The result of comparison of May 2022 (Q2) with the same quarter in 2021 showed that the distribution has declined for Elementary Occupations (5.2 percentage points) and professionals (1.3 percentage points) while it increased for Service and Sales Workers (3.9 percentage points) and Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers (2.2 percentage points).

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

Major Occupation Group	21-May	21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb	22-May	Change in % May 21- May 22
Total employed ('000)	3,205	3,179	3,633	3,586	3,317	
Total (percent)	100	100	100	100	100	0
Managers	1.2	1	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.1
Professionals	7.4	5.6	6.6	5.9	6.1	-1.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.1
Clerical Support Workers	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	-0.2
Service and Sales Workers	13.3	15	14	14.2	17.2	3.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	3.7	6.4	3.8	4.5	5.9	2.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	7.7	8.7	7.7	7.1	8.2	0.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.7	0.1
Elementary Occupations	61.6	58.5	62	63.1	56.4	-5.2

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 (43.8 percent) in May 2022(Q2). Other sectors that employed a substantial number of population were wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (11.7 percent), construction (9.7 percent), transportation and storage (6.4 percent), Manufacturing (5.4 percent), Education and Activities of households as employers (4.3 percent, and 4.2 percent respectively).

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

ISIC High level	21- May	21- Aug	21- Nov	22- Feb	22- May
Agriculture forestry and fishing	46.8	44.6	46.9	52.5	43.8
Mining and quarrying	0.8	1	0.9	0.8	1.5
Manufacturing	4.8	5.6	4.5	4.4	5.4
Electricity gas steam and air condition	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Water supply, gas and remediation services	0.2	0.2	0.18	0.1	0.3
Construction	10.9	13.6	11.3	9.2	9.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	9.6	12.2	10.4	10.1	11.7
Transportation and storage	5.3	4.7	5	4.7	6.4
Accommodation and food services activities	1.8	1.1	3	1.7	2.1
Information and communication	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Administrative and support activities	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8
Education	4.4	3.3	4.3	3.8	4.3
Human health and social work activities	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other services	2.3	3	2.8	2.9	3.1
Activities of households as employers	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.7	4.2
Activities of extraterritorial organization	0.2	0.1	0	0.1	0.0

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

The number of employed populations decreased by about 47,481 persons in May 2022 (Q2) as compared to the previous quarter (February 2022(Q1)). The sectors that had a high loss of the number of workers in absolute terms are Agriculture and forestry (-428,796 workers); Construction (-6,421) Professional and scientific and technical (-2,947). On the other hand, the following sectors gained a higher number of workers from February 2022(Q1) to May 2022 (Q2) as compared to other sectors: Transport and storage sector (+45,949 workers), Wholesale trade and repair of motor vehicle (+28,376 workers) and administration and support services (+26,738 workers).

There has been an increase in the number of employed populations in twelve main economic activities in May 2022 (Q2) as compared to May 2021(Q2). Among them, those that gained a relatively higher number of employed persons were Wholesale and retail trade (+87,683), Transport and storage sector (+48,057), Other personal Services (+31,250 workers), Manufacturing (29790), Mining and quarrying. On the other hand, some sector has lost a substantial number of employed persons; We can mention Construction (-18,495 workers), Public administration (-15,750 workers), agriculture (-15826 workers) and Financial and insurance activity (-13,598 workers).

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

Table 1

Branch of economic activity	21-May	21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb	22-May
Total	3,130,156	3,179,124	3,633,132	3,585,651	3,316,553
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,466,071	1,419,153	1,704,624	1,881,040	1,452,245
Mining and quarrying	25,908	30,976	32,761	27,353	49,297
Manufacturing	148,676	177,152	162,787	158,469	178,466
Electricity gas steam and air condition	5,912	8,197	7,222	4,318	4,684
Water supply, gas and remediation services	6,627	7,347	6,555	5,191	8,785
Construction	340,731	431,420	409,027	328,658	322,237
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	300,916	386,782	379,476	360,222	388,599
Transportation and storage	164,631	148,467	182,777	166,739	212,688
Accommodation and food services activities	57,462	35,235	71,698	59,181	67,886
Information and communication	14,219	11,586	10,081	9,905	7,489
Financial and insurance activities	41,147	28,585	33,950	29,714	27,549
Real estate activities	3,486	3,808	1,648	1,472	3,076
Professional, scientific and technical	19,872	15,523	20,165	25,109	22,162
Administrative and support activities	55,139	51,079	47,363	41,692	68,430
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	76,342	56,341	76,595	59,168	60,592
Education	137,824	104,826	157,674	134,330	141,855
Human health and social work activities	49,052	44,292	58,904	46,600	49,301
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9,699	1,556	9,758	8,852	8,635
Other services	70,781	96,294	101,520	103,002	102,031
Activities of households as employers	129,898	118,935	157,616	130,875	139,151
Activities of extraterritorial organization	5,763	1,571	932	3,760	1,398

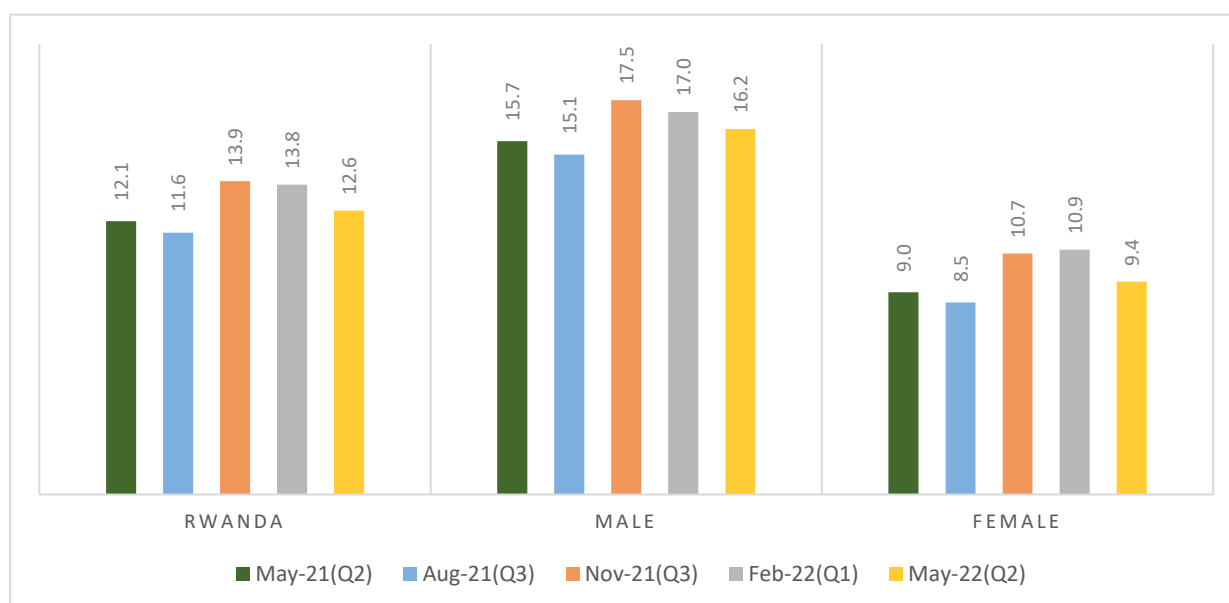
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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

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

It can be observed that the number of hours worked per person in working age in the reference period has increased in May 2022 (Q2) as compared to May 2021 (Q2) indicating a gain in actual hours worked. This may be due to some relaxation of the measures to contain COVID-19 including the limiting of the curfew hours resulting to the increase of daily working hours and the resuming of many businesses. The results also show a declining trend of working hours in both male and female population in the same period as presented in figure 4.4 below.

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



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

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

The Table 4.6 below also shows that Weekly actual working hours during the reference period in the current quarter generally increased as compared to total hours actually worked in May 2021(Q2). The gain of working hours has been observed in both male and female workers as well as in both urban and rural areas. A comparison between the current round and the average weekly hours actually worked in May 2021(Q2), shows a gain of 7.7 percent in total hours actually worked. A considerable gain in total hours worked was observed among population living in Rural areas (10.6 percent), the adults population aged 30 years and above (10.4 percent) as well as among female population (8.6 percent), while the lowest gain was observed population aged residing in urban areas (2.6 percent).

