



Republic
of Rwanda



nisr
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA



Labour Force survey

Quarter 4, 2024



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Recommended citation:

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey, 2024, Q4

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Foreword

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) introduced the labour force survey (LFS) program to provide the Ministry of Public Service and Labour (MIFOTRA), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), International Labour Organization (ILO), and other key stakeholders, with needed labour statistics.

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 its progress. The government of Rwanda also needs updated information for monitoring progress on programmes and policies as stipulated in the second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as vision 2050. To monitor progress towards these targets; relevant, reliable, coherent, timely and accessible labour statistics must be produced.

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

The Labour Force survey programme began with a pilot survey conducted in February 2016. The first round of the survey was conducted in August 2016 and continued on a bi-annual basis until August 2018. Since 2019, the survey was redesigned to provide estimates of the labour market aggregates on a quarterly basis. The present report is for the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2024, and the data collection was conducted in November 2024.

NISR values the feedback from all data users on this publication. In this regard, we are committed to continuously enhancing the variety of our analyses and the presentation of results to better support the effective use of our findings.

NISR acknowledges all those who contributed to this exercise. In particular, NISR expresses its gratitude to the survey coordinators, supervisors, analysts, team leaders, interviewers, drivers, and respondents for making this survey possible.

NISR also invites policy makers, program managers, researchers, and all consumers to use the valuable data showcased in the LFS rounds to contribute to enhancing Rwanda's economic development.



MURENZI Ivan

Director General of NISR



Executive summary

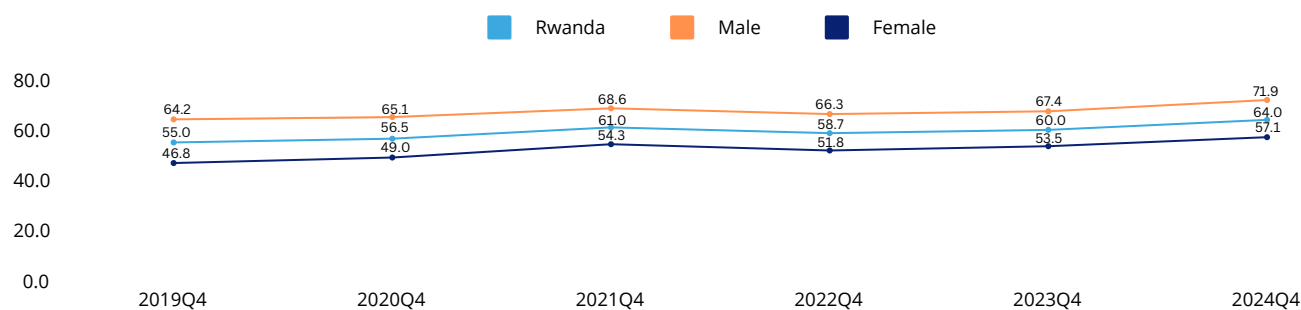
The Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) is a household-based sample survey conducted by the NISR. It collects data on the labour market activities of individuals aged 14 and above who live in private households in Rwanda. However, only persons aged 16 and above are covered for reporting. In this report, the survey results for November each year starting from 2019 are initially the one to be compared. However, the tables in a separate excel file published together with this report contain more observed data points of the labour force survey since 2019.

Labour force

In November 2024 (Q4), the working age population (16 years and above) was around 8.4 million of whom around 4.6 million were employed, 789 thousand were unemployed, and 3 million were out of labour force. The labour force comprises 5.4 million people, which includes both the employed and unemployed population. The proportion of working age population who were in the labour force has consistently increased since 2022. In November 2024, it was estimated to be 64.0 % which is 4 percentage points higher than the estimated value in November 2023 (60.0%). The rate of the population outside labour force decreased from 40% in November 2023(Q4) to 36% in November 2024(Q4).

In general, the labour force participation rate among the male has been higher compared to the female population over time. Referring to November 2023(Q4), the gender gap in labour force participation rate remained stable (14,8%) in November 2024 (Q4).

Trends in labour force participation rate by sex

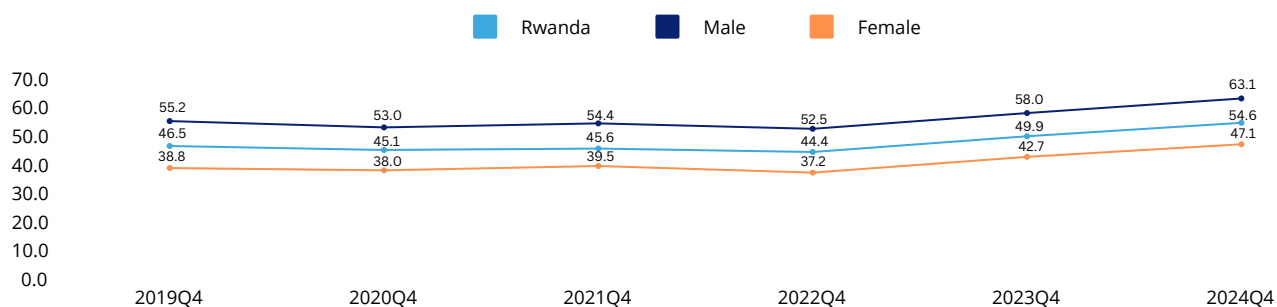


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Employment

The employment to population ratio (EPR) increased from 49.9% in November 2023(Q4) to 54.6% in November 2024(Q4). Proportionately EPR increased for both males (5,1 percentage points) and females (4.4 percentage points) respectively. In the quarter four of 2024, males had a higher EPR of (63.1 %) compared to females who held 47.1 %. Moreover, the Employment to Population Ratio was higher among adults aged 31 and above (58.4 %) than youth from 16 to 30 years old (49.9 %). The gender gap in the employment to population ratio was 16 percentage points in November 2024 (Q4) in comparison to 15.3 percentage points of 2023 (Q4).

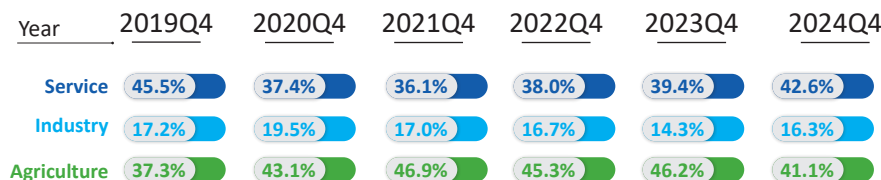
Trends in employment to population ratio by sex



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

The distribution of employed population by aggregated broad branches of economic activities in the Labor Force Survey of November 2024(Q4) revealed that the majority of the population in employment was employed in the service sector. The level of employment in the agricultural sector decreased to 41.1 % in November 2024 (Q4) compared to the same quarter of 2023 (46.2 %). However, the share of employment in industry sector increased from 14.3 % recorded in November 2023 (Q4) to 16.3 % in November 2024 (Q4) while the percentage of employed population in the service sector increased from 39.4 % in November 2023 (Q4) to 42.6 % in November 2024.

Distribution of employed population by board sector of economic activity



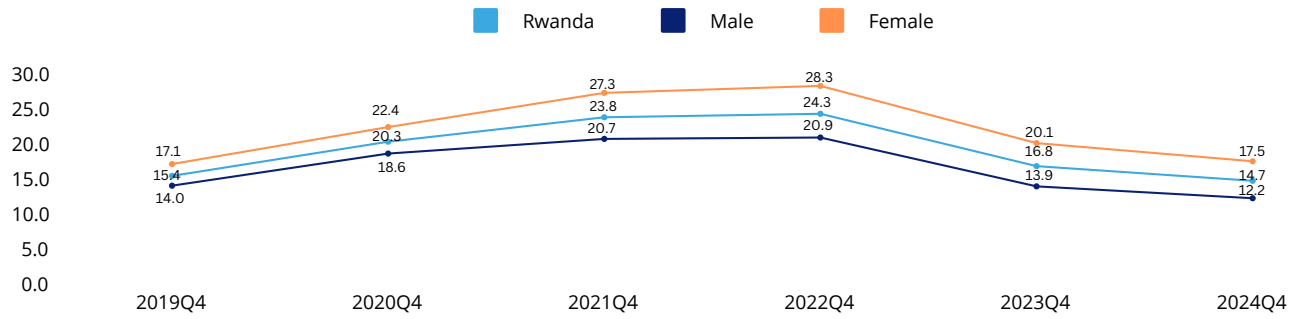
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Unemployment

In November 2024 (Q4), the unemployment rate stood at 14.7 % indicating that among seven persons in the labour force almost one person was unemployed. This reflects a decrease of 2.1 percentage point compared to the same quarter of 2023; and it was slightly lower compared to the pre-COVID-19 estimate in the same quarter November 2019 (15.4 %). The unemployment rate was higher among females (17.5 %) compared to males (12.2 %). Youth also experienced a higher unemployment rate (18 %) compared to adults (12.3 %). The unemployment rate was more prevalent in rural areas (15.2 %) than in urban areas (13.6 %)

The gender gap in unemployment rate was 5.3 percentage points in November 2024(Q4), and it slightly declined by 0.9 percentage points comparing to the same quarter of 2023.

Trends in unemployment rate by sex



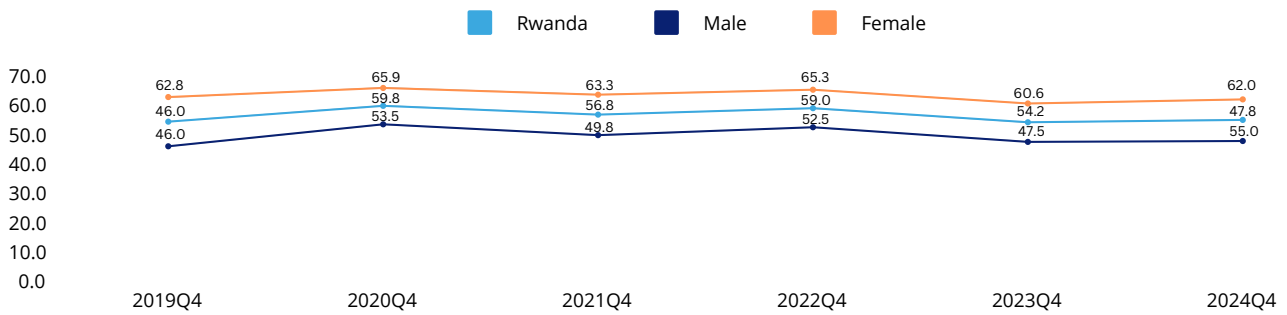
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Labour underutilisation

The unemployment rate is not the only component of the unmet needs for employment. They are other components including time-related underemployment and potential labour force.

The labour underutilization rate stood at 55.0 % in November 2024(Q4). It was higher among females (62.0 %) than males (47.8 %) and higher among youth (56.6 %) than adults (53.8 %).

