



The Republic of Rwanda



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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

# Labour Force Survey Trends



**-August 2018-**





The Republic of Rwanda



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## August 2018

December 2018

Labour Force Survey Trends, August 2018 report is produced by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

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## Foreword

Labour statistics play an essential role in the efforts of the country to achieve decent work for all. These statistics are needed for the development of policies 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 2020 and vision 2050. To monitor progress towards these goals and targets, relevant, reliable, coherent, timely and accessible labour statistics have to be produced.

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) introduced labour force survey (LFS) program to provide needed labour statistics key stakeholders, Ministry agencies (MIFOTRA, MINECOFIN, MINEDUC) and other users.

The ultimate goal of the labour force survey is to collect data on employment and labour underutilization characteristics of the population on a continuous basis.

This specific report presents trends of LFS conducted from Feb 2017 to August 2018 and will also be accompanied by annual labour force survey report providing annual estimates of 2018 by combining February and August rounds.

NISR congratulates all those who contributed in one way or the other in this exercise. In particular, NISR expresses its gratitude to the Government of Rwanda and world bank for resourcing the survey under the program for results, Ministry of Public service and labour for the close collaboration throughout the survey and the Rwanda – German Development Cooperation (GIZ) for providing technical assistance by Farhad Mehran in the design and analysis of the survey as part of its technical cooperation project GIZ Eco-Emploi.

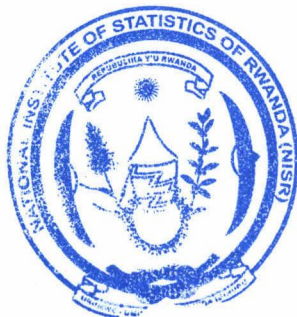
Also, NISR expresses its gratitude to all survey coordinators, supervisors, team leaders, interviewers and drivers for their commitment in all stages of this survey.

Finally, thanks go to respondents who generously gave their valuable time to provide the information that forms the basis of this report.

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 reports to contribute to Rwandans' Economic development.



**Yusuf MURANGWA**  
**Director General of NISR**





## Table of contents

Foreword .....	i
List of tables.....	v
Tables in Annex C .....	vii
Tables in Annex D.....	ix
List of Figures.....	xi
Executive summary .....	xiii
Chapter 1: Introduction .....	1
Chapter 2: Historical Trends.....	3
2.1 Working age population.....	3
2.2: Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate .....	4
2.3: Population outside labour force .....	5
2.4: Foodstuff production participation rate.....	6
2.5: Labour underutilization rates.....	7
Chapter 3 : Labour force participation .....	9
3.1: Labour force participation and sex.....	9
3.2: Labour force participation and education.....	9
3.3: Labour force participation and age .....	10
3.4: Labour force participation and area of residence .....	10
Chapter 4 : Employment.....	13
4.1: Employment to population ratio .....	13
4.2: Status in employment .....	14
4.3. Main occupation.....	15
4.4. Main Economic activity.....	16
Chapter 5: Unemployment and Labour underutilization .....	19
5.1. Unemployment rate .....	19
5.2 Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) .....	21
5.3. Labour underutilization .....	22
Chapter 6: Population outside the labour force.....	25
6.1 Population outside the Labour force by Area of residence.....	25
6.2 Population outside the Labour force by Age category.....	26
6.3 Population outside the Labour force by Education level attained.....	26
6.4 Population outside the Labour force by Province .....	27
6.5: Population outside labour force by self-reported status.....	28
Chapter 7 : Work in agriculture.....	29
7.1: Agricultural status of workers.....	29

7.2 Characteristics of agricultural workers .....	30
7.3. Share of agriculture in workforce.....	32
Annex A. Main concepts and definitions .....	35
Annex B: Survey methodology and data quality.....	37
Annex C: Statistical tables .....	41
Annex D : SDG indicators tables .....	57
Annex E. List of officials involved in the survey.....	61



## List of tables

Table 4. 1: Changes in percentage distribution of employed population by status in employment.....	15
Table 4. 2: Changes in percentage distribution of employed population by major occupation group.	15
Table 4. 3: Changes in percentage distribution of employed population by branch of economic activity.....	16
Table 5. 1: Trends in share of youth not in employment nor in education or training (NEET) by sex and residence area.....	22
Table 6. 1: Persons outside the labour force by self-reported status.....	28
Table 7. 1: Works status in agriculture.....	29
Table 7. 2: Trend of proportion of agricultural workers by sex.....	30
Table 7. 3: Trend of proportion of agricultural workers by age group.....	31
Table 7. 4: Trend of proportion of agricultural workers by level of education attainment.....	32



## Tables in Annex C

Table C. 1: Summary labour force indicators, August 2018 .....	41
Table C. 2: Population by sex, age group and urban/rural area, August 2018 .....	42
Table C. 3: Households by household size, sex of head of household and urban/rural area, August 2018 .....	43
Table C. 4: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, age group, and urban/rural area, August 2018.....	44
Table C. 5: Population 16 years old and over by sex, level of educational attainment and urban/rural area, August 2018.....	45
Table C. 6: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, marital status, and urban/rural area, August 2018.....	46
Table C. 7: Employed population by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, August 2018.....	46
Table C. 8: Employed population by sex, occupation group, and urban/rural area, August 2018.....	47
Table C. 9: Employed population by sex, educational attainment, and urban/rural area, August 2018 .....	47
Table C. 10: Employed population by sex, branch of economic activity, and urban/rural area, August 2018 .....	48
Table C. 11: Employed population by sex, branch of economic activity and level of educational attainment, August 2018.....	49
Table C. 12: Employed population by sex, status in employment, and urban/rural area, August 2018 .....	51
Table C. 13: Employed population by sex, hours usually worked per week at all jobs, and urban/rural area, August 2018.....	52
Table C. 14: Youth Population by sex, and residential area, August 2018.....	52
Table C. 15: Youth Unemployed by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, August 2018.....	53
Table C. 16: Youth not in employment and not currently in education or training by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, August 2018.....	53
Table C. 17: Unemployed population by sex, broad age group and urban/rural area, August 2018 ...	54
Table C. 18: Unemployed population by sex, level of educational, and urban/rural area, August 2018 .....	54
Table C. 19: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, method of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, August 2018.....	55
Table C. 20: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, August 2018.....	56
Table C. 21: Time related under employment by age group sex and area of residence, August 2018	56



## Tables in Annex D

Table D. 1: Average time spent in own-use production work by sex, type of own-use production and urban/rural area, August 2018.....	57
Table D. 2: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex and broad industry .....	58
Table D. 3: Average hourly earnings (in frw) of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities, August 2018 .....	58
Table D. 4: Unemployment rate by sex, age and persons with disabilities, August 2018 .....	59
Table D. 5 : Proportion of youth (aged 16-24 years) not in education, employment or training by sex and area of residence .....	60
Table D. 6 : Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs by sex .....	60



## List of Figures

Figure 2. 1: Main component of working age population (,000s) .....	4
Figure 2. 2: Historical trend of LFPR, EPR and UR.....	5
Figure 2. 3: Ratio of population outside labour force to working age population.....	6
Figure 2. 4: Historical trend of foodstuff production participation rate .....	7
Figure 2. 5: Historical trend of labour underutilization rates.....	8
Figure 3. 1: Change in the labour force participation rate by sex.....	9
Figure 3. 2: Labour force participation rate by level of education.....	10
Figure 3. 3: Labour force participation rate by age group.....	10
Figure 3. 4: Labour force participation rate by area of residence.....	11
Figure 4. 1: Employment to population ratio by area of residence .....	13
Figure 4. 2: Employment to population ratio by sex.....	14
Figure 5. 1: unemployment rate by sex and by residential area.....	19
Figure 5. 2: Unemployment rate by Province.....	20
Figure 5. 3: Unemployment rate by selected age groups.....	21
Figure 5. 4: Labour under-utilization rate by sex and residential areas .....	23
Figure 5. 5: Trend in labour underutilization by province.....	23
Figure 5. 6: Trend in labour underutilization rate by selected age group .....	24
Figure 6. 1: Population outside the Labour force by Area of residence.....	25
Figure 6. 2: Population outside the Labour force by Age category.....	26
Figure 6. 3: Population outside the Labour force by Education level attained.....	27
Figure 6. 4: Population outside the Labour force by Province .....	27
Figure 7. 1: Share of workers in agriculture by sex and education attained .....	33





## Executive summary

According to the survey results, the working age population (16 years and above) kept its increasing trend from 6.8 million in August 2017 to around 7 million in August 2018. Of the working age, 55.2 percent were in the labour force while 44.8 percent were out of the labour force. For those who were in the labour force, 14.3 percent were unemployed. During the same period, the labour force grew by around 276 thousand persons while the employed population grew by around 361 thousand persons.

Over the year, the unemployment rate in Rwanda decreased by 3.5 percentage points from 17.8 in August 2017 to 14.3 percent in August 2018. The number of unemployed persons has declined by around 85 thousand persons between August 2017 and August 2018. Compared to the estimate of the previous round, it has decreased by around 1.7 percentage points from 16.0 percent obtained in February 2018.

The employment to population ratio<sup>1</sup> was 47.3 percent in August 2018, compared to 44.8 percent in February 2018 and to 43.5 percent in August 2017.

The labour force participation rate observed in August 2018 was 55.2 percent and it has slightly increased compared to 53.3 percent observed in the previous round and also increased by 2.3 percentage points as compared to the one of August 2017.