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

	20-May	21-Feb	21-May	22-Feb	22-May	Gain/loss May 21- May 22
Total	84,416,138	88,362,295	93,183,876	108,262,439	100,357,140	7.7%
Male	52,617,053	51,748,176	56,681,455	63,009,643	60,714,740	7.1%
Female	31,799,085	36,614,119	36,502,420	45,252,796	39,642,400	8.6%
Urban	25,918,707	24,165,883	33,837,044	33,943,943	34,710,587	2.6%
Rural	58,497,431	64,196,413	59,346,831	74,318,496	65,646,553	10.6%
16-30yrs	37,928,638	36,230,595	39,607,795	42,264,604	41,188,036	4.0%
30yrs+	46,487,500	52,131,701	53,576,080	65,997,835	59,169,104	10.4%

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

Chapter 5: Unemployment and Labour Underutilization

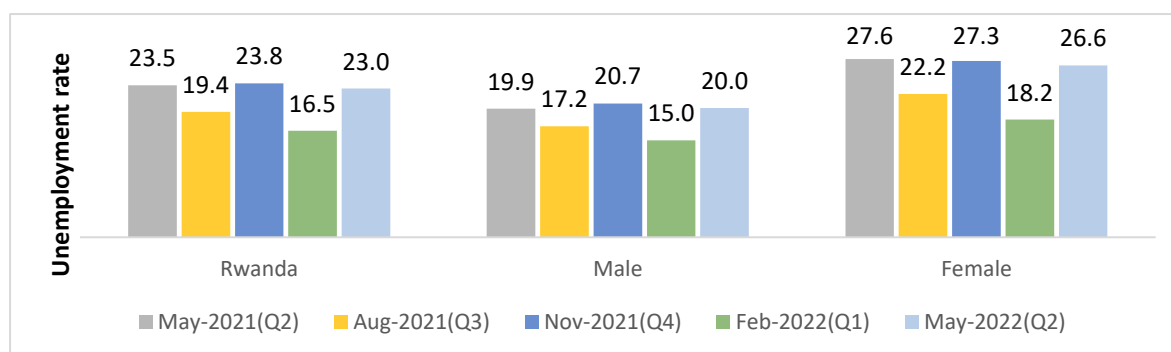
Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization. It reflects the pressure on the labour market. It is measured in terms of the number of persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment. Labour underutilization is a more general concept. It refers to mismatches between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

5.1 Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed persons to the labour force. It is the most 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 May 2022(Q2), the unemployment rate in Rwanda stood at 23.0 and has remained relatively the same as the one recorded one year back 23.5 percent (May 2021). Comparing to the previous round, this rate increased by 6.5 percentage points from 16.5 percent in February 2022(Q1). Comparing to the previous round, the highest increase was observed among females (8.4 percentage points) compared to males (5.0 percentage points). However, it should be noted that the increase in unemployment rate in the current round may be explained by a high number of populations who transitioned from outside labour force, by a considerable number who lost employment and by a substantial number who are moving from market oriented agriculture into unemployment due to the effect of seasonality. The comparison of the current quarter with the same quarter a year back shows that the current unemployment rate remained relatively the same at national level and for both among males and females. It is instructive to note that before the pandemic, in February 2020 (Q1), the unemployment rate was 13.1 percent at national level. The unemployment has shown the up and down trends indicating seasonality in labour force status. By the time of low economic activity, the unemployment tends to increase and vice versa.

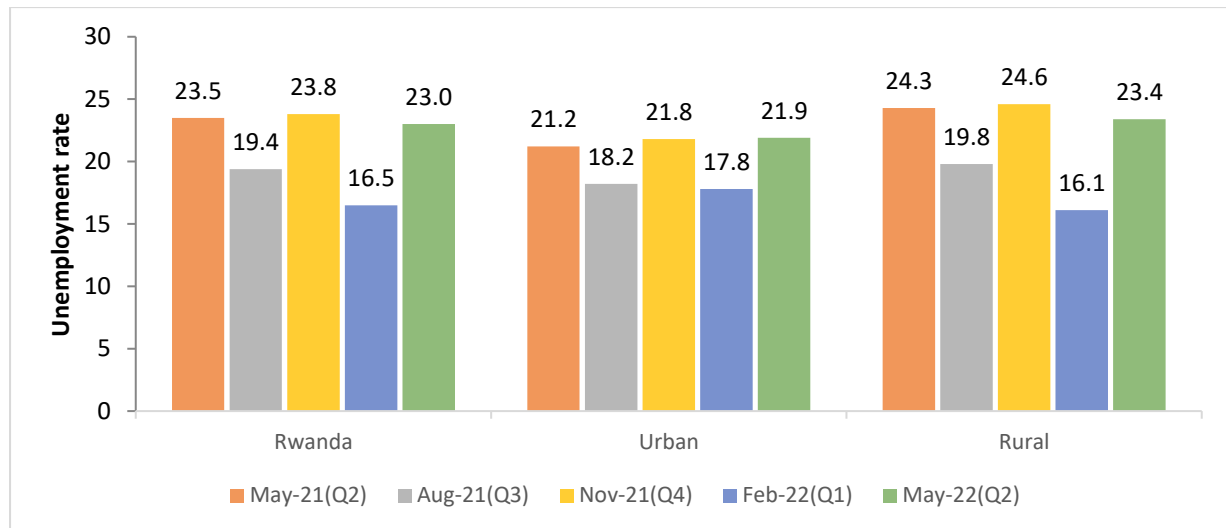
Figure 5. 1: Unemployment rate by sex.



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

The survey results of May 2022(Q2) reveals that the unemployment rate was higher among the population living in rural areas as compared to those living in urban areas of Rwanda (23.4 percent and 21.9 percent respectively). A comparison of results of the current quarter and the previous quarter shows that the unemployment rate increased by 4.1 percentage points in urban areas and by 7.3 percentage points in rural areas. The comparison with May 2021(Q2), one year back, shows that unemployment remained unchanged among population living in urban areas.

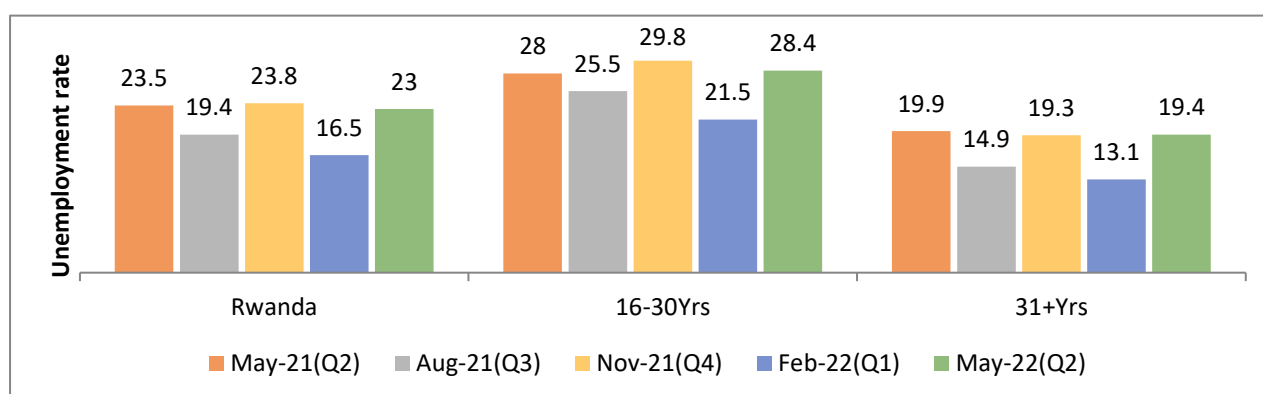
Figure 5. 2: Unemployment rate by area of residence.



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

Figure 5.3 shows the trend in the unemployment rate among youth and adults population. In Rwanda, the youth population is defined as persons with 16 to 30 years of age. The results show that the unemployment rate among the youth has been relatively higher than the unemployment rate among adults over time. The unemployment rate among the youth (16-30 years) has increased from 21.5 percent in February 2022 (Q1) to 28.4 percent in May 2022(Q2) while the unemployment rate among adults’ population (31+ years) has increased from 13.1 percent to 19.4 percent in the same period. A comparison of the current survey results with the ones obtained one year back (May 2021) shows that the unemployment rate remained relatively stable among both young and adults.

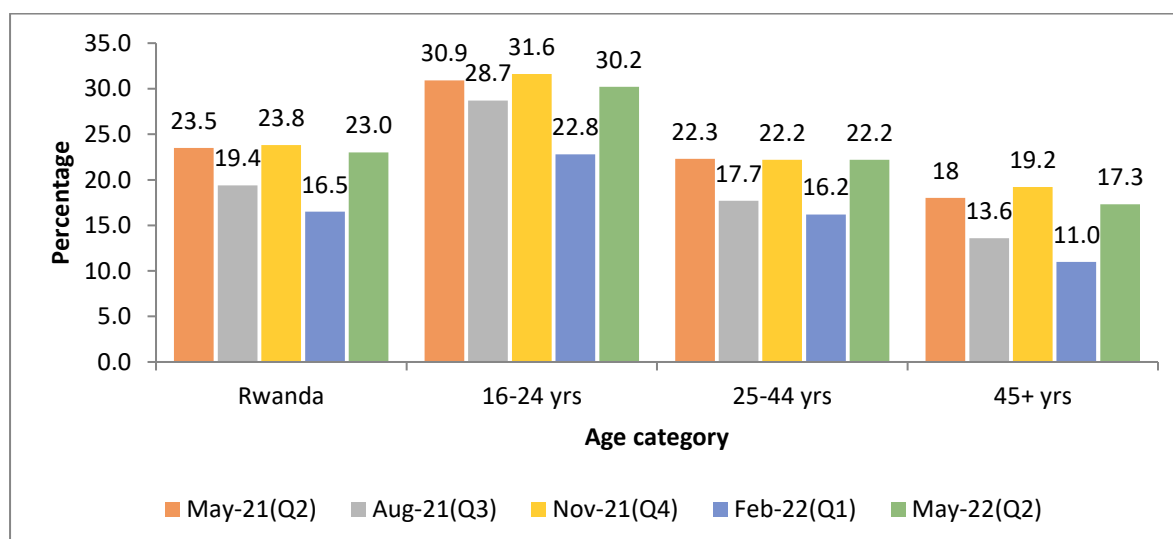
Figure 5. 3: Unemployment rate among youth and Adult



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

The figure 5.4 below shows the trend of unemployment rate among selected age groups. It can be observed that unemployment has increased in all selected age groups throughout the second quarter of the year 2022. In May 2022(Q2) the highest unemployment rate was observed among those aged 16 to 24 years old (30.2 percent), while the lowest rate was among those aged 45 years and above (17.3 percent). The comparison between February 2022(Q1) and May 2022(Q2) shows that the rate increased by 7.4 percentage points among young aged 16-24 years old, 6 percentage points among those aged 24-44 years old and by 6.3 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 849,701 persons

while for those aged between 16 and 30 years old, was 1,303,354 persons in May 2022(Q2).