Trends of Labour Underutilization rate by Sex



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

Rwanda Labour Force Indicators, November 2024 (Q4)

Working age population 16 years old and over (WAP): 8,393,124 persons

(This includes those who are in labour force and those out of labour force)

THE LABOUR FORCE

The sum of employed and unemployed

Labour Force Participation

5,374,510 Persons

64.0%

EMPLOYED

All who worked for pay or profit
4,585,316 persons

EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO (EPR)

54.6%

UNEMPLOYED

All not employed but seeking and available to work for pay or profit
789,194 persons

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (UR)

14.7%

AGRICULTURE

Excluding subsistence foodstuff production



41.1%

$$EPR = \frac{\text{Employed}}{\text{Working Age Population}} \times 100$$

INDUSTRY



16.3%

SERVICE



42.6%

Share of unemployed but engaged in subsistence agriculture.



59.6%

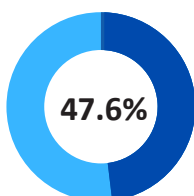
Share of Non-agricultural unemployed

40.4%

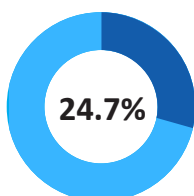
OUT OF LABOUR FORCE

Out of Labour Force rate 36.0%

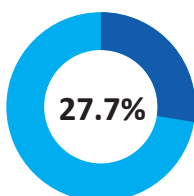
Population outside the labour force
(Not employed nor unemployed)
3,018,614



Subsistence agriculture



Exclusively Students



Other outside LF (Elderly, people with disabilities, discouraged job seekers)

Labour underutilization 3,660,136 persons

Composite measure of labour underutilization rate 55.0%

Unemployed

789,194

Potential labour force

(Portion of out of labour force)
1,281,773

They are available to work, but not searching for employment

Time-related underemployed

(Portion of employed)
1,589,169

Introduction

The Rwanda Labour Force Survey (LFS) was initiated in 2016 with an annual sample that was 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. The main objective of the survey was 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.

In February 2024, NISR decided to increase the sample size of the current LFS and update the sampling design to obtain more precise quarterly estimates at the National level and annually estimates at districts and other sub national areas. The current findings are from the fourth quarter of LFS 2024, with data collected in November 2024.

The current LFS was designed according to a two-stage stratified design with a 2-2-2 rotational scheme. At the first stage of sampling, a stratified sample of 552 census enumeration areas, referred to as primary sampling units (PSUs) were drawn from the 2022 census sampling frame. The selection was based on probabilities proportional to size measured in terms of number of households according to the latest census of population. The sample included 36 strata composed of the 24 administrative entire districts and 6 districts subdivided into urban and rural each.

At the second stage of sampling, 12 households were selected from each of the sampled PSUs with equal probabilities. All household members in the sample were selected for a survey interview. At the end of the data collection, the response rate was evaluated to 96.5%, which is almost stable compared to the same quarter one year back (96.8%). The resulting estimates of the main labour force indicators at the national level have the standard errors of about 0.4%.

The focus of the present report is the analysis of trends of employment and labour underutilization. This includes unemployment at the national level by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as sex, age group, and educational attainment. This report compares the results of both November 2024(Q4) and November 2023(Q4). However, in some sections, the tables or figures were presented with the additional time series of results of the same quarters from November 2019 to November 2024. The excel file including the full quarterly time series of the main indicators was also published along with this report at the NISR website.

The survey results analysed in this report are presented into seven chapters, including this introduction. The other chapters cover the following:

- Labour market overview
- Characteristics of the population in the labour force
- Characteristics of employed population
- Unemployment and labour underutilization
- Population outside the labour force and Work in agriculture

Labor Market Overview

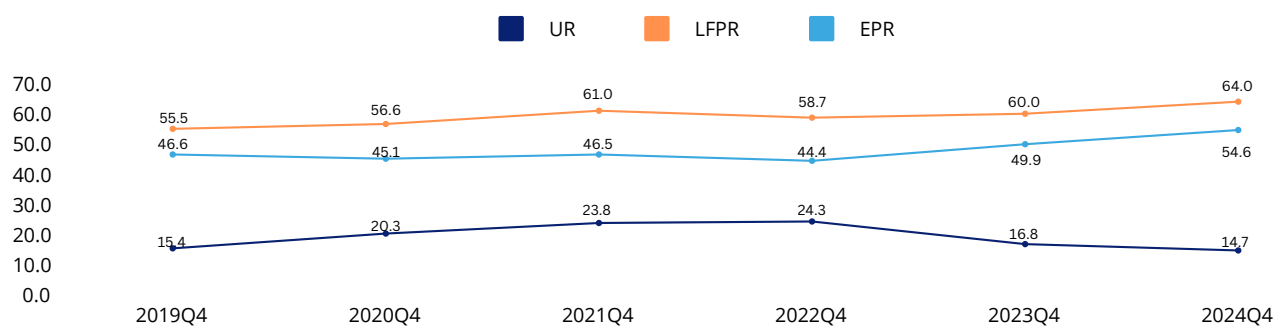
2.1 Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate

Figure 2.1 illustrates the trends of some key labour market indicators. In November 2024 (Q4), the unemployment rate declined from 16.8 % observed in November 2023 (Q4) to 14.7 % in November 2024 (Q4).

The analysis of employment trends shows that in November 2024 (Q4), the employment to population ratio increased by 4.7percentage points compared to November 2023 (Q4) while the labour force participation rate increased by 4percentage points in the same period.

It is important to note that the level of labour force participation and employment in November 2024(Q4), exceeded pre-COVID-19 levels while the registered rate of unemployment in November 2024 (Q4) was slightly lower to the one observed before COVID-19 (November 2019). This could be interpreted as a reflection of economic recovery and a reallocation of previously inactive labour force participants into employment.

Figure 2. 1. Trend Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate



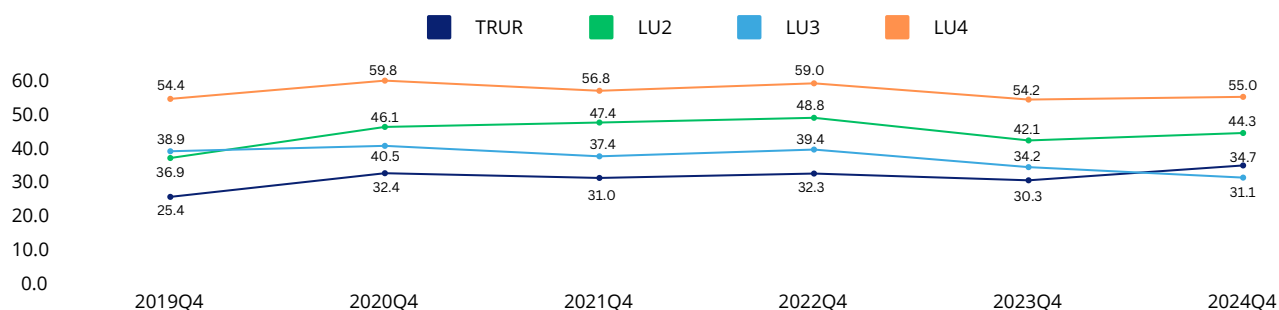
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

2.2 Trend of labour Underutilization

The LFS November 2024 (Q4) results were compared to the same quarter one year back. It explored the combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2), as well as the combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3). Additionally, it looked at the composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4) that combines unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force.

The comparison of November 2024(Q4) with the same quarter 2023 shows that LU3 declined by 3.1%, while Time-Related Underemployment (TRUR) and LU2 increased by 4.4% and 2.2% respectively. The LU4 stood almost stable during the same period. This indicates that although the labour market has recovered in terms of employment, there are still challenges in addressing labour underutilization, especially in terms of time-related underemployment.

Figure 2. 2 Trends of labour underutilization



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

2.3 Rate of population outside the labour force

Figure 2.3 presents the trends in rate of population outside the labour force according to different categories. The results show that the recorded rate in November 2024 (Q4) decreased by 4 percentage points, compared to the estimated value in the same quarter of November 2023.

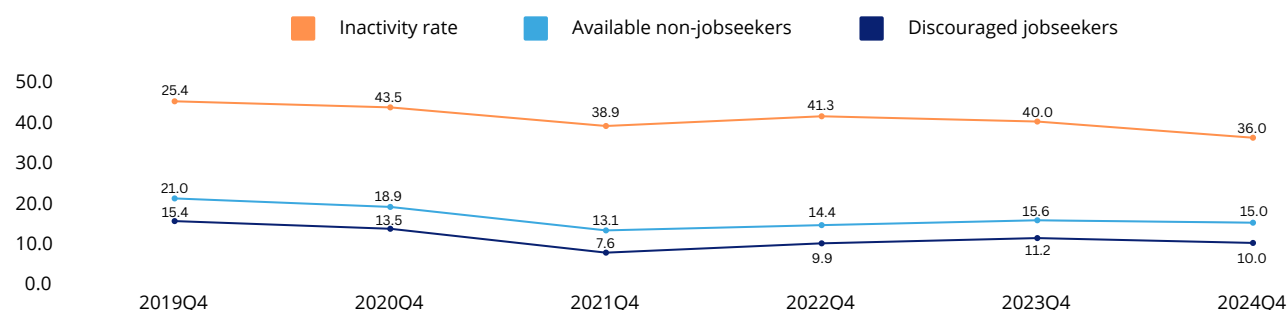
Among the components of the population outside the labour force, available non-job seekers constitute a substantial category. In Rwanda, most of the population in this category are primarily subsistence farmers. The proportion of the working age population falling in this category remained relatively stable in November 2024 (Q4) compared to the estimate of the same quarter in the previous year (November 2023).

An important sub-category of the available non-job seekers is the discouraged jobseekers; these are people outside the labour force who did not “seek employment” for labour market-related reasons such as:

- Challenges in securing a position that matches career goals,
- Lack of experience, disqualifications or opportunities that doesn’t match the person’s skills,
- Lack of jobs and opportunities in the area and age discrimination by prospective employers.

In November 2024 (Q4), the proportion of discouraged jobseekers among the working age population decreased by 1.2 percentage points compared to the same quarter one year back (November 2023).

Figure 2. 3 Trends of inactivity rates and potential labour force



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

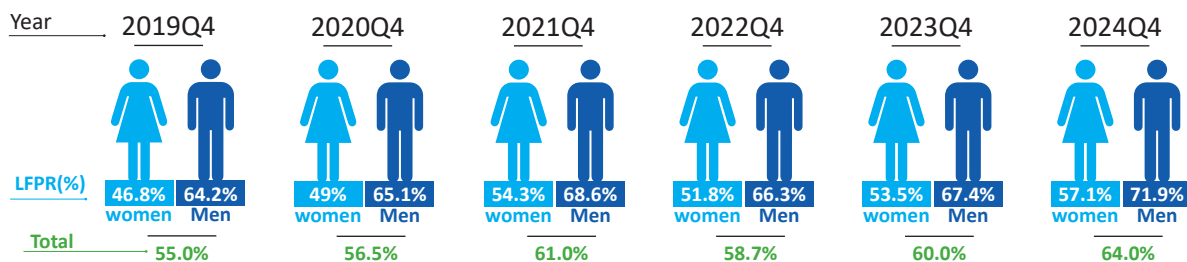
Characteristics of the population in the labour force

3.1 Labour force participation among males and females

The labour force participation rate, which is the ratio of the labour force to the working age population expressed in percentage terms, increased by 4 percentage points in November 2024 (Q4) as compared to November 2023 (Q4). The observed increase during this period was lower among female than male population (3.6 percentage points and 4.5 percentage points respectively).