The proportion of the working age population out of the labour force estimated in August 2018 was 44.8 percent, lower than the estimate for August 2017 (47.2 percent). More than a half of the population outside the labour force, representing 23.0 percent of working age population, was exclusively involved in subsistence agriculture in August 2018; slightly lower than 24.8 percent of August 2017. The remaining population outside labour force were mainly enrolled in schools, or engaged in housework or family commitments.

A review of employment levels by economic activity reveals that agriculture employment remained predominant with a proportion of 36.4 percent in August 2018. The branch of economic activity with the next highest number of employed persons was “wholesale and retail trade, repair of moto vehicle and motorcycles” (15.4 percent) followed by construction (10 percent) and “activities of households as employers of domestic personnel” (6.8 percent). Some economic activities other than “agriculture forestry and fishing” which are employing a lot of people kept on growing between August 2017 and August 2018. The employment in construction increased by 59,000 persons corresponding to the percentage increase of 19.4. Moreover, the number of employed population by transportation and storage increased by 47,000 persons equivalent to the percentage increase of 39.8 and the increase in the number of person engaged by manufacturing was 41,000 which represents 22.8 percentage increase. The results show that even though employment in the market oriented agriculture registered the highest increase in absolute terms, its percentage increase has been relatively lower compared to other economic sectors employing a relatively higher number of people.

The full count of agriculture activities including market oriented agriculture and subsistence foodstuff production reveals that in August 2018, around 3,104,990 people, representing 44.2 percent of working age population, were engaged in agriculture activities in one way or the other.

The proportion of market oriented agricultural in total agriculture was 39.0 percent in August 2018 and it has decreased by 4 percentage points compared to the corresponding proportion in August

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<sup>1</sup> This excludes those working in substance agriculture as per the revised international definition.

2017. It has also increased by 3.3 percentage points among females while it has highly increased by 5.3 percentage points among males

The share of agricultural work in the total workforce (employment + subsistence agriculture) has decreased by 3 percentage points from 63 percent in August 2017 to 60 percent in August 2018.

The labour force survey results show that employment increased in most occupation categories between February 2018 and August 2018. The largest increase was recorded in Service and Sales Workers (104,000), Craft and Related Trades Workers (71,000) and in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (41,000). On the other hand, the number of persons employed in Elementary Occupations declined by about 49,000 as compared to the previous round.

The August 2017 and August 2018 comparison shows an increase of 91,000 employed people in Services and sales occupations corresponding to the percentage increase of 16.0. In addition, the number of craft and related trade workers has also increased by 80,000 equivalent to 36 percentage increase. Those involved in elementary occupations registered an increase of 77,000 persons which corresponds to 4.8 percentage increase.

According to the LFS results of the August 2018, the unemployment rate in Rwanda has decreased by about 1.7 percentage points from 16.0 percent in February 2018 to 14.3 percent in August 2018. The August 2017-to-August 2018 comparison shows that the unemployment rates decreased by 3.5 percentage points. The decrease happened in both urban and rural areas with a slightly higher decrease in rural areas (3.5 percentage points) as compared to urban areas (3.1 percentage points).

The labour underutilization which includes unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force stood at 58 percent in August 2017, and it declined to 57 percent in February 2018 and to 53 percent in August 2018. The labour underutilization rate is higher among females as compared to males and the gap is slightly widening overtime.

### Rwanda Labour force survey, August 2018: Summary labour force indicators

Working age population 16 years old and over 7,027,545 persons							
<b>Outside the labour force (Not employed nor unemployed)</b> 3,149,988 person			<b>Labour force (The sum of employed and unemployed)</b> 3,877,558 persons Labour force participation rate 55.2%				
Subsistence agriculture	Exclusively students	Other outside LF (Elderly, disable, discouraged job seekers...)	<b>Employed</b> (All who worked for pay or profit) 3,321,598 persons <b>Employment to population ratio: 47.3</b>			<b>Unemployed</b> (All not employed but seeking and available to work for pay or profit) 555,960 persons <b>Unemployment rate: 14.3%</b>	
			Agriculture excluding subsistence foodstuff production	Industry	Services	Unemployed but engaged in subsistence agriculture	Other unemployed
51.3%	19.8%	28.9%	39.5%	18.8%	41.7%	49.8%	50.2%
<b>Potential labour force</b> 1,347,141		<b>Others</b> 1,802,847	<b>Time related underemployed</b> 882,231	<b>Other employed</b> 2,439,366			
Labour underutilization (2,785,332 persons): Unemployed (555,960) + Time-related underemployed (882,231) + Potential labour force (1,347,141) Composite measure of labour underutilization (53.3%)							

Source: LFS 2018

## Chapter 1: Introduction

The Rwanda Labour Force Survey (LFS) is conducted by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda every six months since August 2016. 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.

This survey is conducted among private households, in both urban and rural areas of Rwanda.

The current bi-annual survey is designed according to a two-stage stratified design with a rotation scheme. At the first stage of sampling, a stratified sample of 584 census enumeration areas, called primary sampling units (PSUs), is drawn from the 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 a fixed number of households (16 households), is drawn within each sample PSU with equal probabilities, after a fresh listing. All household members in the sample are selected for survey interview.

According to the rotation scheme of the survey, each sample household is retained in the sample in four consecutive half-year rounds (2 years) before leaving the sample altogether. Thus, the sample in each survey round has a 75% overlap with the preceding survey round and a 60% overlap with the survey round a year earlier. The main purpose of sample rotation is to control the variation of the sample and thus improve the precision of the estimates of change.

The August 2018 sample design has been used as a transition to the quarterly sample design for a quarterly labour force survey to be started in February 2019. To take in account quarterly design that minimize the disruption from the previous design same modification on August 2018 rounds were made. An implication of these modifications was a slight reduction of the sample size in August 2018 to ensure smooth transition to the sample size requirement of the quarterly design to 530 enumerations areas instead of 584 enumeration areas. To keep almost the same number of households, the sample intake in 96 new enumerations areas was set to 24 households. This resulted to the sample size of 9,248 instead of 9,344 sample households for previous rounds.

The resulting estimates of the main labour force indicators at the national level have standard errors of about 0.6 percent.

The focus of the present report is the analysis of trends of employment and labour underutilization including unemployment at the national and province levels by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as sex, age group, educational attainment, occupation and industry. The analysis in this report covers four rounds extended to two years from February 2017 to August 2018. It is important to indicate that some further cleaning was made for the February 2018 dataset during the current analysis and this might produce minor changes on some statistics which have published in the February 2018 trend report. In addition, another comprehensive annual report which includes estimates at district level has been produced after pulling together the datasets of February and August 2018 rounds.

The survey results analyzed in this report are presented under seven chapters including this introduction, historical trend, labour force participation, employment, unemployment and labour underutilization, population outside labour force and work in agriculture.



## Chapter 2: Historical Trends

### 2.1 Working age population

Figure 2.1 shows the evolution of working age population and its components over time. In Rwanda, working age population is defined as those who are aged 16 years old and above. According to presented results, the working age population has grown at around 3% annually. From February 2017 to February 2018, the working age population increased from 6,709,000 to 6,905,000 corresponding to an annual increase rate of 2.9 percent while between August 2017 and August 2018 it increased by 3.1% from 6,813,000 to 7,028,000.

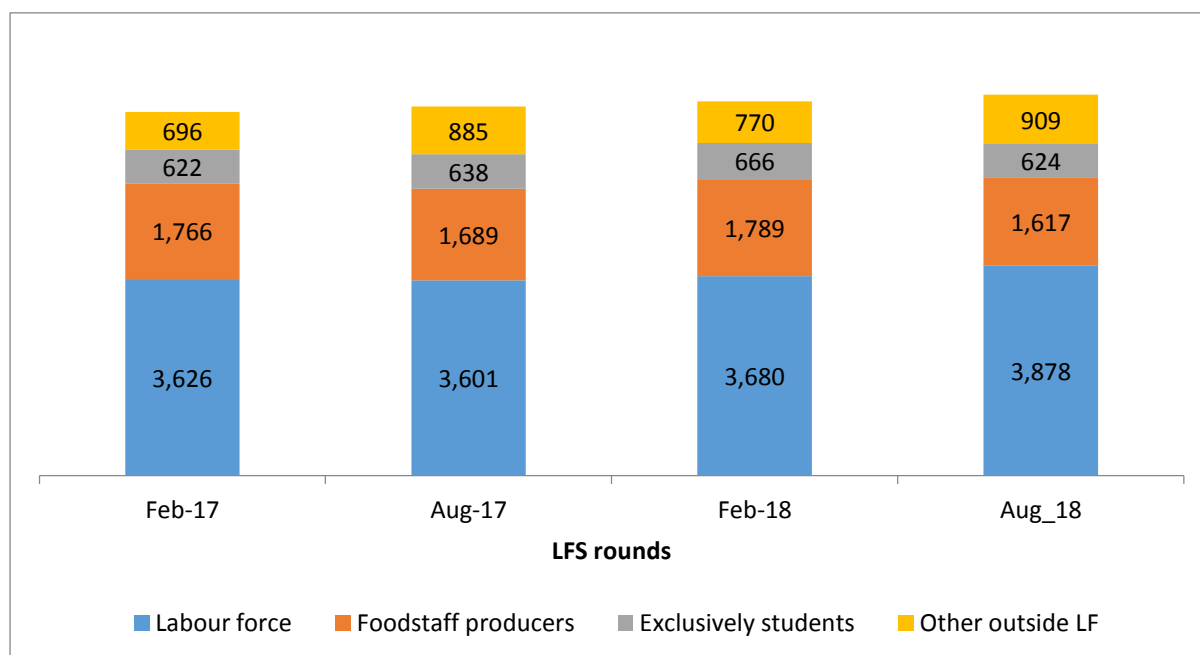
The population in the labour force constitutes the majority of working age population and it shows an increasing trend over time. It is instructive to note that the population in the labour force has substantially increased by around 200,000 between February and August 2018, while there was a slight decrease in the labour force between February and the August in 2017.