The share of young (16 to 24 years old) neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) stood at 36.2 percent in May 2022(Q2) representing an increase of 6.9 percentage points as compared to February 2022(Q1) (29.3 percent). Quarter to quarter comparison shows a significant increase rate of young NEET among young (16-24) females (10.8 percentage points), 6.5 percentage points among those living in rural areas (about percentage), and 10.1 percentage points among the youth population living in rural areas.

The survey results also shows that the NEET rate among youth (16-30 years) was 33.9 percent in May 2022(Q2) with higher rate among females (36.2 percent) than among males (31.5 percent). As regard to the area of residence, the higher rate was observed higher in rural areas (36.3 percent) than in urban areas (25 percent). The comparison of the current NEET rate with the results of the previous quarter shows that the NEET rate increased by 2.3 percentage points at national level, by 2.9 percentage points among youth population living in rural area while remained unchanged among those living in urban. It increased by 3.9 percentage points among males and by 0.9 percentage points among females.

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

Age group	sex/ Residence	LFS Rounds					% change
		21-May	21-Aug	21-Nov	22-Feb	22-May	Feb to May 22
16-24 years	Total	35.7	34.5	31.1	29.3	36.2	6.9
	Male	33.2	31.1	29.5	28	30.7	2.7
	Female	38.2	37.8	32.5	30.6	41.4	10.8
	Urban	26.4	23.9	25	19.5	29.6	10.1
	Rural	38.6	37.1	33	31.8	38.3	6.5
16-30 years	Total	37.3	37.7	33	31.6	33.9	2.3
	Male	31.7	31.7	28	27.6	31.5	3.9
	Female	42.8	43.5	37.9	35.3	36.2	0.9
	Urban	30.8	28.5	27	25	25	0
	Rural	39.4	40.3	35.1	33.4	36.3	2.9

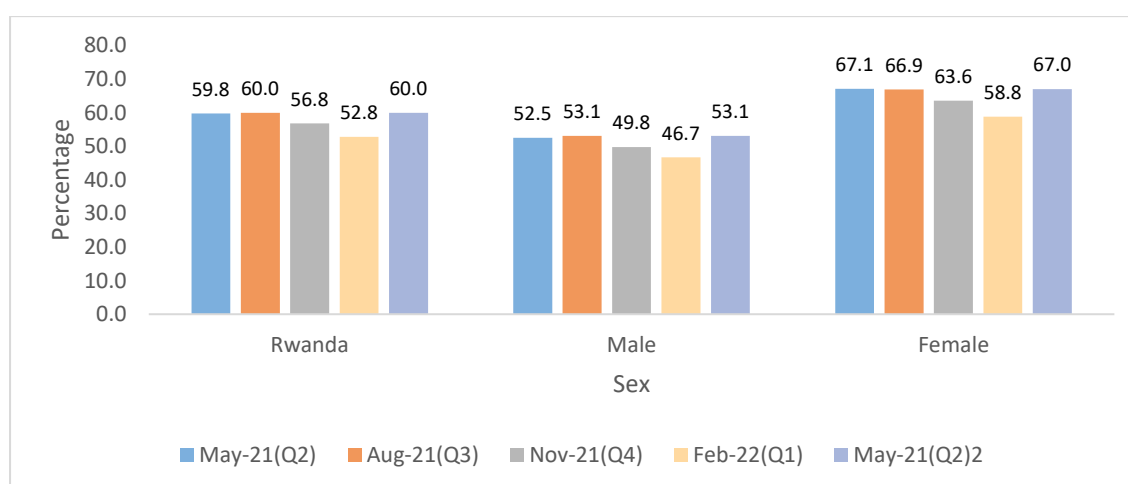
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

5.3. Labour Underutilization

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

The results presented in figure 5.5 shows that the composite measure of labour underutilization rate was 60.0 percent in May 2022(Q2). It increased by 7.2 percentage points as compared to 52.8 percent recorded in February 2022(Q1). The labour underutilization rate was higher among females (67.0 percent) than males (53.1 percent). The comparison of the results in May 2022(Q2) and May 2021(Q2) shows that the labour underutilization rate remained unchanged at National level as well as among both males and females population.

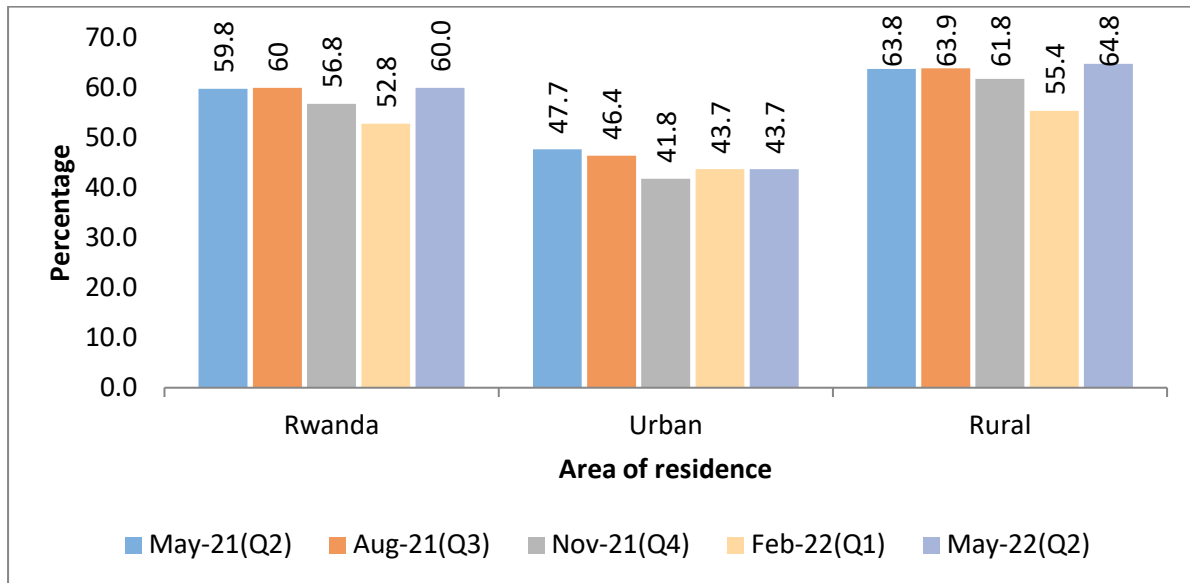
Figure 5. 5: Labour under-utilization rate by sex



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 May 2022(Q2) and February 2022(Q1) reveals that the labour underutilization increased among the population living rural areas of Rwanda by 9.4 percentage points but remained unchanged among population living in urban 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 4.0 percentage points in urban areas of Rwanda and increased by 1 percentage points in rural areas.

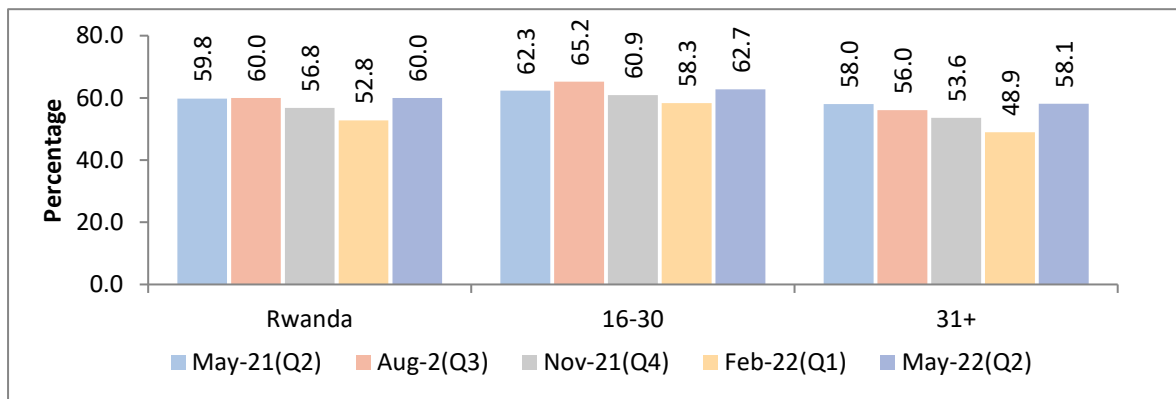
Figure 5. 6: Labour under-utilization rate by area of residence.



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 increased by 4.4 percentage points among youth population from 58.3 percent in February 2022(Q1) to 62.7 percent in May 2022(Q2) and by 9.2 percentage points among the adult’s population. Labour underutilization is showing an increasing trend as compared to the previous round.