Generally, the labour force participation rate was higher among males than females over time. In November 2024 (Q4), the gender gap in labour force participation rate was 14.8 percentage points showing a low increase compared to the same quarter one year back.

Figure 3. 1 Labour force participation rate by sex

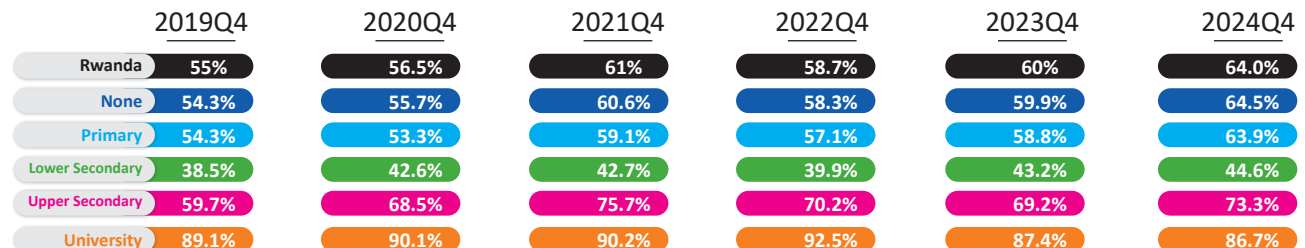


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.2 Labour force participation by education

The analysis of the labour force participation rate by educational attainment shows that it was higher among persons with higher level of education compared to the one with lower level over the years. A comparison of November 2024 (Q4) with November 2023 (Q4) shows that the labour force participation rate increased across all levels of education except for persons with university level where it endured quite stable. The highest raise was observed subsequently among persons with no education level (4.6%) persons with primary level (5.1%) and persons with upper secondary level of education (4.1%).

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



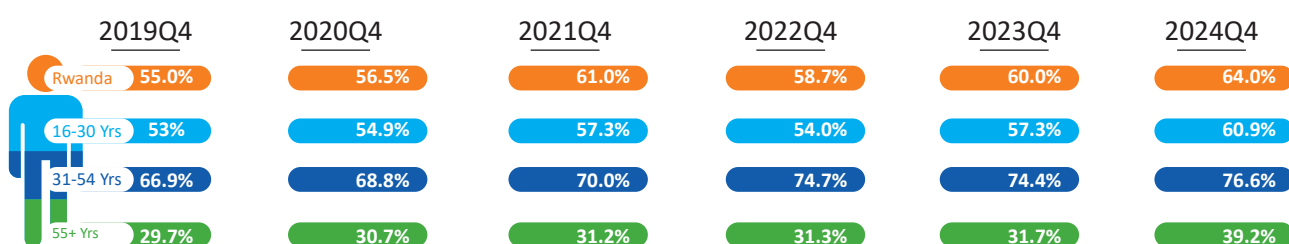
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.3 Labour force participation by age group

In November 2024 (Q4), the labour force participation rate among youth aged 16 to 30 years old was 60.9%. It significantly increased by 3.6 percentage points as compared to the same quarter one year back (November 2023). In the same way, it increased by 2.2 percentage points among people aged 31 to 54 years old and 7.5 percentage points among those aged 55 years old and above.

Generally, the labour force participation rate was higher among population aged 31-54 years old group compared to the remaining age groups.

Figure 3.3 Labour force participation rate by age group



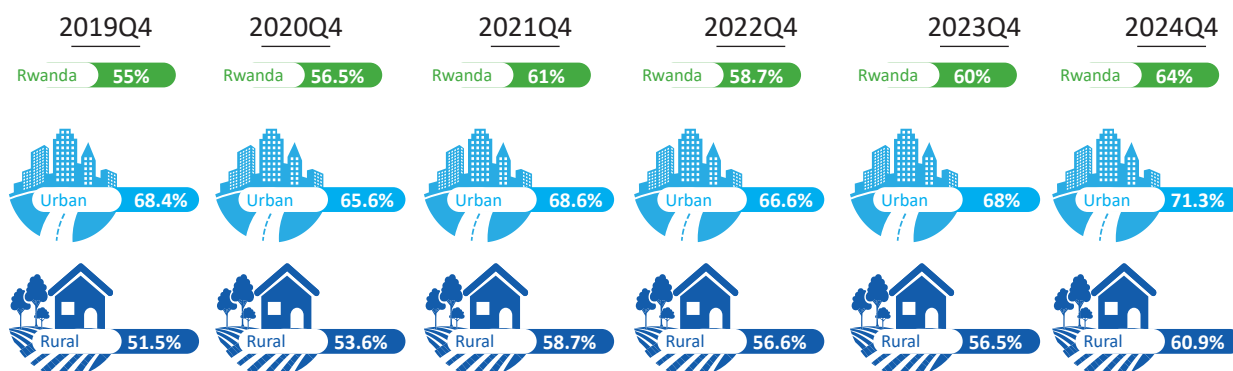
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.4 Labour force participation by area of residence

Labour force participation rate by area of residence (urban and rural) was advanced 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 and to the fact that most people in rural areas are involved in subsistence agriculture. The gap between the labour force participation rate in urban and rural areas declined from 11.5 percentage points in November 2023 (Q4) to 10.4 percentage points in November 2024 (Q4).

The comparison of November 2024 (Q4) and November 2023 (Q4) discloses that the labour force participation rate increased correspondingly by 3.3 and 4.4 percentage points in urban and rural areas.

Figure 3.4 Labour force participation rate by area of residence



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

Characteristics of employed population

According to the resolution concerning statistics of work, employment, and labour underutilization as defined by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), held in 2013, persons of working age are classified as employed if, during a short reference period of 7 days or one week,

- They did some work (even for just one hour) for profit or pay, in cash or in kind.
- They were attached to a job or had an enterprise from which they were ‘temporarily’ absent during this period.

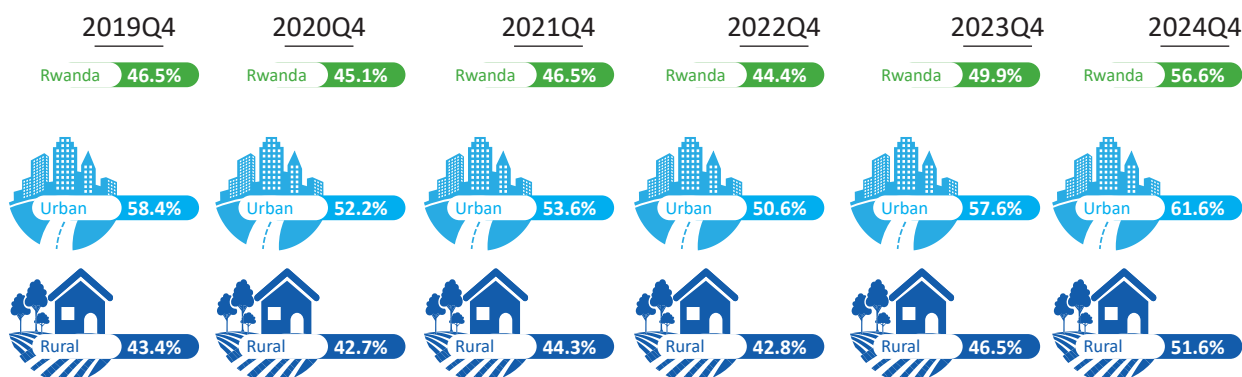
4.1 Employment to population ratio (EPR)

Aggregate employment generally increases with growing population. Therefore, the Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) serves as an indicator of how well the economy is creating income-generating jobs for persons working age (16 years and above). It reflects the demand for labour in the economy in terms of the number of workers.

An increase in the employment to population ratio is often observed as a sign of economic acceleration while a rise in total employment is considered as an indicator of economic stability. In November 2024, the Employment to population ratio was 54.6 % which is 4.7 percentage points higher than the observed rate in November 2023. The employment to population ratio increased by 4 percentage points in urban areas and by 5.1% in rural areas in the same period.

It is perceived that the employment to population ratio was generally higher in urban areas compared to rural areas across all rounds of the labour force survey. The gap between the employment to population ratio in urban and rural areas remained significant as in November 2024 (Q4). It was 11% in November 2023 and it decreased to 10% in November 2024.

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



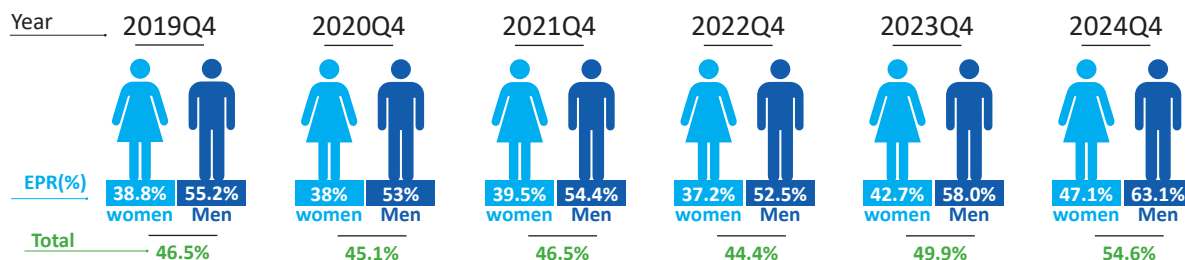
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 4.2 shows the trend in the employment to population ratio among males and females and unveils a high gap between the employment to population ratio between males and females over time.

In November 2024 (Q4) the employment to population ratio improved by 5.1 percentage points among males

and 4.4 percentage points among females compared to November 2023 (Q4). The gender gap in employment to population ratio in November 2024 (Q4), remained significant (16 %) and relatively stable compared to the same quarter of 2023 (15.3 percentage points).

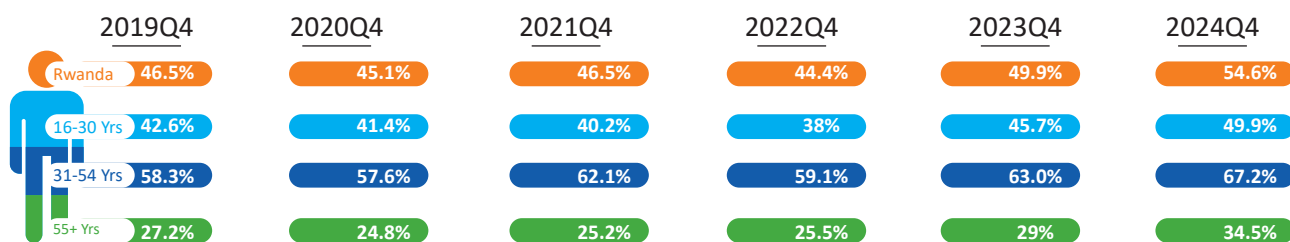
Figure 4. 2: Employment to population ratio by sex



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

Figure 4.3 below shows eventually the trend in the employment to population ratio by different age groups. There is a considerable gap between the employment to population ratio among youth and adults aged 31 to 54. In November 2024 (Q4), the employment to population ratio increased by 4.2 percentage points among adults in age group 31 to 54 and youth as compared to November 2023 (Q4). The employment to population ratio among the population aged 55 and above increased by 5.5 percentage points in the same period as the groups of adults and youth. The employment to population ratio among the population aged 55 and above is relatively lower due to retirement compared to the other age groups presented in the figure below.