The population in working age who are outside the labour force does not have the same status. Some are involved in subsistence agriculture, others are students and others are inactive or involved in other forms of works. As shown in the figure below a substantial part of the population outside the labour force is involved in foodstuff production for own use. The historical pattern of population in this category which makes around a quarter of working age population is highly influenced by changes in seasonality. There has been a decrease of person involved in foodstuff production in August which correspond to the low agricultural season compared to the estimates of February which is considered as a high agricultural season. However, the observed decrease between February and August in 2018 (172,000 persons) is far higher than the decrease observed in the same period of the year 2017 (77,000 persons).

The number of students not involved in any economic activity has slightly decreased, according to the results. From February 2018 to August 2018, this number decreased by 42,000 students. The proportion of students in working age population was estimated at 12.7 percent in August 2018 while it was 13.4 percent in August 2017.

The remaining part of working age population outside the labour force consists of elderly persons, disables, and discouraged jobs seekers, etc. Their proportion seems to be higher during the low agricultural season (August) as compared to high agricultural season (February).

**Figure 2. 1: Main component of working age population (,000s)**



Source: Source: LFSs

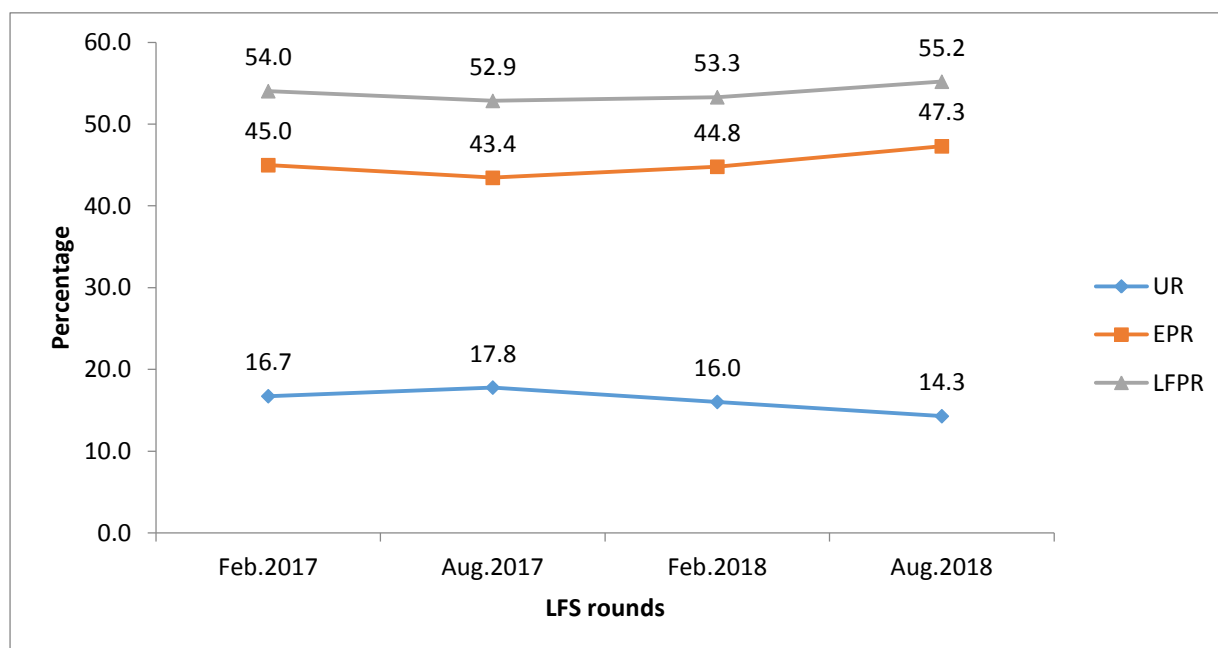
## 2.2: Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate

The sample design of labour force survey presents an advantage for estimating trend of labour market indicators with a higher precision due to its rotational design. The present chapter provides information on historical trend of estimates of main indicators from the labour force survey since February 2017.

Figure 2.2 below illustrates the historical trends of some main labour force indicators. From previous rounds it was observed that unemployment rate fluctuates across low and high season of agriculture with a slight decreasing trend over time. However, the results from August 2018 shows that the unemployment rate kept on decreasing even in low agricultural season. It decreased from 16.0 percent in February 2018 to 14.3 percent in August 2018. The comparison of the current unemployment rate with the one of August 2017 reveals that there was a decrease of 3.5 percentage points over 12 months' period.

The employment to population ratio and the labour force participation rate have the similar patterns over time. Both indicators have decreased from February 2017 to august 2017 as the unemployment increased and kept on increasing from August 2017 to August 2018 as the unemployment rate decreased.

**Figure 2. 2: Historical trend of LFPR, EPR and UR**



Source: LFSs

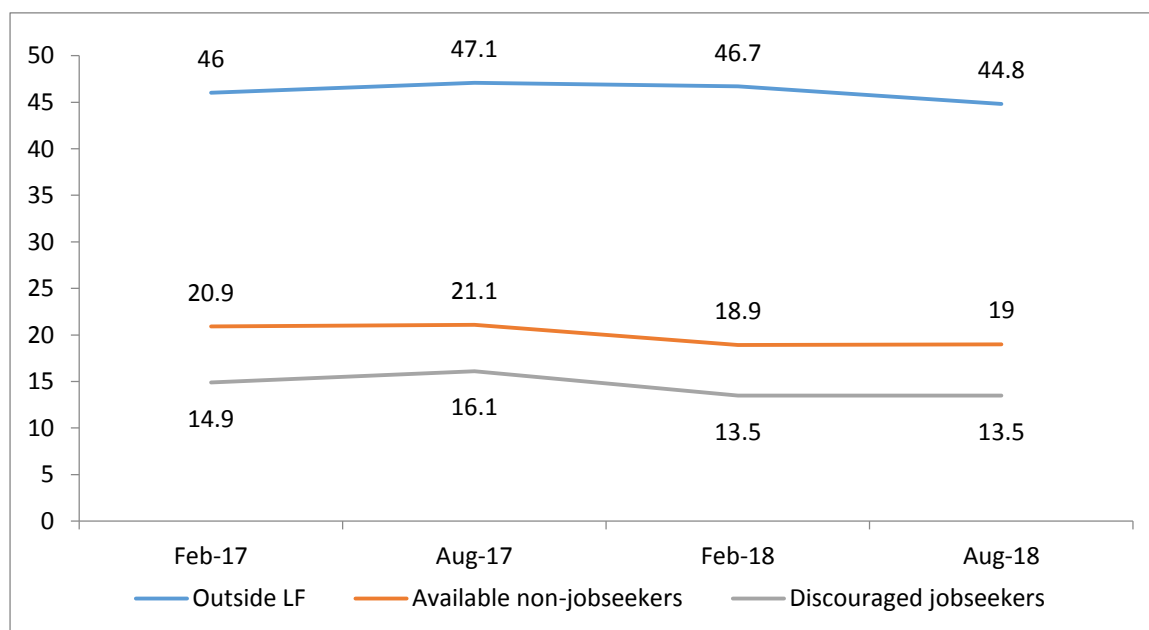
UR=Unemployment rate, EPR=Employment to population Ratio, LFPR=Labour Force Participation Rate

### 2.3: Population outside labour force

Figure 2.3 presents the trend of the proportion of working age population who are outside the labour force according to different categories. According to the results, the proportion of the working age population outside the labour force decreased from 47.1 in August 2017 to 44.8 in August 2018. In the same way, the round to round comparison shows also a decrease from 46.7 in February 2018 to 44.8 in August 2018. Available non-job seekers constitute an important category of the population outside labour force. It represented 19 percent of the working age population in August 2018 as compared to 21.1 in August 2017. and it remained the same between February 2018 and August 2018,

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, such as 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 the working age who are discouraged workers seems to be higher in low agriculture season as compared to the high agriculture season and it has a downward year-to-year trend. It has decreased from 14.9 percent to 13.5 percent from February 2017 to February 2018 and from 16.1 percent in August 2017 to 13.5 percent in August 2018.