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

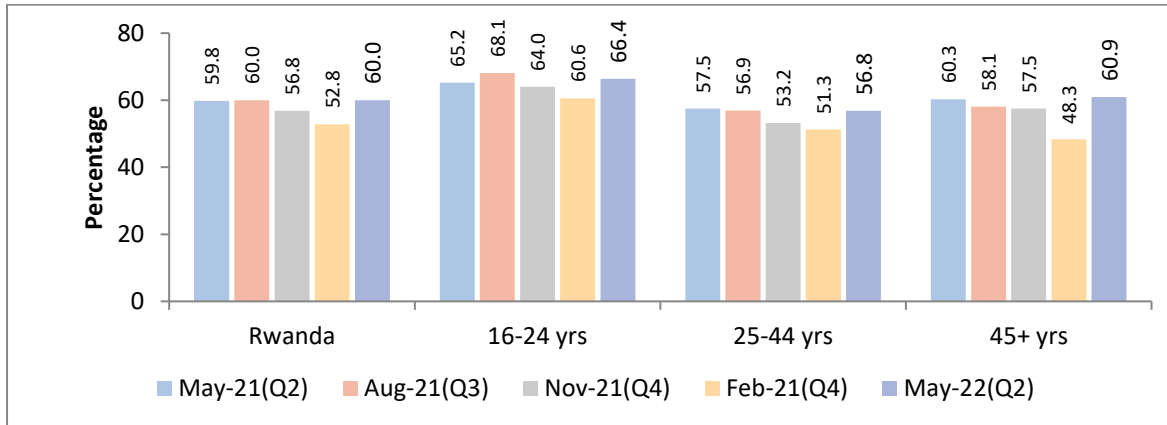


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The survey results presented in figure 5.8 below, reveals that the labour underutilisation rate was higher among population in lower age group than among adult population. In May 2022(Q2), the labour underutilization rate was 66.4 percent among youth in age group 16-24 while it was 56.8 percent among population aged 25-44 years and 60.9 percent among those in age group 45 and above.

A comparison between May 2022(Q2) and February 2022(Q1) revealed that the labour underutilisation rate increased by 5.8 percentage points among those aged 16-24 years and by 5.5 among those aged 25-44 years old and by 12.6 percentage points 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 increased to around 3,627,294 in May 2022(Q2) from 3,580,022 in February 2022(Q1) which is equivalent to an increase of 1 percent as compared to the previous round. The comparison of the population outside labour force in May 2021(Q2) and May 2022(Q2) reveals also that they have been an increase of 1 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 33.0 percent in May 2022 (Q2). Those who were exclusively classified as students represented 27.1 percent while the remaining part represented 39.9 percent. The comparison with the previous quarter reveals tangible changes in both magnitude and distribution of the population outside labour force. The share of students decreased by 1.2 percentage points, the share of subsistence agriculture increased by 8.9 percentage point, while the share of other outside labour force decreased by 7.7 percentage points.

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

Main components	LFS rounds					% Change
Main components	May-21 (Q2)	Aug-21 (Q3)	Nov-21 (Q4)	Feb-22(Q1)	May-22(Q2)	Feb-22 (Q1) to May-22(Q2)
Count(,000)	3,589	3,806	3044	3,580	3,627	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Exclusively student	23.5	20.5	28	25.9	27.1	-1.2
Subsistence agricultural farmers	38.7	39.3	33.5	41.9	33.0	8.9
Other outside LFS	37.8	40.2	38.5	32.2	39.9	-7.7

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

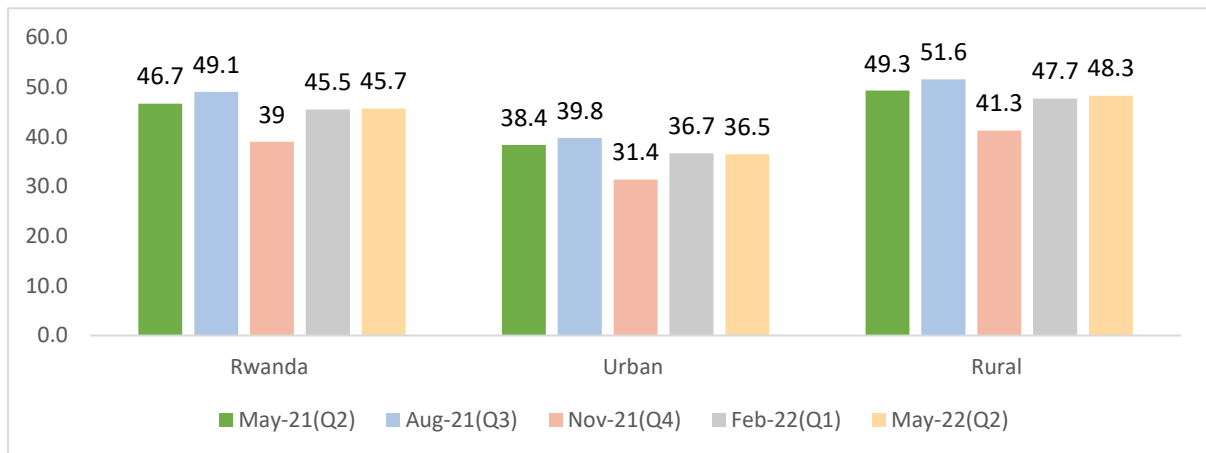
6.2 Population outside the labour force by area of residence

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 February 2022 (Q1) and May 2022(Q2) reveals that there was no significant change in the proportion of the population outside labour force neither at the National level, nor in urban and rural areas. The comparison of May 2021 (Q2) and May 2022 (Q2) shows that the proportion of population outside labour force decreased by 1 percentage points at the national level, by 1.9 percentage points in urban areas and by 1 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 May 2022(Q2), the urban-rural gap increased to 11.8 compared to 11 percentage points observed in February 2022

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

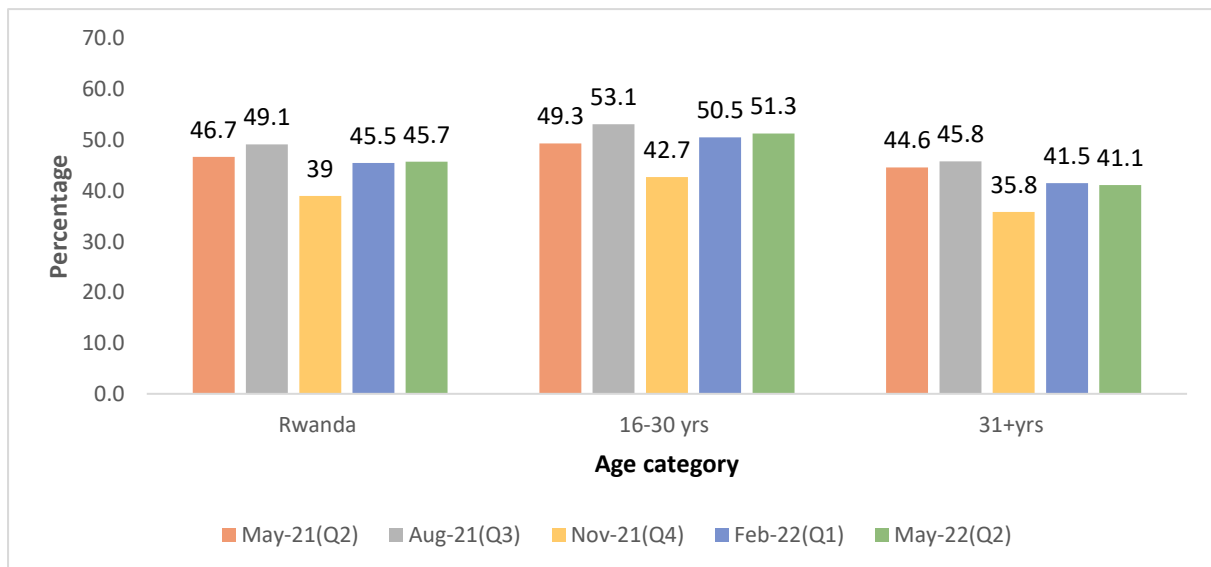


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.3 Population outside the labour force by age group

Figure 6.2 shows that the proportion of population outside labour force among youth (16-30 years old) increased from 49.3 percent in May 2021 (Q2) to 51.3 percent in May 2022(Q2) and decreased from 44.6 percent to 41.1 percent among adult (31 years and above), in the same period. The comparison of February 2022(Q1) with May 2022(Q2) 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