Figure 4. 3: Employment to population ratio by age group.



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

4.2 Status in employment

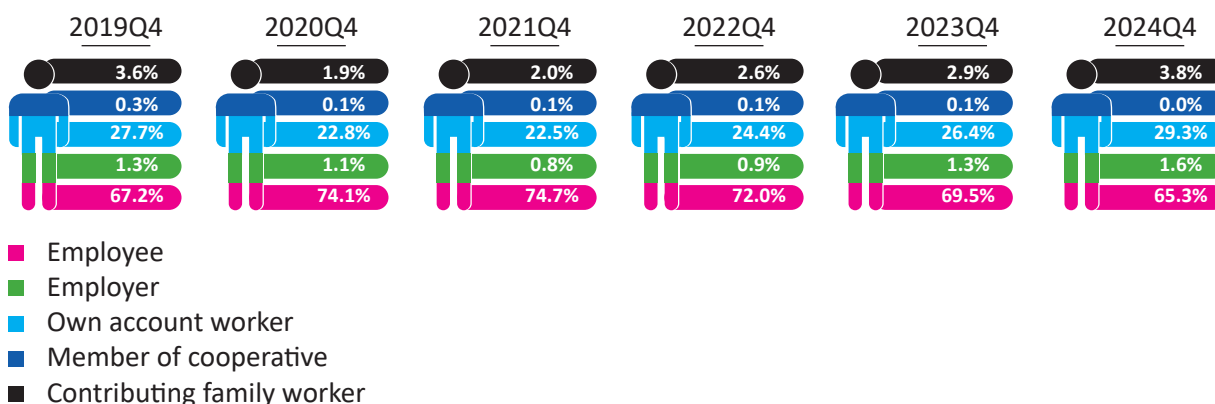
The results in Table 4.1 below reveal that, in November 2024 (Q4) the number of employed populations increased by 12.5 % compared to November 2023 (Q4). It is observed that the category of employees and paid apprentices recorded the highest share of employment across all rounds of the labour force survey followed by own account workers and contributing family workers. In November 2024 (Q4), the number of employees and paid apprentices increased by 5.8 % comparing with November 2023 (Q4). The number of own account worker (without regular employees) increased by 24.9 % while the number of contributing family workers increased by 50.3 %.

Table 4. 1: Distribution of employed population (,000) by status in employment.

Status in employment	2019Q4	2020Q4	2021Q4	2022Q4	2023Q4	2024Q4	% change
							2023Q4-2024Q4
Total	3,406	3,408	3,633	3,571	4,075	4,585	12.5%
Employee	2,289	2,525	2,714	2,571	2,830	2,994	5.8%
Employer	42	38	28	31	51	73	41.6%
Own account worker	942	776	816	871	1,074	1,341	24.9%
Member of cooperative	11	2	2	5	3	2	-36.5%
Contributing family worker	122	66	73	93	116	175	50.3%

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

Figure 4.4 shows the distribution of employed population according to the status of employment. It reveals that the share of employees and paid apprentices in November 2024 (Q4) was 65.3 % while for own account workers it was 29.3 %. In comparison with November 2023 (Q4), the share of employees decreased by 4.2 percentage points while the share of own account workers increased by 2.9 percentage points.

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

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

4.3 Main occupation

According to the results shown in Table 4.2, the highest share of employment was recorded in the group of elementary occupations, followed by service and sales workers, and craft-related trade workers across all rounds of the labour force survey. The results also indicate that in November 2024 (Q4), the total employment increased by 12.5 %, and all occupational groups increased compared to November 2023 (Q4) except the group of managers and professional that decreased respectively by 19 and 6.6 percentage points. Among the occupations with at least 5% of total employment, the highest increase was observed in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (39.7%), craft and related trade workers (32.9 %), service and sales workers (18.3%).

Table 4. 2: Distribution of employed population (,000) by occupations

Major Occupation group	2019Q4	2020Q4	2021Q4	2022Q4	2023Q4	2024Q4	%change
							2023Q4-2024Q4
Total	3,406	3,408	3,633	3,571	4,075	4,585	12.5%
Managers	47	57	31	41	58	47	-19.0%
Professionals	196	199	239	250	297	278	-6.6%
Technicians and associate professionals	53	47	58	35	45	77	70.8%
Clerical support workers	33	28	40	28	37	42	13.8%
Service and sales workers	720	534	509	513	717	848	18.3%
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	201	150	138	173	268	374	39.7%
Craft and related trades workers	268	254	278	291	291	386	32.9%
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	108	87	87	103	105	133	26.7%
Elementary occupations	1,779	2,053	2,254	2,136	2,258	2,401	6.4%

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

4.4 Main Economic activity

According to the results in Table 4.3 below, the majority of employed population was engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing (41.1 %) in November 2024 (Q4). Other sectors that employed a substantial number of population were:

- Wholesale and retail trade,
- Construction (8.7 %),
- Transportation and storage (6.8 %),
- Manufacturing (5.6 %),
- Education (4.2 %),
- Activities of households as employers (3.6 %)
- Accommodation and food services activities (3 %).

Table 4. 3: Percentage distribution of employed population by branch of economic activity.

ISIC High level	2019Q4	2020Q4	2021Q4	2022Q4	2023Q4	2024Q4
Agriculture forestry and fishing	37.1	43.1	46.9	45.3	46.2	41.1
Mining and quarrying	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.6
Manufacturing	6.2	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
water supply, gas and remediation services	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Construction	8.9	13.3	11.3	9.8	7.5	8.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15.7	11.6	10.4	10.6	12.1	14.5
Transportation and storage	5.8	4.6	5.0	5.9	4.9	6.8

ISIC High level	2019Q4	2020Q4	2021Q4	2022Q4	2023Q4	2024Q4
Accommodation and food services activities	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.5	3.0
Information and communication	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8
Real estate activities	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
Administrative and support activities	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.5
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8
Education	3.6	3.2	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.2
Human health and social work activities	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Other services	2.2	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.9
Activities of households as employers	6.2	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.4	3.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

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

The results in Table 4.4 reveals that in November 2024 (Q4), 12 branches of economic activities increased compared to November 2023 (Q4). The increase among the economic activities with at least 5 percentage points of the total employment was as follows:

- Transportation and storage (53.7 %),
- Wholesale and retail trade;
- Construction (31.2 %)
- Manufacturing (23.2 %) while the agriculture sector remained stable.

Table 4. 4: Distribution of employed population by economic activities (,000)

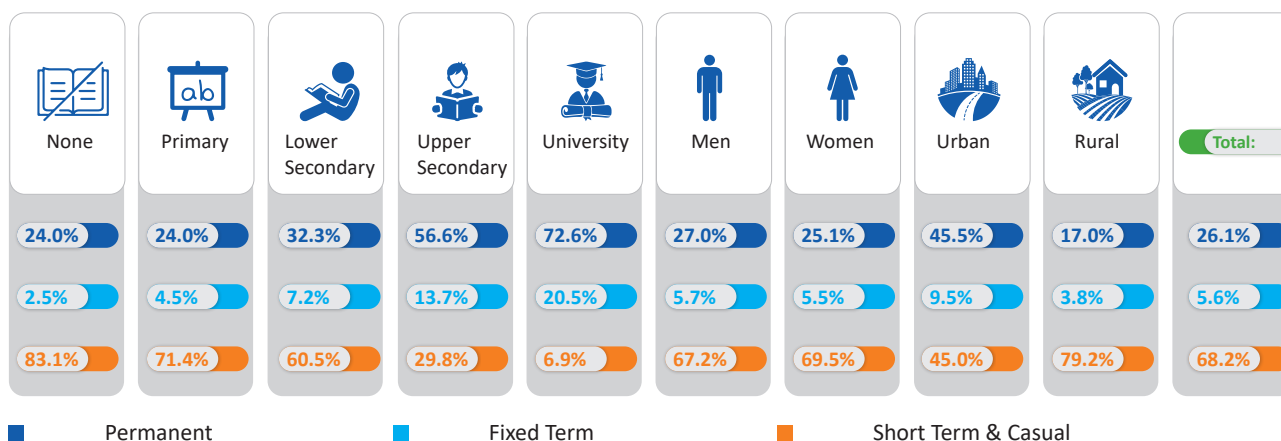
Branch of Economic Activity	2019Q4	2020Q4	2021Q4	2022Q4	2023Q4	2024Q4	% change
							2023Q4- 2024Q4
Total	3,406	3,408	3,633	3,571	4,075	4,585	12.5%
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,265	1,470	1,705	1,617	1,884	1,883	0.0%
Mining and quarrying	52	54	33	65	62	73	16.4%
Manufacturing	211	149	163	172	210	259	23.2%
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	13	5	7	5	5	7	30.1%
Water supply, gas and remediation services	7	4	7	6	2	8	284.6%
Construction	304	454	409	350	304	399	31.2%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	534	395	379	377	491	663	35.0%
Transportation and storage	199	157	183	210	201	310	53.7%
Accommodation and food services activities	107	76	72	94	142	137	-3.2%

Branch of Economic Activity	2019Q4	2020Q4	2021Q4	2022Q4	2023Q4	2024Q4	% change
							2023Q4- 2024Q4
Information and communication	17	13	10	4	8	17	108.1%
Financial and insurance activities	34	35	34	26	44	38	-14.9%
Real estate activities	5	1	2	5	5	9	70.9%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	30	23	20	27	32	30	-5.4%
Administrative and support activities	74	73	47	69	70	114	61.9%
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	75	56	77	56	65	84	29.7%
Education	124	109	158	179	190	191	0.8%
Human health and social work activities	42	53	59	51	59	54	-8.6%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8	12	10	5	10	8	-22.3%
Other services	76	104	102	105	106	133	25.5%
Activities of households as employers	211	161	158	144	178	166	-6.4%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	20	5	1	4	5	3	-49.9%

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

The figure 4.5 below shows that in November 2024 (Q4) the majority of employees (68.2 %) had short term or casual contract. This phenomenon is higher in rural areas (79.2 %) than urban areas of Rwanda (45 %). The results demonstrate that there is no significant difference between males and females in terms of contract duration. It was also observed that the proportion of employed persons who have short term or casual contract decreases as the level of education gets higher.

Figure 4.5: Length of employment contract (Only for the current quarter) by sex, area of residence and level of education attained.