**Figure 2. 3: Ratio of population outside labour force to working age population**



Source : LFSs

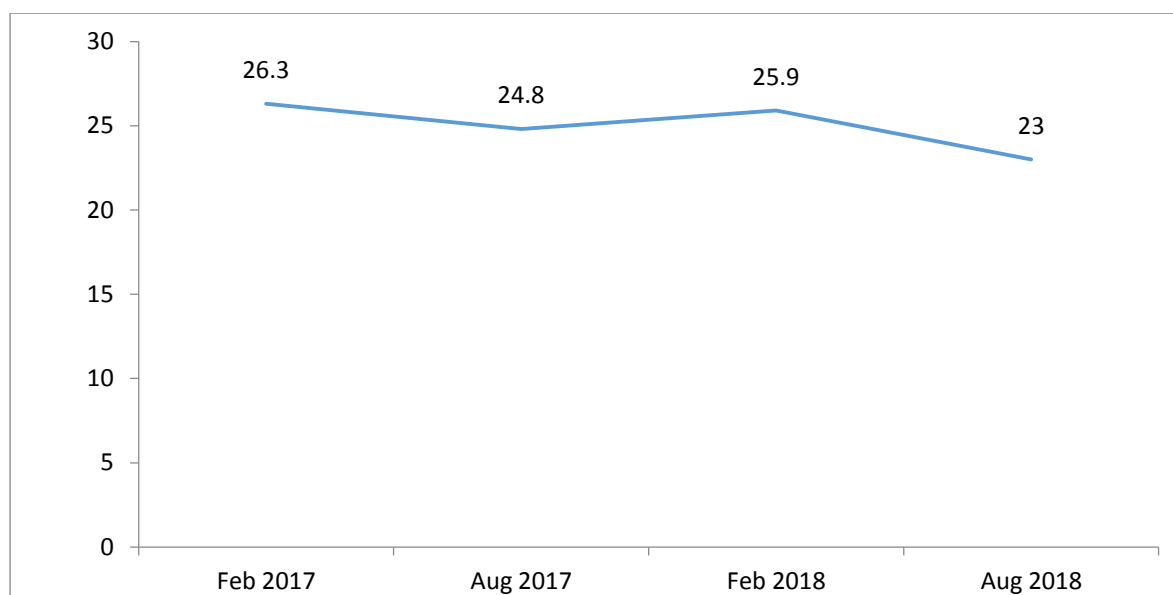
#### **2.4: Foodstuff production participation rate**

Figure 2.2 above shows a relatively low labour force participation rate which reflects the relatively high share of persons outside labour force. However, all population outside the labour force in Rwanda are not necessarily inactive. In Rwanda, there is a substantial number of working age persons who are involved in subsistence agriculture and consequently excluded in the labour force according to the 2013 international standards on statistics of work, employment and labour underutilisation.

Figure 2.4 below presents the trend of the proportion of the working age population who were outside the labour force but engaged in production of foodstuff for own use. It can be observed from the figure that the rate of participation in subsistence foodstuff production fluctuates across high and low seasons of agriculture: it is higher in February and lower in August. The comparison of the same period in two consecutive years reveals a decreasing rate in subsistence foodstuff production. It decreased by 1.8 percentage points from August 2017 to August 2018 and by 0.4 percentage point from February 2017 to February 2018.



**Figure 2. 4: Historical trend of foodstuff production participation rate**



Source: LFSs

## **2.5: Labour underutilization rates**

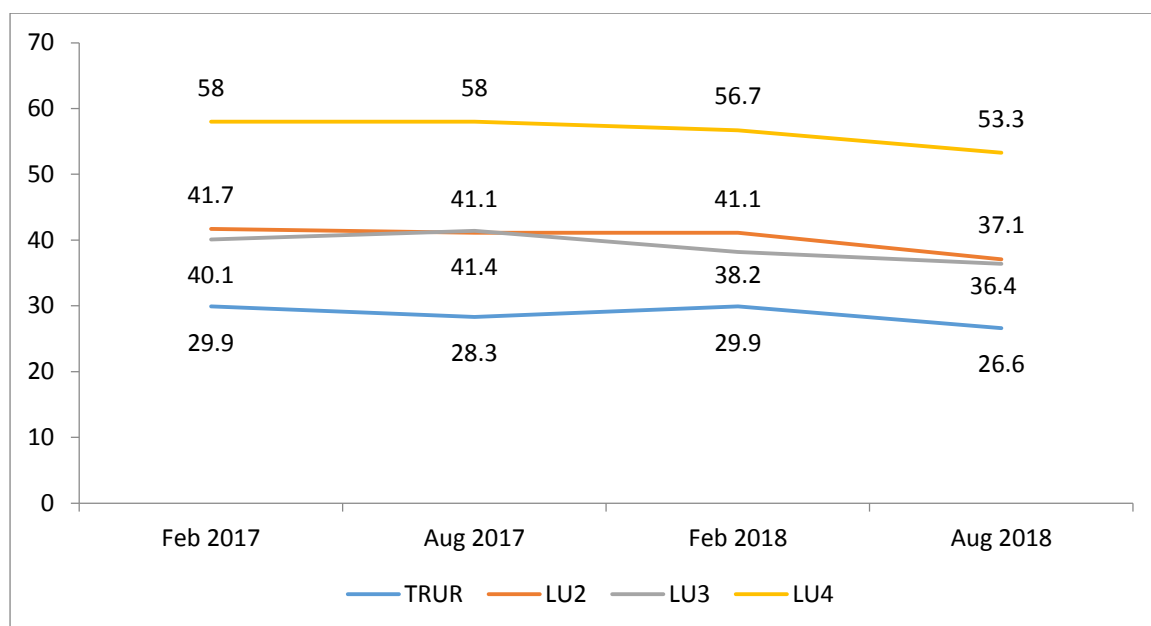
The underutilization consists of three components: Unemployment, potential labour force and time-related underemployment. In addition to the unemployment rate and time-related underemployment rate, other underutilization components are the combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2) and the combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3). LU4 is the composite measure of labour- underutilization which is the ratio of the sum of people in time-related underemployment, those in unemployment and those in potential labour force to the extended labour force (the sum of labour force and potential labour force).

The results presented in figure 2.5 reveals that the trend has been decreasing over time for almost of presented components of labour underutilization (LU2, LU3). The overall labour underutilization rate, by 4.7 percentage points between August 2017 and August 2018. This observed decrease of labour underutilization rate is higher than a decrease of 1.4 percentage points observed between February 2017 and February 2018.

LU3, which is the ratio of persons in unemployment and those in potential labour force to the extended labour force, has decreased by 5 percentage points between August 2017 and August 2018. Similarly, LU2 decreased by 4 percentage points from 41.1 percent in August 2017 to 37.1 percent in August 2018.

The trend of time-related underemployment rate is also showing a decreasing rate overtime with a kind of fluctuation whereby it is higher in February and relatively lower in August of each year. It has decreased from 29.8 in February 2018 to 26.6 in August 2018 and by around 1.6 percentage points from August 2017 to August 2018.

**Figure 2. 5: Historical trend of labour underutilization rates**



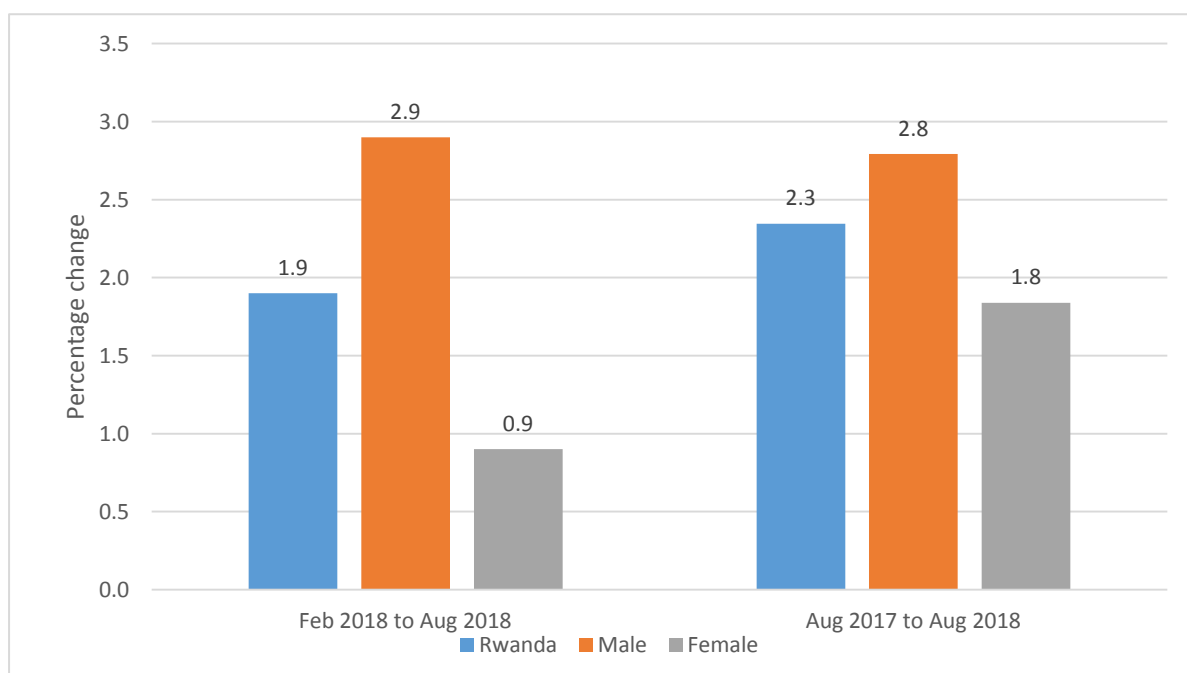
Source: LFSs

## Chapter 3 : Labour force participation

### 3.1: Labour force participation and sex

The labour force participation rate was 55.2 percent in August 2018 and has increased by 1.9 percentage points as compared to the February's 2018 round. The August 2017 to August 2018 comparison shows that the labour force participation rate has increased by 2.3 percentage points. There has been an increase in labour force participation rate for both males and females, however the increase is more pronounced among males than females. The labour force participation rate has increased by 1.8 percent point from August 2017 to August 2018 among females while it has increased by 2.8 percent during the same period among males. In the same way, it has increased by 2.9 percentage points for males and by 0.9 percentage point for females from February to August 2018.