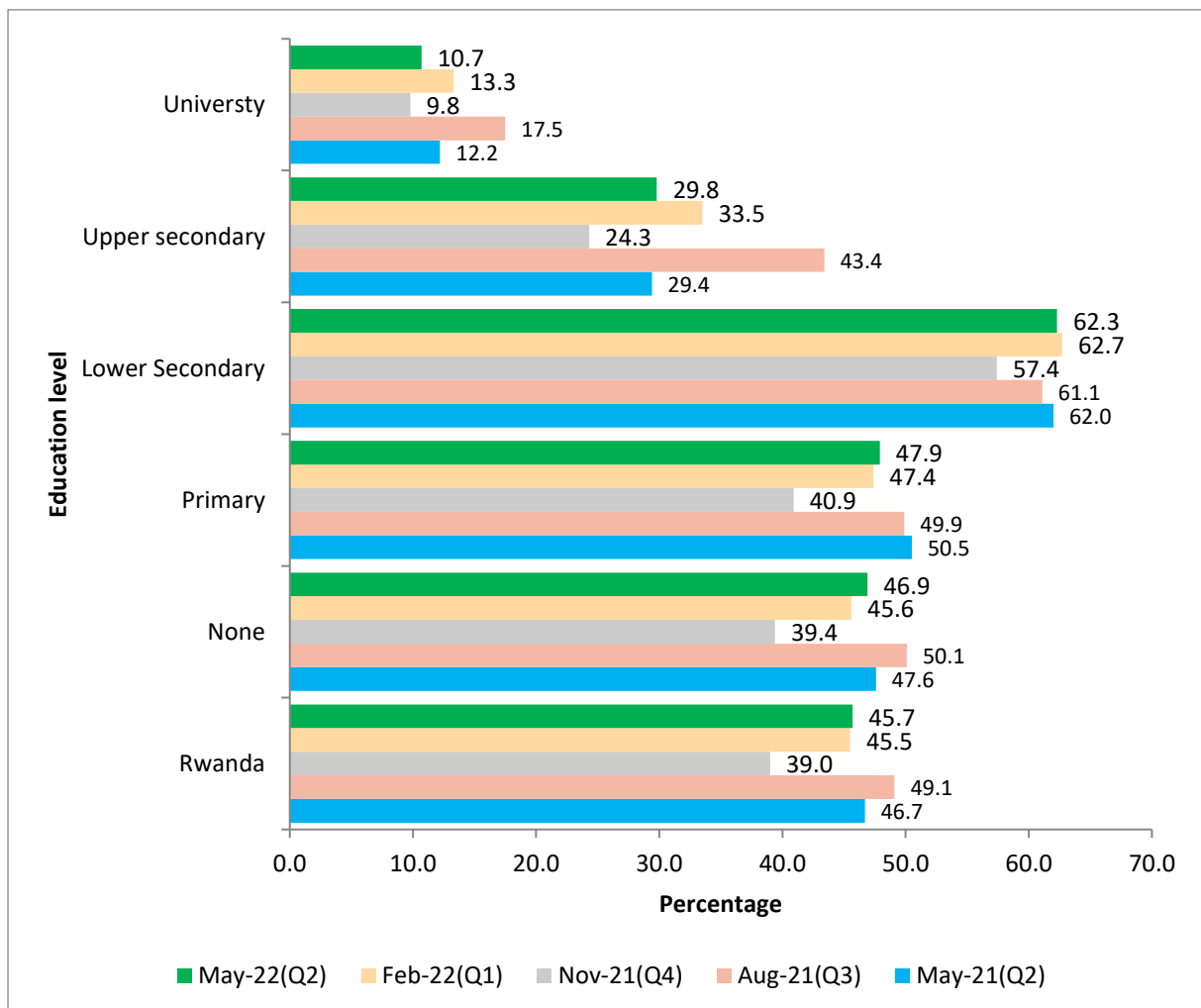


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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 February 2022(Q1) to May 2022 (Q2), the proportion of working age population outside the labour force decreased by 3.7 and 2.6 percentage points among holders of upper secondary and university level of education attainment respectively While it increased by 1.3 percentage points among population with no level of education and remained almost stable among holders of primary and lower secondary. 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.

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 May 2022(Q2), 43.9 percent of working age population were involved in agriculture activity. It was decreased as compared to February 2022(Q1) (52.5percent).

The proportion of agricultural persons in market-oriented agriculture decreased by 3.8 percentage points as compared to the previous quarter (February 2022(Q2)) while the proportion of agricultural workers exclusively in subsistence agriculture increased by 1.8 percentage points.

Table 7. 1: Works status in agriculture

Categories of agriculture	May-21 (Q2)	Aug-21(Q3)	Nov-21(Q4)	Feb-22(Q1)	May-22(Q2)
Market oriented agriculture as main job (a)	40.1	39.6	46.3	45.5	41.7
Subsistence agriculture exclusively (b)	50.8	51	42.6	45.5	47.3
Participated in Subsistence agriculture but have non-agriculture main job (c)	9	9.1	11	8.6	11.1
Market oriented agriculture as secondary job (d)	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0
Total (100%)	100	100	100	100	100
Count ('000s)	3,653	3,584	3,679	4,133	3,486
Proportion of working age population	47.6	46.2	47.1	52.5	43.9

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 May 2022(Q2), the share of population engaged in subsistence agriculture among agricultural workers was 53.2 percent and it increased by 3.2 percentage points as compared to February 2022(Q1) where this proportion was at 50 percent. The proportion of males engaged in market-oriented agriculture was 55 Percent in May 2022(Q2), it was greater than the corresponding proportion of females involved in the same activity (45 percent). Conversely, the proportion of females engaged in subsistence agriculture was higher than the corresponding proportion of males (58.7 percent and 41.3 percent, respectively).

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

		LFS Round					% Change Feb-22(Q1) to May-22(Q2)
		May-21(Q2)	Aug-21(Q3)	Nov-21(Q4)	Feb-22(Q1)	May-22(Q2)	
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	44.2	43.7	52.1	50	46.8	-3.2
	Subsistence agriculture	55.9	56.3	47.9	50	53.2	3.2
Male	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	51.4	50.3	58.5	55.6	55	-0.6
	Subsistence agriculture	48.6	49.7	41.5	44.4	45	0.6
Female	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	39	38.9	47.5	45.9	41.3	-4.6
	Subsistence agriculture	61	61.1	52.5	54.1	58.7	4.6

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 (55.2 percent and 48.5 percent respectively) in May 2022(Q2). The share of subsistence agriculture among youth increased by 2.4 percentage points from February 2022(Q1) to May 2022 (Q2) and 3.3 percentage points among adults population.

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

		LFS Rounds					Change Feb-22(Q1) to May- 22(Q2)
		May- 21(Q2)	Aug-21 (Q3)	Nov- 21(Q4)	Feb- 22(Q1)	May- 22(Q2)	
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	44.2	43.7	52.1	50	46.8	-3.2
	Subsistence agriculture	55.9	56.3	47.9	50	53.2	3.2
Young(16-30)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	50.9	44.7	56.2	53.8	51.5	-2.3
	Subsistence agriculture	49.1	55.2	43.8	46.1	48.5	2.4
Adults(31+)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	40.8	43.1	50.1	48.1	44.8	-3.3
	Subsistence agriculture	59.2	56.9	49.9	51.9	55.2	3.3

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

The distribution of agricultural workers by education attainment, presented in table 7.4 shows that the higher 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)
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	None	60.3	56.3	59.7	58.1	57.1
	Primary	31.8	33.7	32.3	34.2	34.6
	Lower secondary	4.4	5.7	4.3	4.4	4.3
	Upper secondary	2.9	3.8	3.2	3	3.4
	University	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7
Market oriented agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	None	64.7	62.1	65.7	63.8	61.2
	Primary	29	30.7	28.7	31.5	32.8
	Lower secondary	3.4	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.7
	Upper secondary	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.9
	University	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5
Subsistence agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	None	57.2	51.8	53.4	52.5	53.4
	Primary	33.9	36	36.1	37	36.1
	Lower secondary	5.3	6.8	5.2	5.6	4.8
	Upper secondary	3.2	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8
	University	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9

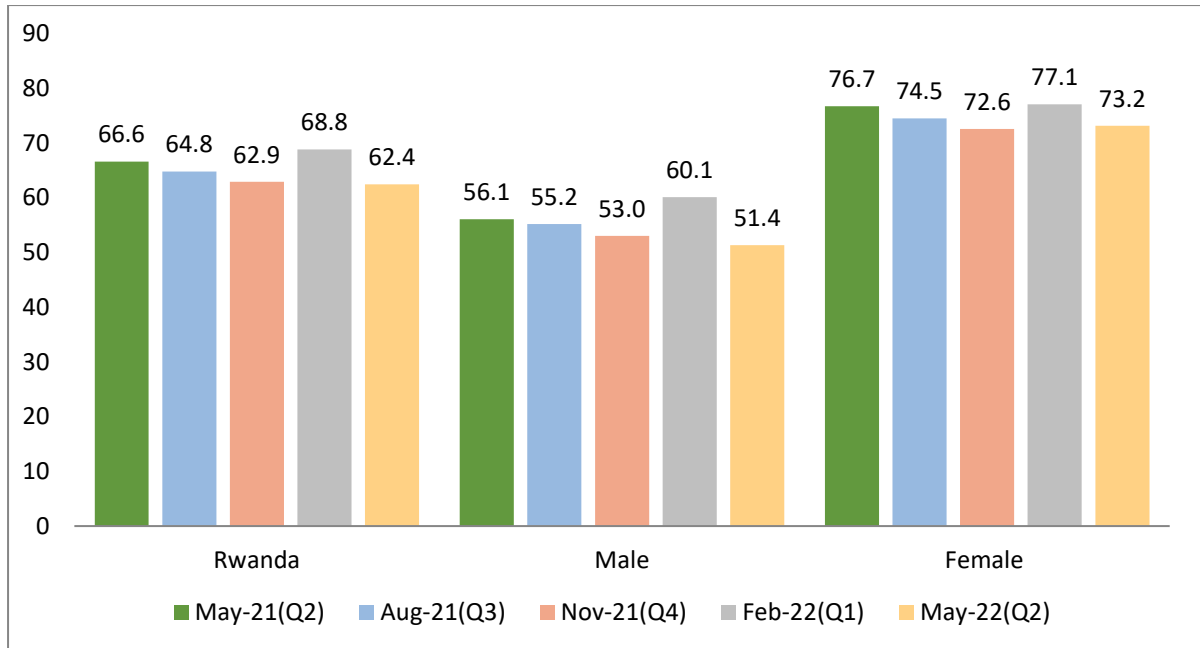
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS).

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 62.4 percent in May 2022(Q2). It increased by 6.4 percentage points as compared to February 2022(Q1). The proportion of female workers involved in agricultural activities in May 2022(Q2) (73.2 percent) is far higher than the one for male workers involved in the same activities (51.4 percent). Compared to February 2021(Q1), there was a decrease in proportion of 4.8 percentage points among males, and 3.6 percentage points among females in total workforce.