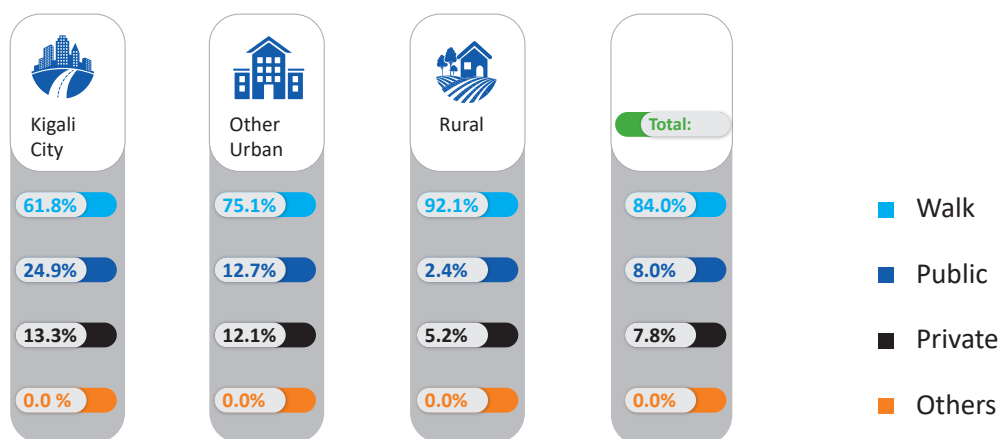
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.5 Means of transport by areas of residence.

Figure 4.6 below shows transport means used by employed people while heading to and from work.

It was observed that 84 % of employed persons walk from home to work and back again while only 8 % use public transport and 7.8 % use private transport according to November 2024 (Q4) results. The figure also shows that 24.9 % of employed people who live in the City of Kigali use public transport while going to work and coming back home. This percentage remains higher in urban areas (12.7 %) and lower in rural areas (2.4 %) outside of Kigali.

Figure 4. 6: Means of transport for employed people by province

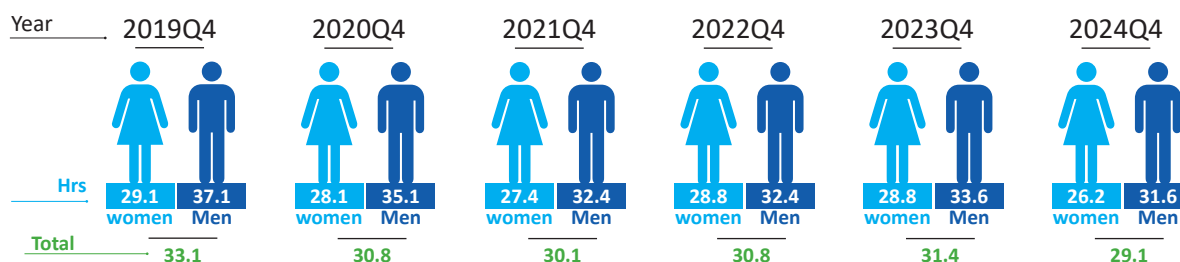


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

4.7 Actual hours worked.

Figure 4.7 below indicates the average number of hours worked in the reference week. It is observed that the actual worked hours during the reference period in November 2024 (Q4) decreased by 2.3 hours compared to November 2023 (Q4). There was also a decline in working hours among females and males, 2.6 hours and 2 hours respectively from November 2023 to November 2024. It was also observed that employed males were working around five hours more than the employed females on a weekly basis.

Figure 4.7: Average actual hours worked.



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

Unemployment and labour underutilization

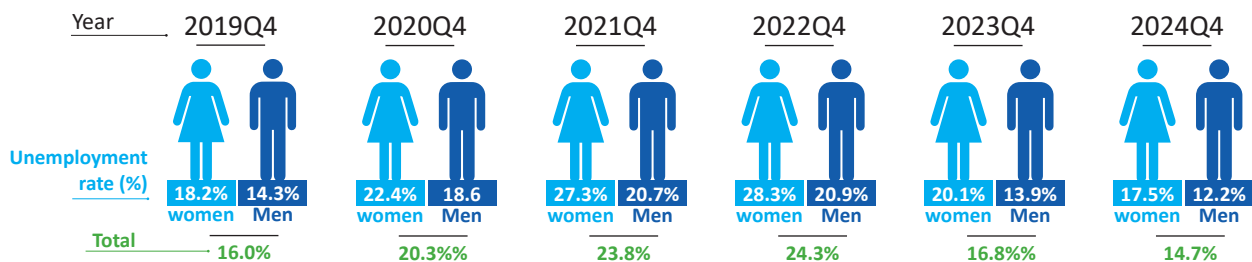
Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization reflecting the pressure on the labour market. It is measured in terms of number of persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment. Labour underutilization refers to the mismatch between labour supply and demand resulting into an unmet need for employment among the population. It includes unemployment, time-related underemployment, and potential labour force. Potential labour force refers to the population not in employment but are available for it even though they are not actively seeking for an employment and persons who are not in employment but are looking for a job although they are not promptly available to take up employment.

5.1 Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed persons to the labour force. It is the most commonly used indicator of the labour market and occasionally viewed in a general sense as an indicator of the overall economic status, beyond just the labour market. According to the LFS results of November 2024 (Q4), the unemployment rate in Rwanda was 14.7 % and it decreased referring to 16.8 % observed in November 2023 (Q4).

Figure 5.1 below shows that the unemployment rate was higher among female (17.5%) compared to male (12.2 %) in November 2024 (Q4). The unemployment rate decreased by 1.7 percentage points among males and 2.6 percentage points among female in comparison with observed estimates in November 2023 (Q4).

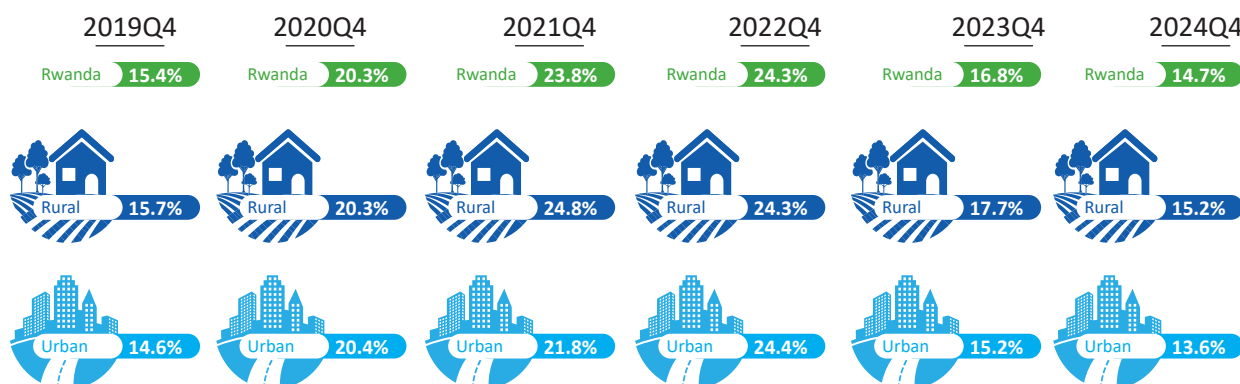
Figure 5. 1: Unemployment rate by sex.



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

Figure 5.2 demonstrates that in November 2024, the unemployment rate was higher among the population living in rural areas (15,2%) contrary to those living in urban areas of Rwanda (13.6%). The comparison between the quarter four of 2024 with the same quarter in 2023 shows that the unemployment rate decreased by 2.5 percentage points among population living in rural areas and by 1.6 percentage points among the population living in the urban areas of Rwanda.

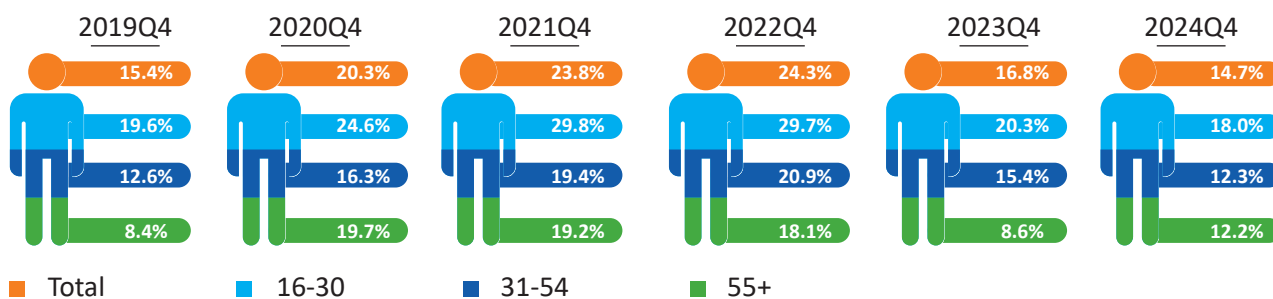
Figure 5.2: Unemployment rate by area of residence.



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

Figure 5.3 explains the trend of the unemployment rate by different age groups. In Rwanda, the youth population is defined as persons with 16 to 30 years of age. The results demonstrate that the unemployment rate among the youth has been comparatively higher than the adult unemployment as time goes by. A comparison of the current survey results with the ones captured in November 2023 (Q4) demonstrates that the unemployment rate decreased by 2.3 percentage points among youth population, and 3.1 percentage points among those aged 31 to 54 years while it increased by 3.6 percentage points among adults aged 55 and above.

Figure 5.3: Unemployment rate among youth and Adult



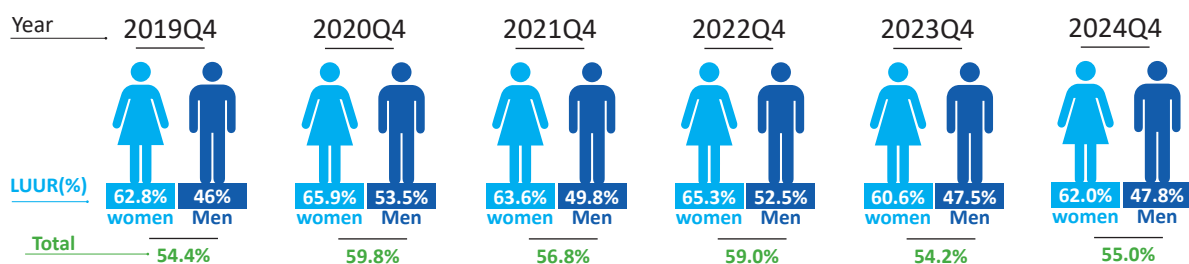
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

5.2 Labour Underutilization

Labour underutilization includes unemployment, time-related underemployment, and potential labour force. Time-related underemployment refers to the situation when the persons consider their working time insufficient and are willing and available to engage in extra hours of work in the relevant period. 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 5.4 illustrate that the composite measure of labour underutilization rate was 55.0 % in November 2024 (Q4) and remained relatively stable in comparison with November 2023 (Q4) results. The labour underutilization rate was higher among females (62 %) than males (47.8 %) and it remained stable among males while among females, it increased by 1.4 percentage points from November 2023 (Q4) to November 2024 (Q4).