**Figure 3. 1: Change in the labour force participation rate by sex**

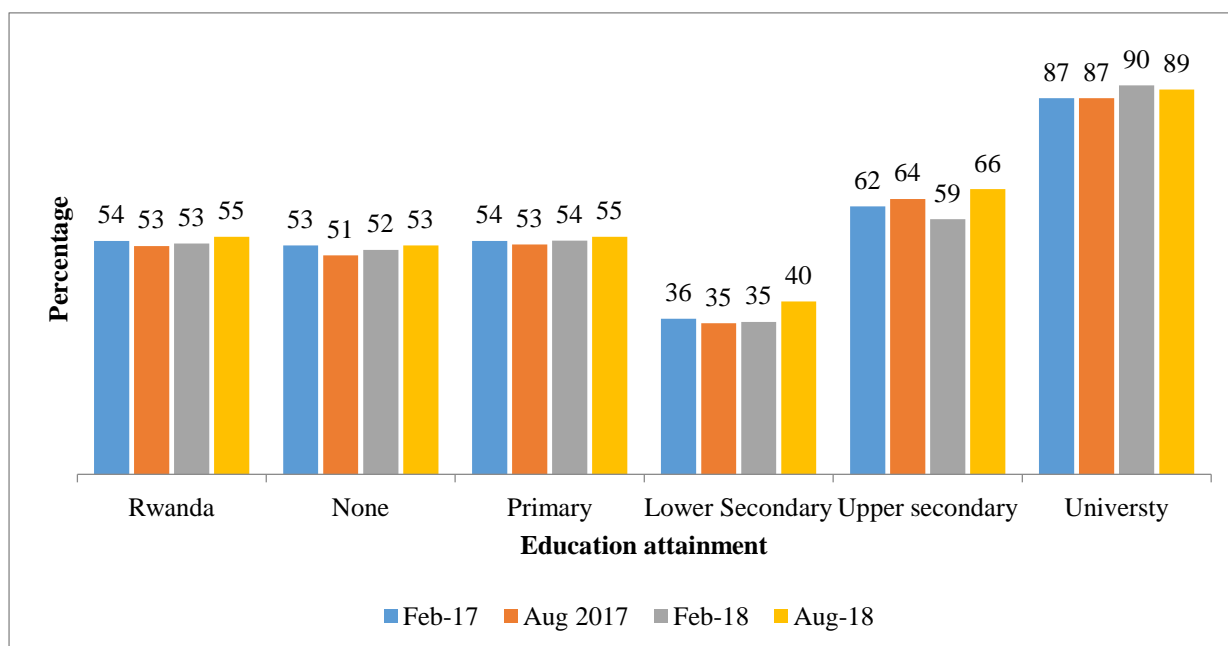


Source: LFSS

### 3.2: Labour force participation and education

The analysis of the labour force participation rate (LFPR) by educational attainment of individuals shows that it is higher among those with relatively higher level of education compared to those with lower level of education. Generally, compared to the previous round, LFPR has slightly increased in all education levels, except for persons with university education. The August 2017-to-August 2018 comparison reveals an upward trend for all levels of education. Low rates of labour force participation rate among people with lower secondary education are due to the fact that some of them are still enrolled in schools. The labour force participation rate computed for those who were not enrolled in schools substantially increases for lower secondary school level as compared to other levels of education. For instance, the labour force participation rate in that category increases by around 29 percentage points in August 2018. The observation of the labour force participation rates calculated after the exclusion of students shows that it increases as the level of education increases.

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

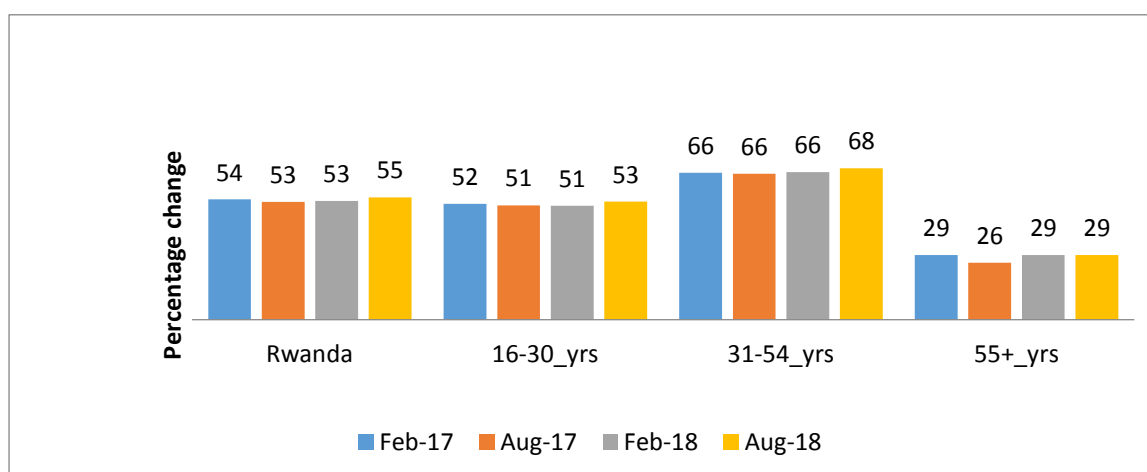


Source: LFSs

### 3.3: Labour force participation and age

The labour force participation rate among people aged 31 to 54 years old was higher than the overall labour force participation rate (68.0percent compared to 55 percent at the national level). In August 2018, the labour force participation rate among youth 16-30 years old was 53 percent, 2 percentage points lower than the national average, however it has increased by 2 percentage points from 51 percent in August 2017. The same level of increase was also taking place among the population aged 31-54 years old whose the labour force participation rate has risen from 66 percent in August 2017 to 68 percent in August 2018.

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



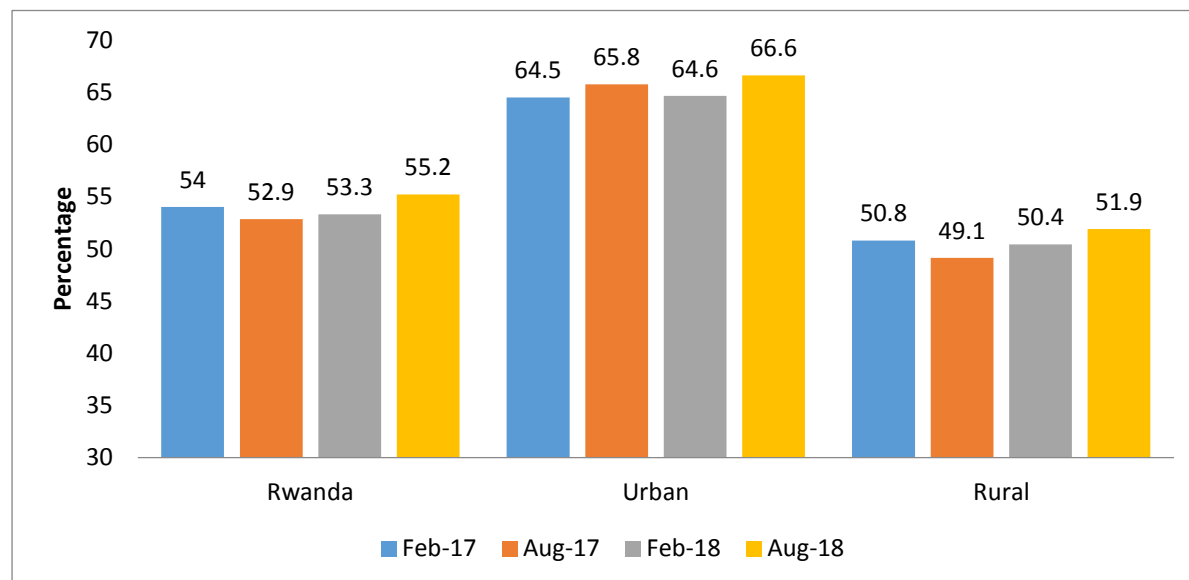
Source: LFSs

### 3.4: Labour force participation and area of residence

The analysis of labour force participation rate by area of residence (urban/rural) shows that the rate is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas of Rwanda. This might be attributed to the fact that in urban areas, there is a diversity of job opportunities as compared to rural areas where the number of employment opportunities is limited and most people are involved in subsistence

agriculture. The August 2017 to August 2018 comparison shows a labour force participation rate increase of 2.3 percentage points at the national level, 0.8 percentage point in urban areas and 2.8 percentage points in rural areas. In the same vein, a round to round comparison showed an increase of 1.9 percentage points in Rwanda, 2.2 percentage points in urban and 1.5 percentage points in rural area.

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



Source: LFSs



## Chapter 4 : Employment

### 4.1: Employment to population ratio

The analysis of employment trends over four consecutive rounds of the labour force survey (February 2017, August 2017, February 2018 and August 2018) reveals that the number of employed persons increased overtime. In August 2018, the estimated number of employed persons was 3,321,000 while it was 3,093,000 in Feb 2018 and 2,960,000 in Aug 2017.