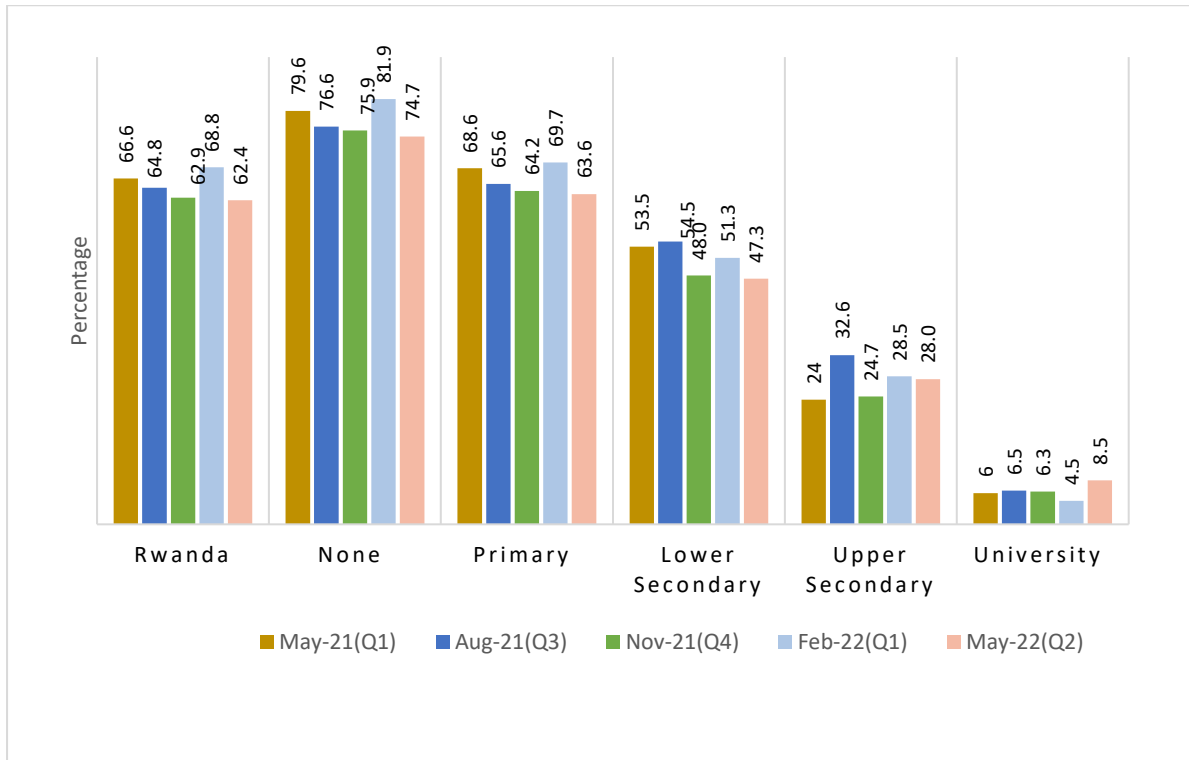
Figure 7. 1: Share of workers in agriculture by sex



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

The share of agriculture workers in total workforce is inversely correlated with the level of education attainment. Persons with lower level of educational attainment are more likely to join agricultural work as compared to others with higher level of education. The result reveals a declining trend of the share of agriculture workers in all levels of education apart from university as compared to previous quarter.

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



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

Appendix A: Survey Methodology and Data quality

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

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

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

- **Sample weights**

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

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

$$p_k = \eta \times N_k$$

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

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

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

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

The designed sampling weights for the quarterly Labour Force Survey are labelled “Qweight”. They are calculated as a function of the weights calculated earlier for the bi-

annual survey, called here “Oldweight”. The Qweight is obtained from the Oldweight as follows:

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

The old design calculated as,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The population projections were derived from the NISR census publication.³ The projections were adjusted by deducting estimated values for the institutional population not living in private households. The calibration procedure followed the methodology of Deville and Sarndäl.⁴ Accordingly, the final calibrated weights were obtained from the formula,

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

- **Data quality**

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

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

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

• **Sampling errors**

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

The table A.1 below gives the sampling errors of the main labour force estimates obtained from the LFS May 2022(Q2) . They have been calculated based on the general principle that in multi-stage sample designs the variance contributed by the later stages of sampling is, under broad conditions, reflected in the observed variation among the sample results for first-stage units. Thus, the sampling variance of a variety of statistics, such as totals, means, ratios, proportions, and their differences can be obtained on the basis of totals calculated for the primary sampling units, here the localities⁵. The calculations took into account the fact that the sampling weights were calibrated and used the residual method proposed by Deville and Sarndäl p. 380.

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

	Estimate	Std. error	Relative Standard error	96%CI lower bound	96%CI upper bound
Population 16+ yrs	7,937,147	242,769	3.1%	7,459,087	8,415,208
Employment	3,317,268	122,856	3.7%	3,075,339	3,559,196
Unemployment	992,586	60,396	6.1%	873,655	1,111,517
Labour force	4,309,853	145,717	3.4%	4,022,907	4,596,800
Outside labour force	3,627,294	153,328	4.2%	3,325,359	3,929,228

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), May 2022(Q2)

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 4,309,853 estimated with a relative standard error of 3.4 percent. The true value at 95 percent confidence level lies within the interval 4,022,907 and 3,929,228.

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 23.0 percent has a standard error of 1.2 percentage points. This may be interpreted to mean that the true unemployment rate lies with 95 percent confidence within the interval, 20.7 percent to 25.3 percent.

⁵ Verma, Vijay, *Sampling Methods*, Manual for Statistical Trainers Number 2, Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), Tokyo, Revised 2002.

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

	estima te	Std. error	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound
Labour Force Participation Rate	54.3	1.1	52.1	56.5
Employment to population ratio	41.8	1.1	39.6	44.0
Unemployment rate	23.0	1.2	20.7	25.3

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), May 2022(Q2)

Appendix B: Statistical Tables

Table B. 1: Summary labour force indicators, May-22 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Population 16 years old and over	7,937,148	3,741,459	4,195,688	1,730,161	6,206,985	2,698,830	5,238,318
Labour force	4,309,854	2,345,164	1,964,690	1,099,040	3,210,813	1,502,022	2,807,832
- Employed	3,317,268	1,875,696	1,441,572	858,797	2,458,470	1,051,026	2,266,242
- Unemployed	992,586	469,468	523,118	240,243	752,343	450,996	541,590
Outside labour force	3,627,294	1,396,295	2,230,998	631,121	2,996,172	1,196,808	2,430,486
Labour underutilization	3,361,612	1,484,436	1,877,176	556,267	2,805,345	1,646,795	1,714,818
- Unemployed	992,586	469,468	523,118	240,243	752,343	450,996	541,590
- Time-related underemployed	1,077,459	562,139	515,320	141,999	935,460	520,510	556,949
- Potential labour force	1,291,567	452,829	838,738	174,025	1,117,542	675,289	616,279
Labour force participation rate (%)	54.3	62.7	46.8	63.5	51.7	55.7	53.6
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	41.8	50.1	34.4	49.6	39.6	38.9	43.3
Time related underemployment rate (%)	32.5	30.0	35.7	16.5	38.1	49.5	24.6
LU1 - Unemployment rate (%)	23.0	20.0	26.6	21.9	23.4	30.0	19.3
LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (%)	48.0	44.0	52.9	34.8	52.6	64.7	39.1
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (%)	40.8	33.0	48.6	32.5	43.2	51.7	33.8
LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization (%)	60.0	53.1	67.0	43.7	64.8	75.6	50.1
Youth unemployment rate (16-30 yrs) (%)	28.4	25.6	31.5	26.5	28.4	40.3	23.9
Median monthly earnings at main job	26,000	26,000	20,800	60,000	26,000	20,800	26,000

Table B. 2: Population by sex and age group, May-22 (Q2)

	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Population	13,041,190	6,302,701	6,738,490
0-4 yrs	1,547,208	771,913	775,295
5-9 yrs	1,679,811	846,421	833,389
10-14 yrs	1,551,622	790,469	761,153
15-19 yrs	1,633,484	806,096	827,388
20-24 yrs	1,202,074	587,537	614,536
25-29 yrs	920,868	430,686	490,182
30-34 yrs	884,606	444,935	439,671
35- 39 yrs	837,225	383,110	454,116
40-44 yrs	697,250	323,831	373,419
45-49 yrs	460,122	207,150	252,972
50-54 yrs	406,825	179,850	226,975
55-59 yrs	332,124	168,277	163,848
60-64 yrs	305,034	132,010	173,024
65-69 yrs	235,930	95,932	139,998
70-74 yrs	179,286	75,991	103,295
75+	167,722	58,492	109,230

Table B. 3: Households by household size, sex of head of household and urban/rural area, May-22 (Q2)

Household size	Total number households	Head of household		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
	3,009,098	2,195,324	813,774	638,650	2,370,448	1,223,095	1,786,004
1	238,959	129,320	109,639	79,112	159,847	57,933	181,025
2	349,957	183,303	166,654	76,218	273,740	129,771	220,187
3	517,700	339,755	177,945	113,980	403,720	205,395	312,305
4	586,961	425,360	161,601	102,427	484,534	240,968	345,992
5	476,520	397,601	78,918	99,418	377,102	209,812	266,707
6	400,717	330,566	70,150	69,606	331,111	179,628	221,088
7	233,543	201,212	32,331	49,221	184,322	98,574	134,969
8	121,366	107,287	14,080	20,419	100,947	70,336	51,031
9	46,292	45,846	446	15,205	31,087	13,956	32,336
10+	37,084	35,073	2,011	13,045	24,039	16,721	20,363