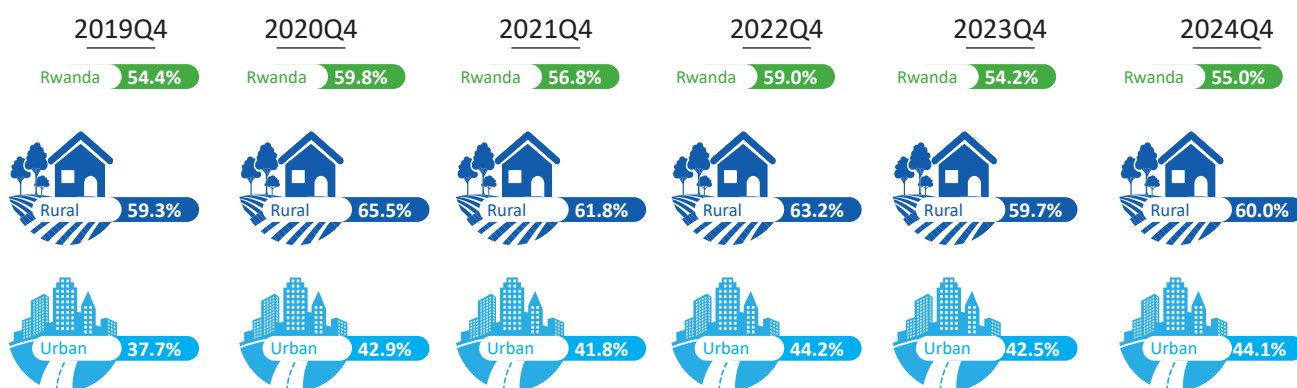
Figure 5. 4: Labour under-utilization rate by sex



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

The results presented in figure 5.5 below illustrate that the labour underutilization rate was higher among the population living in rural areas than those living in urban areas of Rwanda. The comparison of November 2024 (Q4) and November 2023 (Q4) reveals that the labour underutilization increased by 1.6 percentage points among the population living in urban areas and stable among population living in rural areas of Rwanda.

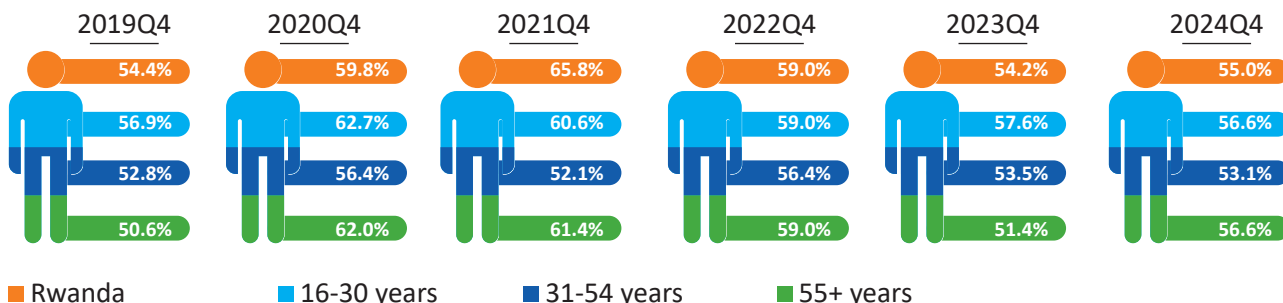
Figure 5. 5: Labour under-utilization rate by area of residence.



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

Figure 5.6 presents the results of the labour underutilization rate by age group. It was surveyed that the labour underutilization rate among youth increased by 1.0 percentage points from 55.6% in November 2023 (Q4) to 56.6% in November 2024 (Q4) while the rate among persons aged 55 increased by 5.6 percentage points; it remained stable among the people aged 31 to 54 years old.

Figure 5. 6: Trend in labour underutilization rate by Youth and Adult.

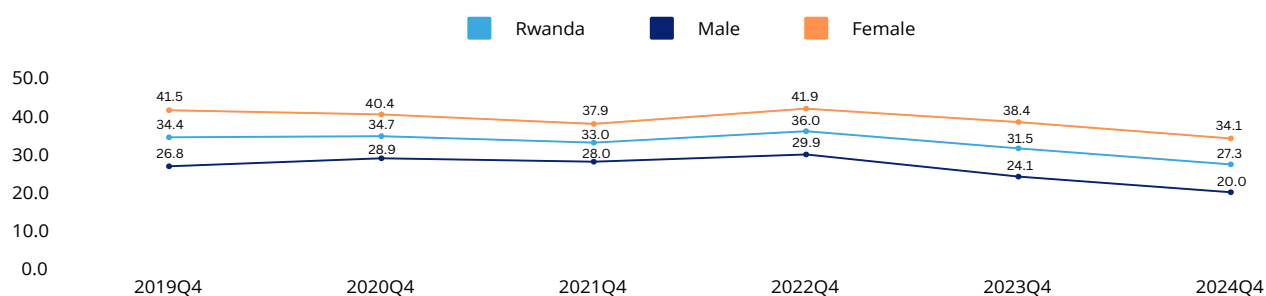


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

5.3 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 helps in the achievement of self-sufficiency. In November 2024 (Q4), the full count of the young population aged 16 to 30 who were neither in employment nor in education or training was estimated to 1,013,657 persons. The share of youth (16-30 years) neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) was 27.3 % in November 2024 (Q4), with a higher rate among females (34.1 %) than males (20 %). A comparison of the current NEET rate with the same quarter in 2023 reveals a decrease of 4.2 percentage points at the national level. Similarly, it decreased by 4.1 percentage points among the male and 4.3 percentage points among the female populations respectively.

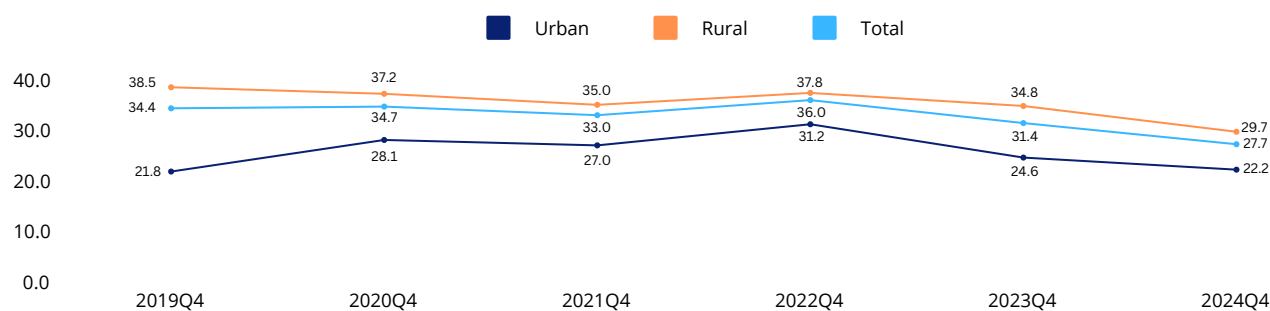
Figure 5.7: NEET rate trend by sex



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

Regarding the area of residence, the NEET rate was higher in rural areas (29.7 %) than in urban areas (22.2 %). The comparison of November 2024 (Q4) and the same quarter of the previous year shows that among the youth population living in urban areas, NEET rate decreased by 2.4 percentage points and 5.2 percentage points among youth population living in rural areas.

Figure 5.8: NEET rate trend by area of residence



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

Population outside the labour Force

The population outside the labour force constitutes of 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 such as discouraged job seekers. A notable characteristic of countries with large subsistence foodstuff production is the substantial proportion of the working-age population that remains outside the labour force, which can result in a relatively smaller labour force.

The population outside the labour force stood at 36 % of the working age population. The comparison of the quarter four 2024 population outside labour force with the estimated value in the same quarter one year back reveals that it decreased by 4 percentage points.

This decrease of the population outside labour force linked with the increase in employment to population ratio and the decrease in unemployment rate imply a significant positive net flow of people into employment from outside the labour force, over the course of the year (From November 2023 to November 2024).

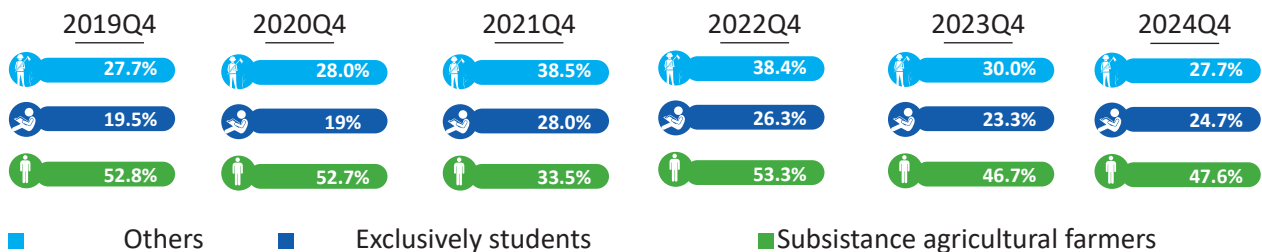
6.1 Main components of population outside the labour Force

The population outside labour force can be divided into three important components namely:

- Students,
- Those in subsistence agriculture
- Other (including retired, unfitted, discouraged)

In November 2024 (Q4), the population outside the labour force engaged in subsistence agriculture represented 47.6 %, students exclusively accounted for 24.7 % while the remaining 27.7 % fell into other categories. The comparison with the same quarter one year back highlighted some changes in the distribution of the population outside labour force where the share of students increased by 1.4 percentage points and the share declined by 2.3 percentage points among other outside labour force while it remained quite stable for subsistence agriculture farmers.

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



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

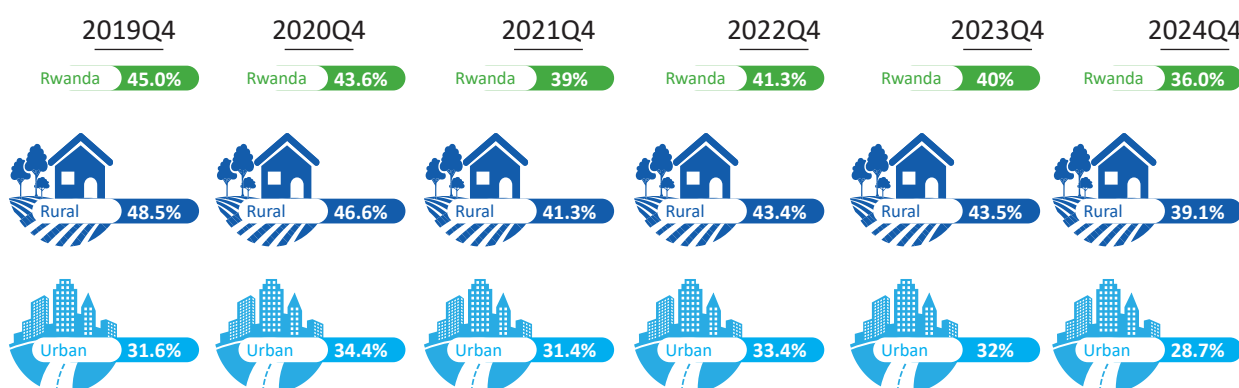
6.2 Population outside the labour force by area of residence

The results in figure 6.2 below illustrate the percentage of population outside labour force as proportion of working age population at the national level and in both urban and rural areas.

A comparison between November 2024 (Q4) and November 2023 (Q4) shows a decrease in the proportion of the population outside the labour force. Nationally, this rate decreased by 4 percentage points, with a drop of 3.3 percentage points in urban areas and 4.4 percentage points in rural areas.