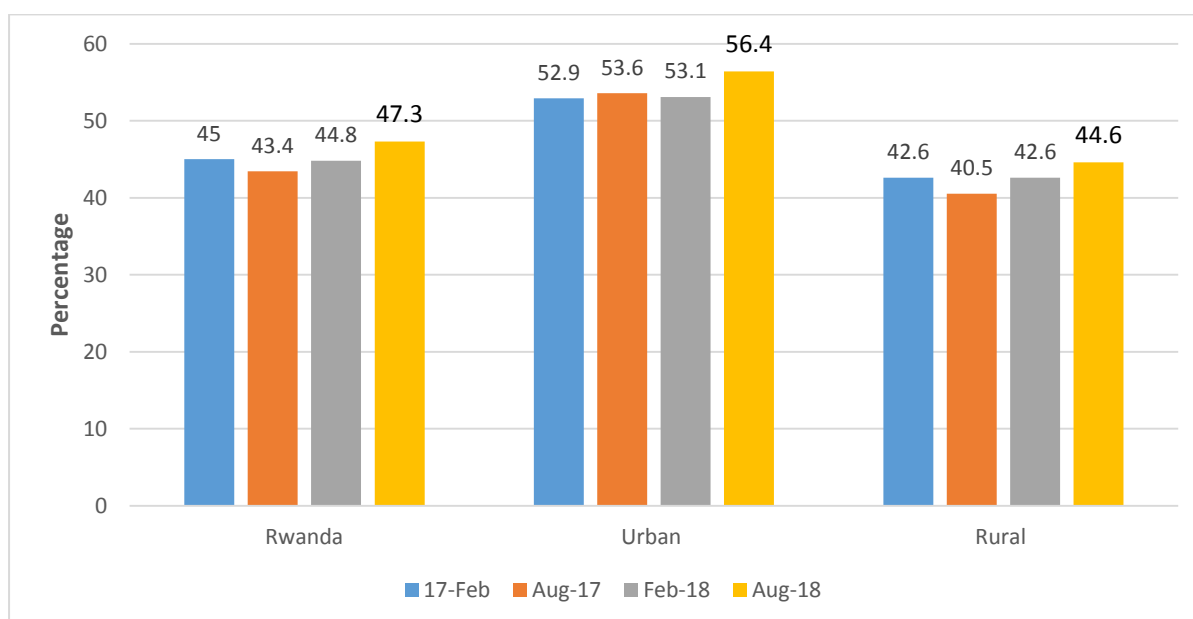
The employment-to-population ratio, i.e, the percentage of the working age population who is employed, is an indicator of the performance of the national economy in providing employment to its growing population.

Figure 4.1 presents the employment-to-population ratio by area of residence. It was observed that the employment-to-population ratio was higher in August 2018 than in February 2018 at national level as well as in both urban and rural areas. This is different from the pattern that was observed in the past rounds of the labour force survey whereby the employment to population ratio fluctuated between February and August with relatively higher rates in February as compared to August. According to the results, it is observed that, between February and August 2018, the employment-to-population ratio increased by 4.3 percent points at the national level as well as by 3.3 percentage points and 2 percentage points in urban and rural areas respectively. In the same way, there has been an increase in the employment to population ratio at national level, in urban and rural areas of Rwanda between August 2017 and August 2018.

It was observed that Employment to population ratio is higher in urban areas when compared to rural areas of Rwanda in all rounds of Labour force survey. The highest gap of employment to population ratio in urban and rural areas was observed in august 2017 where it stood at 53.6 in urban areas while it was 40.5 in rural areas of Rwanda.

It can be observed that the gap of employment to population ratios in urban and rural areas tends to be higher in August as compared to February.

**Figure 4. 1: Employment to population ratio by area of residence.**



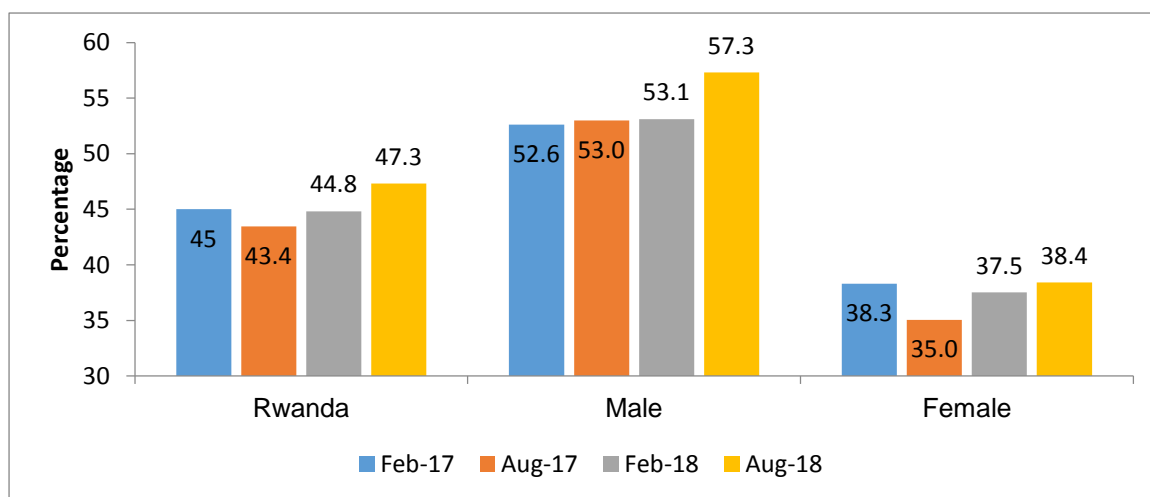
Source: LFSs

The August 2017 to August 2018 comparison shows that the employment-to-population ratio increased at national level, among females and males. It is also remarkable that males are supplying more to the labour market compared to females.

A high gap of employment to population ratio between males and females was observed in all rounds of labour Force Survey. In August 2018, the employment to population was 57.3 among males while it stood at 38.4 among females.

It can be observed that the gap of employment to population ratios among males and females is high and is increasing over time.

**Figure 4. 2: Employment to population ratio by sex**



Source: LFSs

#### 4.2: Status in employment

The table 4.1 below reveals that employed population increased by 228,524 which corresponds to 7.4 percentage increase from February 2018 to August 2018. It also shows an increase of 361,633 equivalent to 12.2 percentage increase from August 2017 to August 2018.

The analysis of changes across different statuses of employment shows that there has been an increase in the number of employed persons in all statuses except for members of cooperatives between August 2017 and August 2018, During the same period, the highest increase in absolute number was observed among employees with an increase of 201,000 corresponding to a percentage increase of 10 percent. The number of own account workers has also highly increased by 144,000 persons corresponding to 19 percentage increase.



**Table 4. 1: Changes in percentage distribution of employed population by status in employment**

Status in employment	Employed persons(,000s)			Changes		% changes	
	Aug-17	Feb-18	Aug-18	Feb2018 to august 2018	Aug-17 to Aug-18	Feb2018 to august 2018	Aug-17 to Aug-18
<b>Total</b>	2960	3093	3322	229	362	7.4	12
Employee and paid apprentice/intern	2017	2183	2218	35	201	1.6	10
Employer	42	35	52	17	10	48.6	24
Own-account worker	759	746	903	157	144	21.0	19
Member of cooperative	12	3	6	3	-6	100.0	-50
Contributing family worker	129	125	143	18	14	14.4	11

### 4.3. Main occupation

Between August 2017 and August 2018, the occupations which registered a high increase in terms of absolute numbers are elementary occupations by 77,000 which (4.8 percentage increase), service and sales workers by 91,000 (16.0 percentage increase) and craft and related trades workers by 80,000 (36.0 percentage increase).

**Table 4. 2: Changes in percentage distribution of employed population by major occupation group.**

Major Occupation Group	Employed persons (,000)			Change		% change	
	Aug-17	Feb-18	Aug-18	Feb-18 to Aug-18	Aug-17 to Aug-18	Feb-18 to Aug-18	Aug-17 to Aug-18
<b>Total</b>	2,960	3,093	3,322	229	362	7.4	12.2
Legislators, Managers and Senior Officials	46	37	48	11	2	29.7	4.3
Professionals	187	195	209	14	22	7.2	11.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	41	32	53	21	12	65.6	29.3
Clerical Support Workers	26	30	30	0	4	0.0	15.4
Service and Sales Workers	568	555	659	104	91	18.7	16.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	203	208	249	41	46	19.7	22.7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	222	231	302	71	80	30.7	36.0

Major Occupation Group	Employed persons (,000)			Change		% change	
	Aug-17	Feb-18	Aug-18	Feb-18 to Aug-18	Aug-17 to Aug-18	Feb-18 to Aug-18	Aug-17 to Aug-18
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	73	85	99	14	26	16.5	35.6
Elementary Occupations	1595	1721	1672	-49	77	-2.8	4.8

#### 4.4. Main Economic activity

The majority of employed persons are engaged in “agriculture, forestry and fishing. Other sectors that employ a substantial number of people are: whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, construction, activities of households as employers, manufacturing and transportation and storage. All those economic sectors above mentioned have increased in number of employment between August 2017 and August 2018. The most increase in absolute number has been observed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (92,000), construction (59,000) and transportation and storage (47,000), while high percentage increase happened in administrative and support activities (80 percent), accommodation and food service activities (78 percent), financial and insurance activities (62 percent).

In general, among 21 branches of economic activities, it was observed that an increase of employed persons occurred in 13 of them between August 2017 and August 2018, while there has been a decrease in the remaining.