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, MAY 2022 (Q2)

Table B. 4: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, age group, and urban/rural area, May-22 (Q2)

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Total Population 16 yrs and over	7,937,147	4,309,854	3,317,268	992,586	3,627,294	54.3	41.8	23.0
16-24 yrs	2,510,155	964,024	672,584	291,440	1,546,131	38.4	26.8	30.2
25-34 yrs	1,805,474	1,345,617	1,021,234	324,383	459,857	74.5	56.6	24.1
35-54 yrs	2,401,422	1,655,286	1,328,909	326,377	746,136	68.9	55.3	19.7
55-64 yrs	637,158	267,737	224,947	42,790	369,421	42.0	35.3	16.0
65+ yrs	582,938	77,189	69,593	7,596	505,749	13.2	11.9	9.8
		-						
Male Pop. 16+ yrs	3,741,460	2,345,164	1,875,696	469,468	1,396,295	62.7	50.1	20.0
16-24 yrs	1,241,196	522,263	375,730	146,533	718,932	42.1	30.3	28.1
25-34 yrs	875,622	740,983	591,249	149,734	134,639	84.6	67.5	20.2
35-54 yrs	1,093,941	893,481	750,766	142,715	200,460	81.7	68.6	16.0
55-64 yrs	300,287	145,238	120,415	24,823	155,049	48.4	40.1	17.1
65+ yrs	230,415	43,198	37,535	5,663	187,217	18.7	16.3	13.1
Female Pop. 16+ yrs	4,195,688	1,964,690	1,441,572	523,118	2,230,998	46.8	34.4	26.6
16-24 yrs	1,268,960	441,760	296,853	144,907	827,199	34.8	23.4	32.8
25-34 yrs	929,852	604,633	429,984	174,649	325,218	65.0	46.2	28.9
35-54 yrs	1,307,481	761,805	578,143	183,662	545,676	58.3	44.2	24.1
55-64 yrs	336,871	122,500	104,533	17,967	214,372	36.4	31.0	14.7
65+ yrs	352,523	33,991	32,058	1,933	318,533	9.6	9.1	5.7
Urban Pop. 16+ yrs	1,730,162	1,099,040	858,797	240,243	631,121	63.5	49.6	21.9

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, MAY 2022 (Q2)

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
16-24 yrs	549,480	229,363	175,337	54,026	320,118	41.7	31.9	23.6
25-34 yrs	491,657	392,206	293,437	98,769	99,451	79.8	59.7	25.2
35-54 yrs	485,127	401,468	322,857	78,611	83,658	82.8	66.6	19.6
55-64 yrs	105,788	57,539	50,739	6,800	48,248	54.4	48.0	11.8
65+ yrs	98,110	18,464	16,427	2,037	79,647	18.8	16.7	11.0
						0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural Pop. 16+ yrs	6,206,985	3,210,813	2,458,470	752,343	2,996,172	51.7	39.6	23.4
16-24 yrs	1,960,675	734,661	497,247	237,414	1,226,014	37.5	25.4	32.3
25-34 yrs	1,313,817	953,410	727,796	225,614	360,406	72.6	55.4	23.7
35-54 yrs	1,916,296	1,253,818	1,006,052	247,766	662,478	65.4	52.5	19.8
55-64 yrs	531,370	210,198	174,208	35,990	321,172	39.6	32.8	17.1
65+ yrs	484,828	58,725	53,166	5,559	426,103	12.1	11.0	9.5

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, MAY 2022 (Q2)

Table B. 5: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status and level of educational attainment, May-22 (Q2)

Marital status	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Population 16 yrs and over	7,932,056	4,306,920	3,316,716	990,204	3,625,136	54.3	41.8	23.0
None	3,569,485	1,895,396	1,487,298	408,098	1,674,090	53.1	41.7	21.5
Primary	2,633,928	1,372,719	1,089,588	283,131	1,261,209	52.1	41.4	20.6
Lower secondary	729,065	274,610	200,642	73,968	454,455	37.7	27.5	26.9
Upper secondary	670,367	470,277	300,510	169,767	200,091	70.2	44.8	36.1
University	329,211	293,920	238,679	55,241	35,292	89.3	72.5	18.8

Table B. 6: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status and marital status, May-22 (Q2)

Marital status	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Population 16 yrs and over	7,937,147	4,309,854	3,317,268	992,586	3,627,294	54.3	41.8	23.0
Married	2,785,888	1,657,608	1,352,827	304,781	1,128,279	59.5	48.6	18.4
Living together	1,303,460	927,631	720,041	207,590	375,829	71.2	55.2	22.4
Divorced/separated	220,689	158,414	123,078	35,336	62,276	71.8	55.8	22.3
Single	3,066,669	1,401,957	985,125	416,832	1,664,712	45.7	32.1	29.7
Widow/widower	560,441	164,244	136,197	28,047	396,197	29.3	24.3	17.1

Table B. 7: Employed population by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, May-22 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population 16+	3,317,268	1,875,696	1,441,572	858,797	2,458,470	1,051,026	2,266,242
16-19 yrs	194,061	107,550	86,512	44,205	149,857	29,930	164,132
20-24 yrs	478,522	268,181	210,342	131,132	347,390	92,950	385,572
25-29 yrs	490,703	270,882	219,821	124,053	366,650	135,950	354,753
30-34 yrs	530,531	320,368	210,164	169,384	361,147	149,504	381,027
35- 39 yrs	497,755	279,614	218,141	121,092	376,662	174,672	323,083
40-44 yrs	400,969	234,042	166,927	100,591	300,377	160,967	240,002
45-49 yrs	241,490	129,504	111,986	54,119	187,372	105,569	135,922
50-54 yrs	188,695	107,607	81,089	47,055	141,640	72,912	115,783
55-59 yrs	137,756	78,678	59,078	30,505	107,251	66,499	71,256
60-64 yrs	87,192	41,737	45,455	20,234	66,957	33,494	53,698
65-69 yrs	51,238	26,273	24,965	13,446	37,792	24,733	26,505
70-74 yrs	15,607	10,949	4,657	2,443	13,164	3,846	11,761
75+	2,749	313	2,435	538	2,210	-	2,749

Table B. 8: Employed population by sex, occupation group, and urban/rural area, May-22 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Occupation group (ISCO High level)	3,317,006	1,875,434	1,441,572	858,536	2,458,470	1,051,026	2,265,980
Managers	27,768	22,921	4,847	22,067	5,701	3,175	24,592
Professionals	242,417	143,000	99,417	107,795	134,623	29,926	212,492
Technicians and associate professionals	41,997	30,761	11,235	27,379	14,617	2,404	39,593
Clerical support workers	29,125	14,453	14,672	16,290	12,835	3583	25,542
Service and sales workers	476,022	221,317	254,704	227,338	248,684	103,595	372,427
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	153,122	84,495	68,627	16,604	136,518	4,674	148,448
Craft and related trades workers	252,311	179,809	72,502	85,820	166,490	74,726	177,585
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	101,160	100,052	1,108	50,007	51,153	10,693	90,467
Elementary occupations	1,993,084	1,078,627	914,458	305,236	1,687,848	818,251	1,174,833

Table B. 9: Employed population by sex, educational attainment, and urban/rural area, May-22 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,316,716	1,875,328	1,441,388	858,246	2,458,470	1,050,842	2,265,874
None	1,487,298	834,960	652,338	217,098	1,270,200	577,183	910,115
Primary	1,089,588	624,691	464,897	246,056	843,531	371,405	718,183
Lower secondary	200,642	116,821	83,821	76,585	124,057	45,947	154,695
Upper secondary	300,510	154,469	146,041	150,246	150,264	33,995	266,515
University	238,679	144,388	94,290	168,261	70,418	22,312	216,366

Table B. 10: Employed population by sex, branch of economic activity, and urban/rural area, May-22 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,316,553	1,875,434	1,441,119	858,536	2,458,017	1,051,026	2,265,528
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	1,452,245	688,853	763,392	95,507	1,356,738	665,788	786,457
Mining and quarrying	49,297	36,498	12,799	7,757	41,540	5,707	43,589
Manufacturing	178,466	96,101	82,365	43,200	135,266	56,789	121,677
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	4,684	4,684	0	4,684	0	0	4,684
Water supply, sewerage, and waste management	8,785	7,458	1,328	3,810	4,976	2,956	5,829
Construction	322,237	292,247	29,990	85,445	236,792	110,898	211,338
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	388,599	166,007	222,592	181,322	207,277	88,271	300,327
Transportation and storage	212,688	203,851	8,837	64,856	147,832	45,518	167,170
Accommodation and food service activities	67,886	43,554	24,332	34,099	33,787	13,754	54,132
Information and communication	7,489	5,587	1,901	6,582	906	0	7,489
Financial and insurance activities	27,549	16,045	11,504	16,156	11,393	2,506	25,043
Real estate activities	3,076	2,664	412	2,595	481	271	2,805
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	22,162	16,921	5,241	15,900	6,262	2,450	19,712
Administrative and support service activities	68,430	49,696	18,734	23,152	45,278	10,069	58,361
Public administration and defence	60,592	44,592	16,000	31,262	29,331	8,076	52,516
Education	141,855	71,323	70,532	49,484	92,372	19,936	121,919
Human health and social work activities	49,301	22,886	26,415	30,819	18,482	5,416	43,885
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	8,635	4,220	4,414	4,042	4,592	2,445	6,189
Other service activities	102,031	50,961	51,071	57,221	44,810	9,275	92,757
Activities of households as employers	139,151	49,892	89,259	99,857	39,294	900	138,250
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1,398	1,398	0	787	611	0	1,398