From figure 6.2, the proportion of the population outside the labour force was higher in rural areas than urban areas. In November 2024 (Q4), the gap between urban and rural areas was around 10.4 percentage points compared to 11.5 percentage points recorded in November 2023 (Q4), indicating a decrease of 1.1 percentage point.

Figure 6. 2: Population outside Labour force by Area of residence

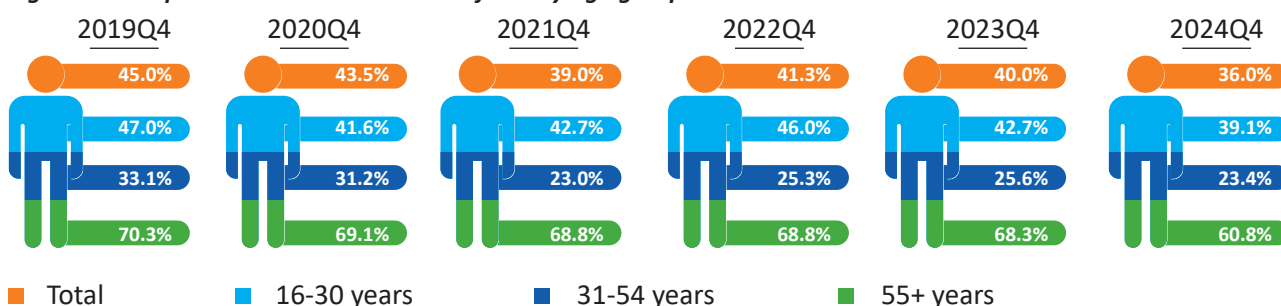


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.3 Population outside the labour force by age group

Figure 6.3 shows the rate of population outside the labour force by age groups. The results indicated that the rate was higher among the population with advanced age (55+ years old) particularly as a result of retirement. In November 2024 (Q4), the rate among youth from 16 to 30 years old was higher (39.1 %) than the rate among those aged 31 to 54 years old (23.4 %). From November 2023 to November 2024, the proportion of population outside the labour force decreased by 3.6 percentage points among youth and 2.2 percentage points within those in 31-54 age group respectively.

Figure 6. 3: Population outside the Labour force by age group

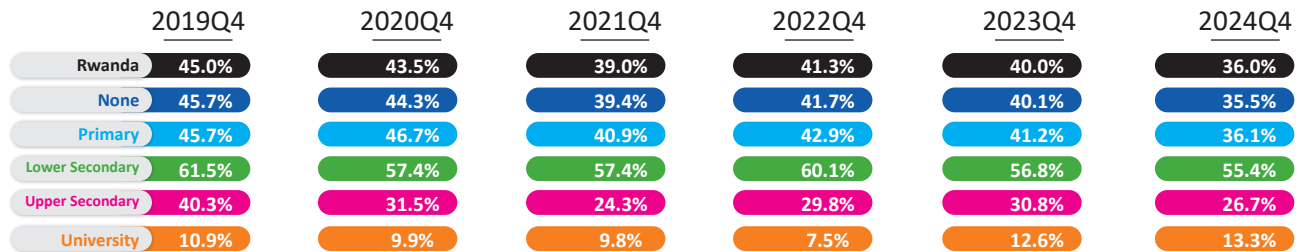


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.4 Population outside the labour force by level of educational attainment

According to the findings in the figure below, people with higher educational attainment had a lower fraction of the working-age population outside the labour force than people with lower level of education. From November 2023 (Q4) to November 2024 (Q4), the rate of population outside the labour force decreased in all levels of education except for university level where it remained relatively stable.

Figure 6. 4: Population outside the Labour force by Education level attained.



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

Work in agriculture

Due to the importance of the agriculture sector for the Rwandan economy, particular attention has been given to it in this report. The introduction of the 2013 standards on work, employment and labour underutilization statistics divided workers in agriculture occupation into two categories: market oriented workers who are considered as employed and non-market-oriented workers who are considered not employed. In this report, both parts are combined and considered to analyse the agriculture sector as a whole.

7.1 Agricultural status of workers

Three categories of agricultural workers can be defined:

- Those who worked exclusively in market-oriented agriculture for pay or as self-employed individual.
- Those who are only engaged in subsistence agriculture.
- Those whose primary occupation was outside of agriculture but who performed activities related to the production of food for their own consumption.

The full count of workers in the agriculture sector (market oriented and in subsistence agriculture) are presented in table 7.1. The findings show that in November 2024 (Q4), 55.2 % of the working age population were involved in agriculture activities, explaining an increase of 1.3 percentage points compared to November 2023 (Q4) (53.9 %). The share of persons who exclusively participated in subsistence agriculture decreased by 4.2 percentage points while the share of those involved in market-oriented agriculture decreased by 2.1 percentage points compared to November 2023 (Q4).

Table 7. 1: Works status in agriculture

Categories of agriculture	2019Q4	2020Q4	2021Q4	2022Q4	2023Q4	2024Q4
Market oriented agriculture as main job (a)	32.2	34.4	46.3	42.9	42.8	40.7
Subsistence agriculture exclusively (b)	52.7	51.6	42.6	45.9	45.4	41.2
Participated in Subsistence agriculture but have non-agriculture as main job (c)	14.8	13.7	11	11.1	11.5	18.1
Total (100%)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Count ('000s)	3,393	4,276	3,679	3,771	4,399	4,628
Proportion of working age population	53.7	56.5	47	46.8	53.9	55.2

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 aim of the section below is on workers with market-oriented agriculture as their main job and those involved exclusively in subsistence agriculture. The results display that a majority of agricultural workers were involved in subsistence agriculture with the higher proportion among female farmers than males.

In November 2024 (Q4), the share of agricultural workers engaged in subsistence agriculture was 50.3 % and it decreased by 1.2 percentage points compared to November 2023 (Q4). In November 2024 (Q4), 56.4 % of male farmers were engaged in market-oriented agriculture, a proportion higher than that of females involved in the same activity (45.3%). However, the rate of female farmers engaged in subsistence agriculture was higher (54.7%) than that of male farmers (43.6 %).

The results reveal that the engagement of male farmers in market-oriented agriculture remained relatively stable while it increased by 2 percentage points among female farmers between November 2023 and November 2024.

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

		LFS rounds					
		2019Q4	2020Q4	2021Q4	2022Q4	2023Q4	2024Q4
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	37.9	40.0	52.1	48.3	48.5	49.7
	Subsistence agriculture	62.1	60.0	47.9	51.7	51.5	50.3
Male	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	44.8	46.0	58.5	55.8	55.7	56.4
	Subsistence agriculture	55.2	54.0	41.5	44.2	44.3	43.6
Female	Total	100	100	100		100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	33.6	35.9	47.5	43.0	43.3	45.3
	Subsistence agriculture	66.4	64.1	52.5	57.0	56.7	54.7

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 youth and adult separately. In november 2024 (Q4), 51.3% of adults were engaged in subsistance agriculture, a higher proportion compared to 48.3% of the youth population involved in the same activity. The share of subsistence agriculture among youth increased by 1.5 percentage points and by 2.4 percentage points among adults from November 2023 to November 2024.

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

		LFS rounds					
		2019Q4	2020Q4	2021Q4	2022Q4	2023Q4	2024Q4
Both	Total	100		100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	37.9	40.0	52.1	48.3	48.5	49.7
	Subsistence agriculture	62.1	60.0	47.9	51.7	51.5	50.3

		LFS rounds					
		2019Q4	2020Q4	2021Q4	2022Q4	2023Q4	2024Q4
Youth (16-30)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	38.2	39.2	56.2	51.0	53.2	51.7
	Subsistence agriculture	61.8	60.8	43.8	49.0	46.8	48.3
Adults (31+)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Market oriented agriculture	37.8	40.5	50.1	47.0	46.3	48.7
	Subsistence agriculture	62.2	59.5	49.9	53.0	53.7	51.3

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

The distribution of agricultural workers by education attainment, presented in table 7.4 shows that the higher level of educational attainment is, the lower is 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					
		2019Q4	2020Q4	2021Q4	2022Q4	2023Q4	2024Q4
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	None	61.0	57.5	59.7	56.8	60.9	59.2
	Primary	32.0	32.1	32.3	34.5	31.7	31.3
	Lower secondary	4.3	5.8	4.3	4.6	3.8	5.2
	Upper secondary	2.5	4.0	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.9
	University	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Market oriented agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	None	67.5	66.7	65.6	62.6	66.5	63.2
	Primary	28.2	26.8	28.7	31.2	28.4	29.7
	Lower secondary	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.0	4.0
	Upper secondary	1.3	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.7
	University	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4
Subsistence agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
	None	57.0	51.4	53.4	51.3	55.6	55.2
	Primary	34.4	35.6	36.1	37.7	34.8	32.9
	Lower secondary	5.2	7.4	5.2	5.4	4.7	6.5
	Upper secondary	3.3	5.4	4.7	4.8	4.4	5.0
	University	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4

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

7.3 Share of agriculture in the total work force

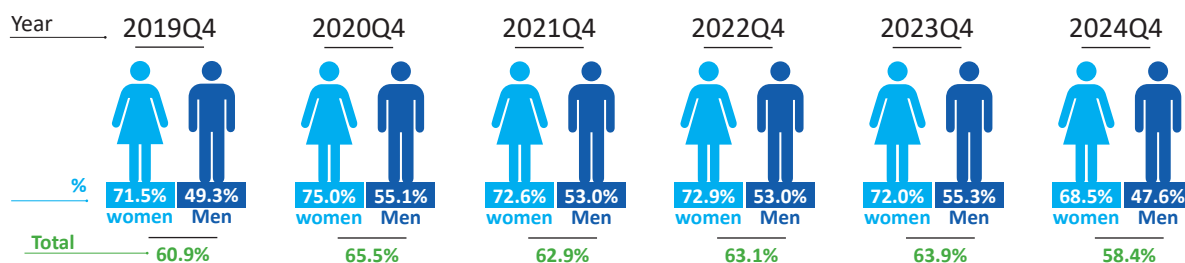
The total workforce is defined as the sum of all individuals engaged in paid or profit-oriented employment and those working in subsistence agriculture. Therefore, the share of agriculture workers in the total workforce refers to the proportion of individuals employed in agriculture relative to the entire workforce.

As shown in Figure 7.1 below, the proportion of agricultural workers in the workforce for November 2024

(Q4) was 58.4% and this share was significantly higher among females, with 68.5 % of women working in agriculture, compared to 47.6 % of men.

When compared to the same quarter in 2023(Q4), there has been a remarkable decrease in the proportion of agricultural workers with 5.5 percentage point decline at the national level, 7.7 percentage point among males and 3.5 percentage points among females.