**Table 4. 3: Changes in percentage distribution of employed population by branch of economic activity.**

Economic activities	Employed persons(,000s)			Changes		% changes	
	Aug-17	Feb-18	Aug-18	Feb 18 to Aug 18	Aug 17 to Aug 18	Feb 18 to Aug 18	Aug 17 to Aug 18
agriculture forestry and fishing	1,119	1,320	1,211	-109	92	-8.3	8.2
mining and quarrying	55	56	69	13	14	23.2	25.5
manufacturing	180	190	221	31	41	16.3	22.8
electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	9	8	5	-3	-4	-37.5	-44.4
water supply, gas and remediation services	11	8	8	0	-3	0.0	-27.3
construction	304	281	363	82	59	29.2	19.4

<b>Economic activities</b>	<b>Employed persons(,000s)</b>			<b>Changes</b>		<b>% changes</b>	
	<b>Aug-17</b>	<b>Feb-18</b>	<b>Aug-18</b>	<b>Feb 18 to Aug 18</b>	<b>Aug 17 to Aug 18</b>	<b>Feb 18 to Aug 18</b>	<b>Aug 17 to Aug 18</b>
whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	488	444	511	67	23	15.1	4.7
transportation and storage	118	116	165	49	47	42.2	39.8
accommodation and food service activities	47	54	84	30	37	55.6	78.7
information and communication	14	16	12	-4	-2	-25.0	-14.3
financial and insurance activities	21	23	34	11	13	47.8	61.9
real estate activities	3	3	4	1	1	33.3	33.3
professional, scientific and technical activities	26	20	31	11	5	55.0	19.2
administrative and support activities	30	49	54	5	24	10.2	80.0
public administration and defense; compulsory social security	72	53	68	15	-4	28.3	-5.6
education	117	107	106	-1	-11	-0.9	-9.4
human health and social work activities	52	47	51	4	-1	8.5	-1.9
arts, entertainment and recreation	15	9	10	1	-5	11.1	-33.3
other services	63	57	75	18	12	31.6	19.0
activities of households as employers	202	210	226	16	24	7.6	11.9
activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	16	20	16	-4	0	-20.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>3,093</b>	<b>3,322</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>



## Chapter 5: Unemployment and Labour underutilization

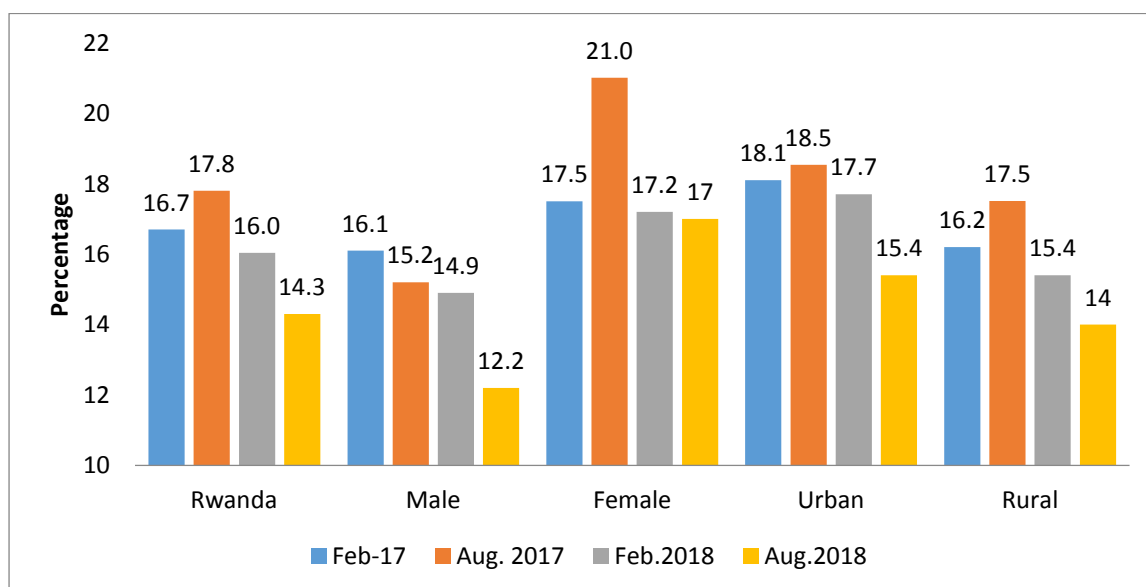
Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization. It reflects the pressure on the labour market as it is measured in terms of the number of persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment. Labour underutilization is a more general concept. It refers to mismatches 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 persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search or their availability for employment.

### 5.1. Unemployment rate

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

According to the LFS results of the August 2018, the unemployment rate in Rwanda was 14.3 percent compared to 16.0 percent in February 2018. The unemployment rate has declined among males and females in different rounds of LFS since August 2017. The analysis of the unemployment rate dynamics for males and females between August 2017 and August 2018 reveals that it has highly decreased among females (4 percentage points) compared to males (3.0 percentage points). The unemployment rate was higher in urban areas compared to rural areas in Rwanda and showed a decline of 2.4 percentage points in urban areas while it has declined by 1.4 percentage points in rural areas as compared to the previous round. The August 2017-to-August 2018 comparison shows that the unemployment rates decreased in both urban and rural areas with a higher decrease in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

**Figure 5. 1: unemployment rate by sex and by residential area.**

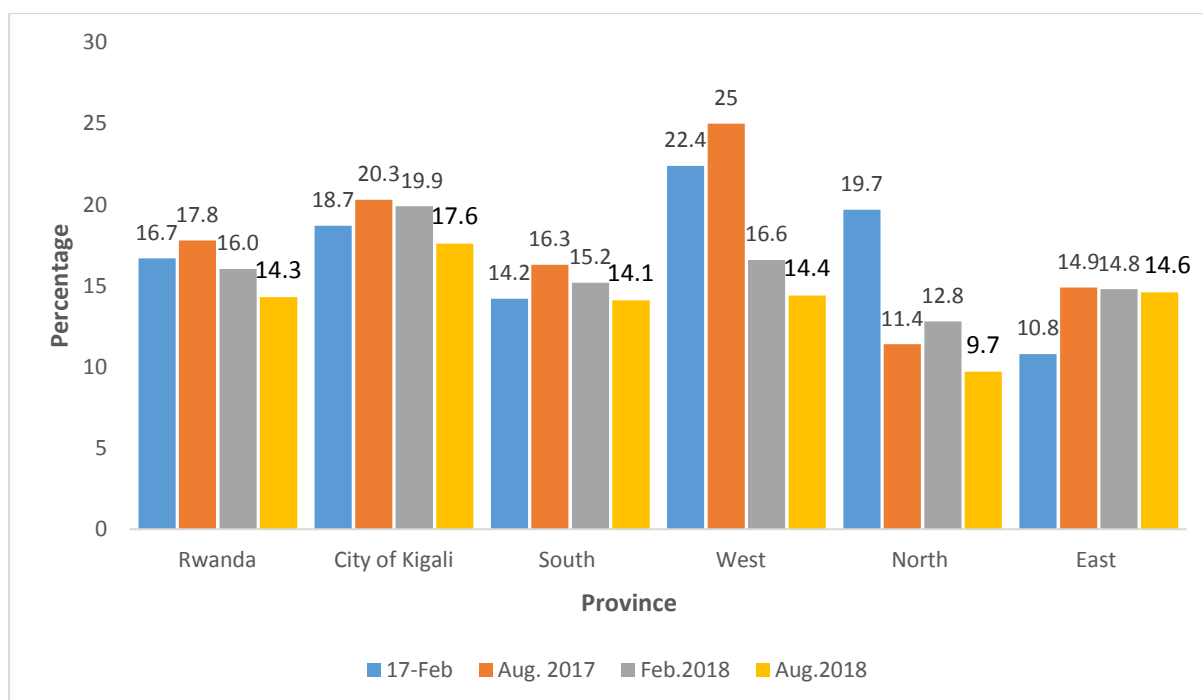


Source: LFSs

The analysis of the trend of the unemployment rate by province reveals that the unemployment rate has declined compared to the previous round of LFS in all provinces. The highest decline of the unemployment rate was found in Northern Province where the unemployment rate fell from 12.8 percent in February 2018 to 9.7 percent in August 2018. Northern Province has been the province

with lower level of unemployment rates compared to other provinces. The August 2017 to August 2018 comparison reveals a decrease of unemployment rate in all provinces of Rwanda with the highest decrease of more than 10 percentage points in western province where it decreased from 25 percent to 14.4 percent.