Table B. 11: Educational attainment and field of Education by Labour market status, May-22 (Q2)

Educational attainment	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
Total	41.8	12.5	46	100
None	41.7	11.4	46.9	100
Primary	41.4	10.7	47.9	100
Lower secondary	27.5	10.1	62.3	100
Upper secondary	44.8	25.3	29.8	100
University	72.5	16.8	10.7	100
Field of Education	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
Total	43.0	13.3	43.8	100
General education	43.4	12.2	44.4	100
Education	63	6.9	30	100
Humanity and art	33.1	18.3	48.7	100
Social Science busine	52.8	19.7	27.4	100
Science	31.1	16.8	52.1	100
Engineering, manufacturing	35.5	25.0	39.5	100
Agriculture	39.1	19.8	41.0	100
Health and welfare	64.2	12.8	23.1	100
Services	29.7	19.9	50.4	100

Table B. 12: Employed population by sex, status in employment, and urban/rural area, May-22 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,317,006	1,875,434	1,441,572	858,536	2,458,470	1,051,026	2,265,980
Employee, Paid apprentice/intern	2,382,596	1,368,315	1,014,282	558,436	1,824,161	853,567	1,529,030
Employer	43,979	26,760	17,218	19,981	23,998	9,555	34,424
Own-account worker	812,760	465,309	347,451	265,985	546,776	180,314	632,447
Member of cooperative	591	148	443	591	-	-	591
Contributing family worker	77,080	14,903	62,177	13,544	63,536	7,591	69,489

Table B. 13: Employed population by sex, hours usually worked per week at all jobs, and urban/rural area, May-22 (Q2)

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employed population	3,317,268	1,875,696	1,441,572	858,797	475,433	383,365	2,458,470	1,400,263	1,058,207
less than 24 hours	861,370	416,509	444,861	104,333	50,549	53,784	757,037	365,960	391,078
25-34 hours	457,098	231,997	225,100	69,052	31,606	37,446	388,046	200,391	187,655
35-40 hours	761,709	420,602	341,107	138,636	77,937	60,698	623,073	342,665	280,408
41-48 hours	612,982	390,968	222,013	240,412	136,429	103,983	372,569	254,539	118,030
49-61 hours	404,095	269,475	134,620	196,642	117,122	79,520	207,453	152,354	55,099
62-79 hours	183,403	118,270	65,132	92,441	52,457	39,984	90,962	65,814	25,148
80 hours+	36,611	27,873	8,738	17,282	9,332	7,949	19,330	18,541	789

Table B. 14: Youth Population by sex, and residential area, May-22 (Q2)

	Age Group	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Youth Population (16-30yrs)		3,597,421	1,743,341	1,854,080	838,846	2,758,575	736,763	2,860,658
Employed	16-24 yrs	672,584	375,730	296,853	175,337	497,247	122,880	549,704
	16-30 yrs	1,255,631	700,824	554,808	329,005	926,626	282,149	973,483
Unemployed	16-24 yrs	291,440	146,533	144,907	54,026	237,414	104,740	186,700
	16-30 yrs	496,924	241,734	255,190	118,396	378,529	190,439	306,486
Outside Labour Force	16-24 yrs	1,546,131	718,932	827,199	320,118	1,226,014	166,694	1,379,437
	16-30 yrs	1,844,865	800,784	1,044,082	391,444	1,453,421	264,175	1,580,690

Table B. 15: Youth Unemployed (who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, May-22 (Q2)

	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Youth Unemployed (16-30 yrs)	491,580	239,980	251,600	48,500	69,399	191,481	182,201
0 – less than 3 months	209,290	113,854	95,436	10,428	12,098	103,426	83,339
3 – less than 6 months	117,215	62,379	54,836	18,043	17,074	44,336	37,762
6 – less than 12 months	62,230	28,843	33,387	7,445	10,712	21,398	22,676
1 – less than 2 years	46,987	16,951	30,037	6,032	10,736	10,919	19,300
2 years or more	55,858	17,954	37,904	6,551	18,780	11,403	19,125

Table B. 16: Youth not in employment and not currently in education nor in training by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, May-22 (Q2)

Young not in employment nor in education (16-30 yrs)	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1,303,354	535,829	767,525	88,010	160,109	447,819	607,416
16-19 yrs	376,649	202,259	174,391	22,557	23,094	179,702	151,296
20-24 yrs	473,052	188,139	284,913	29,576	61,894	158,563	223,018
25-30 yrs	453,653	145,431	308,222	35,877	75,121	109,554	233,101
None	510,200	240,256	269,944	21,693	37,032	218,564	232,911
Primary	465,532	153,336	312,197	15,859	42,406	137,477	269,791
Lower secondary	122,092	50,803	71,289	9,521	19,530	41,281	51,760
Upper secondary	174,318	75,261	99,057	29,835	48,738	45,426	50,318
University	31,212	16,173	15,039	11,102	12,403	5,071	2,636

Table B. 17: Unemployed population by sex, broad age group and urban/rural area, May-22 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
		Unemployed population 16+	992,586	469,468	523,118		
16-24 yrs	291,440	146,533	144,907	54,026	237,414	104,740	186,700
25-34 yrs	324,383	149,734	174,649	98,769	225,614	132,993	191,390
35-54 yrs	326,377	142,715	183,662	78,611	247,766	178,574	147,803
55-64 yrs	42,790	24,823	17,967	6,800	35,990	28,964	13,826
65+ yrs	7,596	5,663	1,933	2,037	5,559	5,726	1,869

Table B. 18: Unemployed population by sex, level of educational and urban/rural area, May-22 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	990,204	469,468	520,735	240,243	749,960	450,996	539,208
None	408,098	193,409	214,688	35,825	372,273	205,616	202,482
Primary	283,131	137,061	146,070	48,669	234,462	154,304	128,827
Lower secondary	73,968	29,835	44,132	25,562	48,406	35,434	38,534
Upper secondary	169,767	82,326	87,441	91,404	78,363	43,609	126,158
University	55,241	26,837	28,404	38,784	16,457	12,033	43,208

Table B. 19: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, method of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, May-22 (Q2)

	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	948,599	447,095	501,504	219,611	728,988	431,910	516,689	
Arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licences	161,578	65,391	96,187	26,097	135,482	83,892	77,686	174,429
Looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs	9,354	4,629	4,726	3,542	5,812	3,444	5,911	31,535
Seeking the assistance of friends, relatives, or other types of intermediaries	326,315	161,387	164,928	110,756	215,560	134,548	191,768	421,515
Registering with or contacting public or private employment services	53,134	21,989	31,146	19,430	33,704	19,296	33,838	83,702
Applying to employers directly, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets	361,929	179,167	182,762	36,660	325,269	177,714	184,216	613,179
Placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements	22,674	12,466	10,209	13,184	9,491	3,547	19,127	117,350
Placing and updating resumes on professional or social networking sites online	13,612	2,066	11,546	9,942	3,670	9,468	4,144	83,044

Table B. 20: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, May-22 (Q2)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	971,783	457,315	514,469	234,731	737,052	441,120	530,663
Less than 3 months	476,868	240,270	236,598	56,776	420,092	246,492	230,376
Less than 6 months	204,745	99,723	105,021	60,231	144,514	82,302	122,442
Less than 12 months	99,972	49,888	50,084	27,360	72,612	42,281	57,691
1 year to less than 2 years	79,188	27,635	51,554	28,171	51,017	33,460	45,728
2 years and above	111,011	39,799	71,212	62,194	48,817	36,585	74,426

Table B. 21: Time related under employment by age group sex and area of residence, May-22 (Q2)

age group	Total	Sex		Residence area	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	1,077,459	562,139	515,320	141,999	935,460
16-24 yrs	217,832	133,064	84,769	29,833	187,999
25-34 yrs	309,393	166,277	143,117	39,347	270,046
35-54 yrs	464,494	221,317	243,177	59,915	404,579
55-64 yrs	71,237	31,785	39,453	9,849	61,388
65+ yrs	14,502	9,697	4,805	3,055	11,448

Appendix C : Labour Force Survey Personnel

NATIONAL COORDINATOR

MURANGWA Yusuf, DG, NISR

MURENZI Ivan, DDG, NISR

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

NDAKIZE RUGAMBWA Michel

BYIRINGIRO James

DATA COLLECTION

Survey Coordinators

NDAKIZE RUGAMBWA Michel

BYIRINGIRO James

MUKUNDABANTU Jean Marc

Survey Supervisors

MUKUNDABANTU Jean Marc

TUYISENGE Methode

UWAMA HORO Pacifique

NGIRINSHUTI Fidele

MUGENZI Gilbert

AYINGENEYE Seraphine

DATA ANALYSIS & REPORT WRITING

LFS Data Analysts

BYIRINGIRO James

MUKUNDABANTU Jean Marc

TUYISENGE Methode

UWAMA HORO Pacifique

NGIRINSHUTI Fidele

AYINGENEYE Seraphine

Data Processing

MUKANSHIMIYE Peruth

HARELIMANA Massoud

Report Editing & Design

MUKUNDABANTU Jean Marc