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

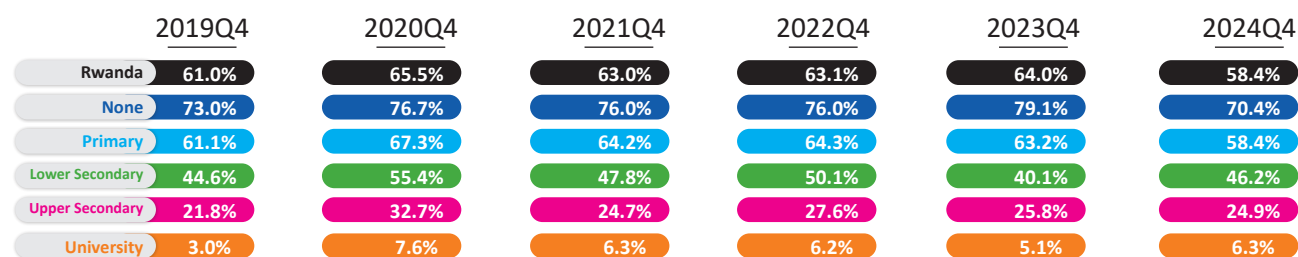


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The share of agriculture workers in total workforce is contrary associated with the level of education attainment. Persons with lower level of educational attainment are more likely to join agricultural work compared to those with higher level of education.

The result of November 2024 (Q4) shows a declining trend in the share of agricultural workers across all levels of education except for lower secondary and university levels, compared to the same quarter one year earlier (Figure 7.2).

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)

Standard Errors, 95% Confidence Intervals, Coefficient of Variation (CV) and Design Effect of Selected Main Labour Force Indicators

A.1: Unemployment rate according to sex, age, education and areas of residence

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Unemployment rate	14.684	0.450	13.799	15.569	3.067	1.566
Sex						
Male	12.202	0.507	11.206	13.198	4.155	1.225
Female	17.456	0.667	16.146	18.765	3.819	1.410
Age groups						
Youth (16-30 years)	17.985	0.709	16.591	19.378	3.944	1.390
Adult (31+ years)	12.283	0.496	11.310	13.257	4.034	1.276
16-24 years	17.936	0.908	16.153	19.719	5.060	1.335
25-34 years	16.882	0.796	15.318	18.447	4.717	1.228
35-54 years	11.569	0.584	10.421	12.717	5.050	1.229
55 and over	12.151	1.147	9.898	14.404	9.437	1.096
Education						
None	13.842	0.583	12.697	14.987	4.212	1.272
Primary	14.282	0.752	12.805	15.760	5.265	1.362
Lower secondary	17.504	1.595	14.371	20.637	9.111	1.176
Upper secondary	19.872	1.425	17.072	22.671	7.171	1.403
University	9.345	1.382	6.630	12.060	14.789	1.118
Area of residence						
Urban	13.637	0.705	12.251	15.023	5.173	1.368
Rural	15.210	0.579	14.074	16.347	3.804	1.672

A.2: Labour force participation rate according to sex, age, education and areas of residence

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Labour force participation rate	64.035	0.519	63.016	65.054	0.810	1.770
Sex						
Male	71.863	0.642	70.602	73.125	0.893	1.452
Female	57.091	0.619	55.874	58.307	1.085	1.257
Age groups						
Youth (16-30 years)	60.859	0.731	59.424	62.294	1.200	1.504
Adult (31+ years)	66.561	0.642	65.299	67.823	0.965	1.564
16-24 years	52.010	0.878	50.285	53.734	1.688	1.420
25-34 years	80.875	0.730	79.440	82.310	0.903	1.161
35-54 years	75.220	0.686	73.871	76.568	0.913	1.242
55 and over	39.244	1.173	36.939	41.548	2.989	1.311
Education						
None	64.460	0.697	63.092	65.829	1.081	1.471

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Primary	63.888	0.806	62.305	65.470	1.261	1.302
Lower secondary	44.574	1.453	41.719	47.428	3.260	1.283
Upper secondary	73.309	1.287	70.781	75.837	1.756	1.274
University	86.676	1.656	83.423	89.929	1.910	1.362
Area of residence						
Urban	71.320	0.951	69.451	73.188	1.334	2.014
Rural	60.906	0.612	59.703	62.109	1.005	1.669

A.3: Employment to population ratio according to sex, age, education and area of residence

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Employment to population ratio	54.632	0.547	53.558	55.706	1.001	1.826
Sex						
Male	63.095	0.690	61.739	64.450	1.094	1.456
Female	47.125	0.650	45.847	48.403	1.380	1.363
Age groups						
Youth(16-30 years)	49.914	0.747	48.446	51.382	1.497	1.499
Adult(31+ years)	58.385	0.685	57.039	59.732	1.174	1.631
16-24 years	42.681	0.907	40.900	44.463	2.124	1.545
25-34 years	67.221	0.877	65.498	68.945	1.305	1.176
35-54 years	66.518	0.788	64.969	68.067	1.185	1.371
55 and over	34.475	1.145	32.226	36.725	3.321	1.319
Education						
None	55.538	0.735	54.094	56.981	1.323	1.518
Primary	54.763	0.850	53.094	56.432	1.552	1.349
Lower secondary	36.772	1.389	34.042	39.501	3.779	1.247
Upper secondary	58.741	1.558	55.681	61.801	2.652	1.507
University	78.576	1.880	74.884	82.269	2.392	1.204
Area of residence						
Urban	61.594	0.998	59.632	63.555	1.621	1.918
Rural	51.642	0.653	50.359	52.925	1.265	1.810

A.4: LU2-Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (%) according to sex, age, education and areas of residence

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (%)	44.253	0.672	42.932	45.573	1.519	1.773
Sex						
Male	39.625	0.794	38.065	41.185	2.004	1.345
Female	49.420	0.931	47.591	51.249	1.884	1.585

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Age groups						
Youth (16-30 years)	46.594	0.960	44.708	48.481	2.061	1.510
Adult (31+ years)	42.549	0.802	40.974	44.125	1.885	1.474
16-24 years	46.907	1.212	44.527	49.287	2.583	1.406
25-34 years	45.930	1.103	43.763	48.097	2.402	1.331
35-54 years	42.652	0.928	40.829	44.476	2.176	1.298
55 and over	38.638	1.868	34.968	42.308	4.835	1.309
Education						
None	48.365	0.859	46.678	50.053	1.776	1.319
Primary	46.407	1.055	44.334	48.479	2.273	1.319
Lower secondary	41.189	2.017	37.227	45.151	4.897	1.121
Upper secondary	36.313	1.685	33.002	39.624	4.641	1.351
University	16.165	1.765	12.698	19.633	10.919	1.140
Area of residence						
Urban	34.753	1.171	32.452	37.054	3.370	1.959
Rural	49.031	0.798	47.462	50.599	1.628	1.641

A.5: LU3-Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (%) according to sex, age, education and areas of residence

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (%)	31.113	0.545	30.042	32.184	1.753	1.664
Sex						
Male	24.025	0.678	22.692	25.357	2.823	1.487
Female	37.984	0.698	36.613	39.355	1.837	1.259
Age groups						
Youth (16-30 years)	33.368	0.786	31.824	34.913	2.356	1.395
Adult (31+ years)	29.490	0.643	28.226	30.754	2.182	1.388
16-24 years	35.241	1.050	33.178	37.303	2.979	1.461
25-34 years	28.982	0.873	27.267	30.696	3.011	1.177
35-54 years	27.787	0.765	26.283	29.291	2.754	1.318
55 and over	38.442	1.494	35.507	41.376	3.885	1.197
Education						
None	30.823	0.716	29.416	32.230	2.324	1.338
Primary	32.009	0.884	30.271	33.746	2.763	1.337
Lower secondary	33.909	1.801	30.372	37.446	5.310	1.206
Upper secondary	33.573	1.575	30.479	36.667	4.691	1.477
University	17.727	1.722	14.343	21.111	9.717	1.112
Area of residence						
Urban	25.953	0.868	24.248	27.658	3.344	1.481
Rural	33.487	0.684	32.143	34.831	2.043	1.726

A.6: LU4-Labour underutilization rate (%) according to sex, age, education and areas of residence

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95% CI lower bound	95% CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Labour underutilization rate (%)	54.988	0.622	53.765	56.210	1.132	1.876
Sex						
Male	47.755	0.789	46.206	49.304	1.651	1.471
Female	61.999	0.782	60.463	63.535	1.261	1.580
Age groups						
Youth (16-30 years)	56.612	0.887	54.868	58.355	1.567	1.609
Adult (31+ years)	53.819	0.732	52.380	55.257	1.361	1.504
16-24 years	58.102	1.117	55.909	60.296	1.922	1.550
25-34 years	53.801	1.029	51.780	55.822	1.912	1.355
35-54 years	53.170	0.858	51.485	54.855	1.613	1.334
55 and over	57.002	1.573	53.911	60.092	2.760	1.282
Education						
None	58.542	0.759	57.052	60.032	1.296	1.319
Primary	57.490	0.955	55.613	59.366	1.662	1.389
Lower secondary	52.884	1.832	49.285	56.484	3.464	1.123
Upper secondary	47.203	1.646	43.969	50.437	3.488	1.444
University	23.917	1.961	20.063	27.770	8.201	1.156
Area of residence						
Urban	44.057	1.136	41.826	46.289	2.578	1.977
Rural	60.017	0.708	58.626	61.409	1.180	1.717

A.7: Rate of population out of labour force rate according to sex, age, education and areas of residence

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
Rate of Out of labour force rate	35.965	0.519	34.946	36.984	1.442	1.770
Sex						
Male	28.137	0.642	26.875	29.398	2.282	1.452
Female	42.909	0.619	41.693	44.126	1.443	1.257
Age groups						
Youth (16-30 years)	39.141	0.731	37.706	40.576	1.866	1.504
Adult (31+ years)	33.439	0.642	32.177	34.701	1.921	1.564
16-24 years	47.990	0.878	46.266	49.715	1.829	1.420
25-34 years	19.125	0.730	17.690	20.560	3.819	1.161
35-54 years	24.780	0.686	23.432	26.129	2.770	1.242
55 and over	60.756	1.173	58.452	63.061	1.931	1.311
Education						
None	35.540	0.697	34.171	36.908	1.960	1.471
Primary	36.112	0.806	34.530	37.695	2.231	1.302
Lower secondary	55.426	1.453	52.572	58.281	2.622	1.283
Upper secondary	26.691	1.287	24.163	29.219	4.822	1.274
University	13.324	1.656	10.071	16.577	12.427	1.362
Area of residence						
Urban	28.680	0.951	26.812	30.549	3.317	2.014
Rural	39.094	0.612	37.891	40.297	1.566	1.669

A.8: Youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET) rate according to sex, education and areas of residence

	Estimate (%)	Std. error (%)	95%CI lower bound	95%CI upper bound	CV	Design effect
NEET 16-30	27.258	0.643	25.995	28.522	2.359	1.394
Sex						
Male	20.023	0.807	18.438	21.609	4.031	1.325
Female	34.137	0.905	32.358	35.915	2.652	1.249
Education						
None	32.825	1.228	30.412	35.238	3.742	1.449
Primary	26.396	1.002	24.428	28.365	3.795	1.208
Lower secondary	16.439	1.238	14.006	18.871	7.532	1.274
Upper secondary	31.442	1.814	27.878	35.006	5.770	1.374
University	20.816	3.102	14.721	26.911	14.904	1.078
Area of residence						
Urban	22.207	0.983	20.277	24.138	4.425	1.229
Rural	29.736	0.818	28.130	31.342	2.750	1.435

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