**Figure 5. 2: Unemployment rate by Province**

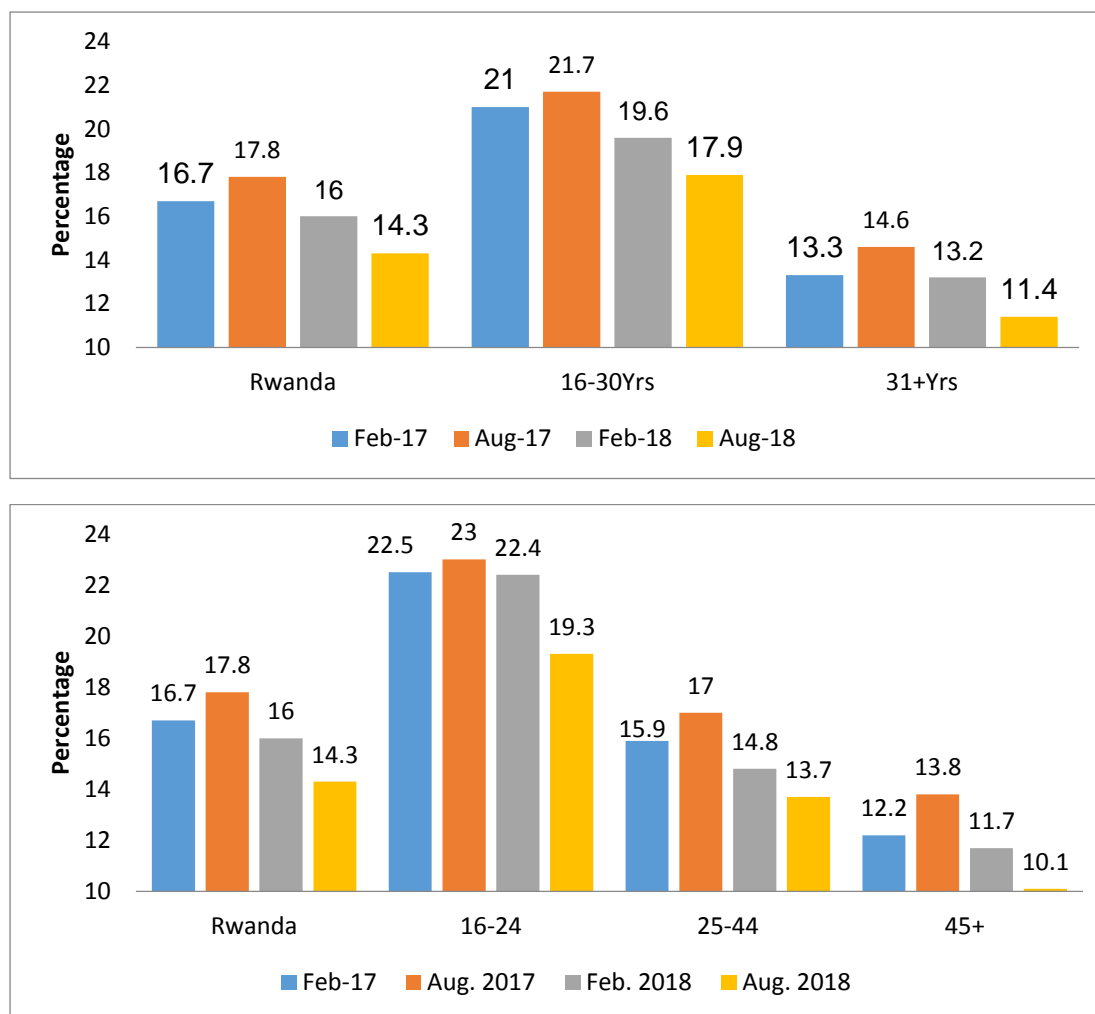


Source: RLFS

Figure 5.3 shows the trend in the unemployment rate for selected age groups and compares the youth and adult unemployment rates. In Rwanda, the youth population is defined as young person’s 16 to 30 years of age. The results show that the unemployment rate for youth aged 16-30 is relatively higher than the adults’. The youth unemployment rate decreased by 1.8 percentage points from 19.6 percent in February 2018 to 17.9 percent in August 2018 and the rate for adults (31+ years old) decreased from 14.2 percent to 11.4 percent during the same period.

The August 2017-to-August 2018 comparison shows a decline of the unemployment rate in all selected groups and the highest decrease was observed specifically in 16-30yrs age group where it decreased from 21.7 percent to 17.9 percent.

**Figure 5. 3: Unemployment rate by selected age groups**



Source: LFSS

## 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 to achieve self-sufficiency. In this report two age groups (16 to 24 years old) and (16 to 30 years old) representing the international and National definition of youth were separately used in the table 5.1. The full count of all youth in age group 16 to 24 years old not in employment nor in education or training was 635,000 persons while those aged between 16 and 30 years old were estimated to 1,028,000 in August 2018.

The share of youth (16 to 24 years old) neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) stood to 29.5 percent in August 2018 and has slightly decreased compared to the previous round (2.4 percent) for all youth (16 to 24 Years old). The round-to-round comparison showed that a decrease was more pronounced among youth living in urban areas. It changed from 23.8 percent in February 2018 to 20.6 percent in August 2018.

The August 2017-to-August 2018 comparison shows that the share of NEET has decreased by 2.4 percentage points among youth (16-24yrs).

The share of young (16-30 years old) not in employment nor in education or training was 31.7% in August 2018 and has decreased compared to previous round where it stood at 33.7%. It has also decreased by 2.9 percentage points from August 2017 to August 2018.

It was observed that youth NEET rate is higher among females than males and higher in rural areas compared to urban areas of Rwanda.

**Table 5. 1: Trends in share of youth not in employment nor in education or training (NEET) by sex and residence area**

Age group and sex		Estimate			Change	
		17-Aug	18-Feb	18-Aug	Feb-18 to Aug-18	Aug-17 to Aug 18
16-24	Total	31.9	32.0	29.5	-2.5	-2.4
	Male	25.5	25.3	23.0	-2.3	-2.5
	Female	38	38.1	35.6	-2.5	-2.4
	Urban	20.4	23.8	20.6	-3.2	-0.2
	Rural	35.8	34.5	32.5	-2	-3.3
16-30	Total	34.6	33.7	31.7	-2	-2.9
	Male	25.6	25.0	22.8	-2.2	-2.8
	Female	42.9	41.8	39.9	-1.9	-3
	Urban	23.5	24.9	22.4	-2.5	-1.1
	Rural	38.6	36.6	35.0	-1.6	-3.6

Source: LFSs

### 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).

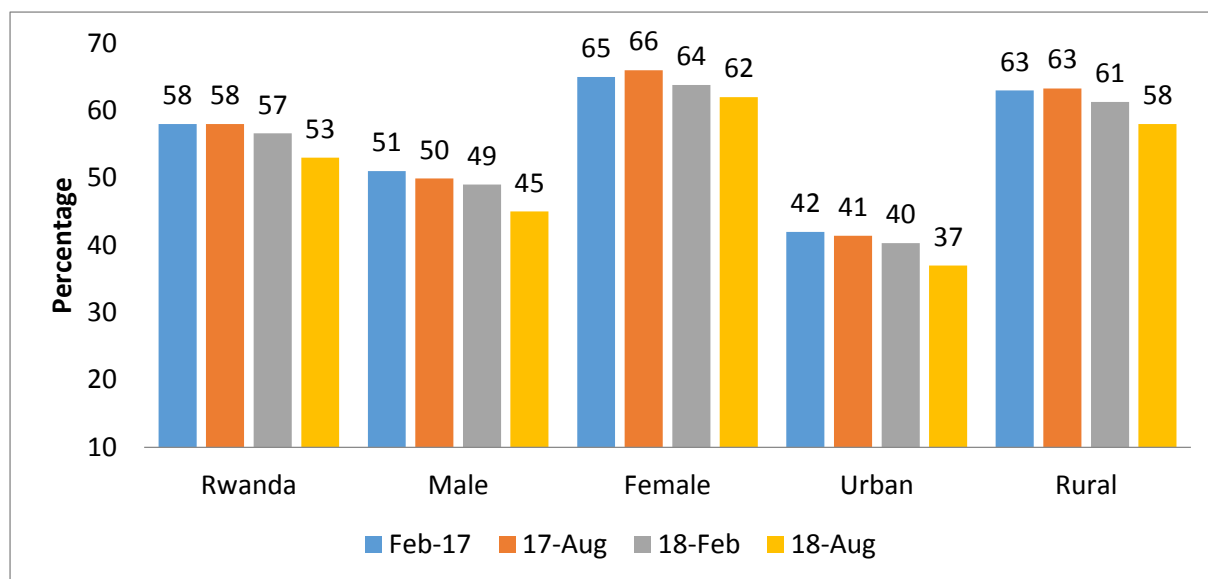
Figure 5.4 below shows that the combined labour underutilization rate stood at 58 percent in August 2017, it declined to 57 percent and to 53 percent in February 2018 and August 2018 respectively at the national level. The labour underutilization rate is higher among females than males and among people living in rural areas than those living in urban areas, however it is progressively decreasing overtime in all groups.

The rate decreased by 4 percentage points among males and by 2 percentage points among females between February 2018 and August 2018. It has also decreased by 3 percentage points in both rural and urban areas during the same period.

The August 2017-to-august 2018 comparison shows that the labour underutilization rate decreased by 5 percentage points among males and by 4 percentage points among females. In the same way, it has decreased by 5 percentage points in rural areas and by 4 percentage points in urban areas of Rwanda.



**Figure 5. 4: Labour under-utilization rate by sex and residential areas**

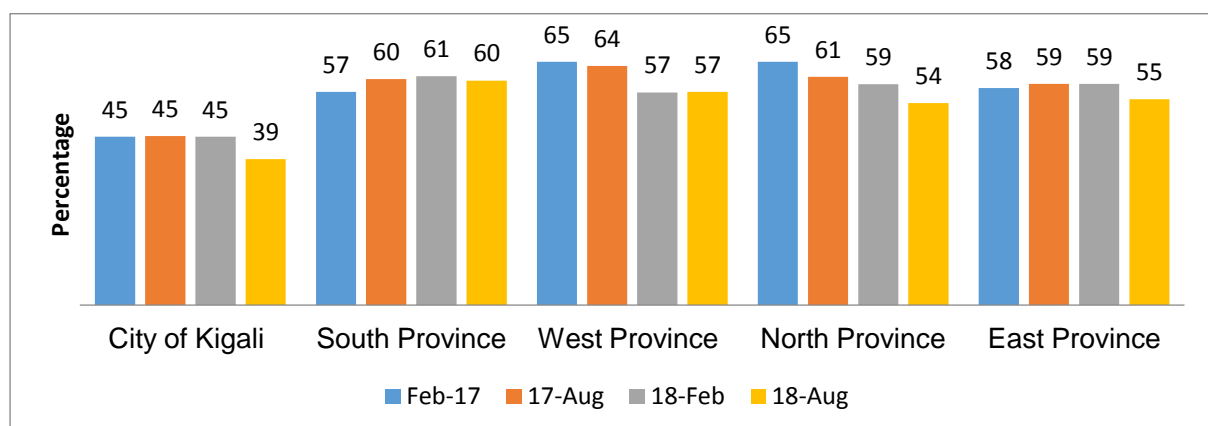


Source: LFSs

Figure 5.5 presents the trend in the labour underutilization rate by province. The round-to-round comparison show that the rate of labour underutilization declined in all provinces except west province where it remained relatively constant (57 percent) as compared to the previous round. The highest decrease of labour underutilization rate was observed in the City of Kigali.

The August 2017-to-August 2018 comparison also reveals that the labour underutilization rate decreased by 7 percentage points in Western Province and Northern Province, by 6 percentage points in the City of Kigali and by 4 percentage points in Eastern Province. It remained constant in Southern Province.

**Figure 5. 5: Trend in labour underutilization by province**

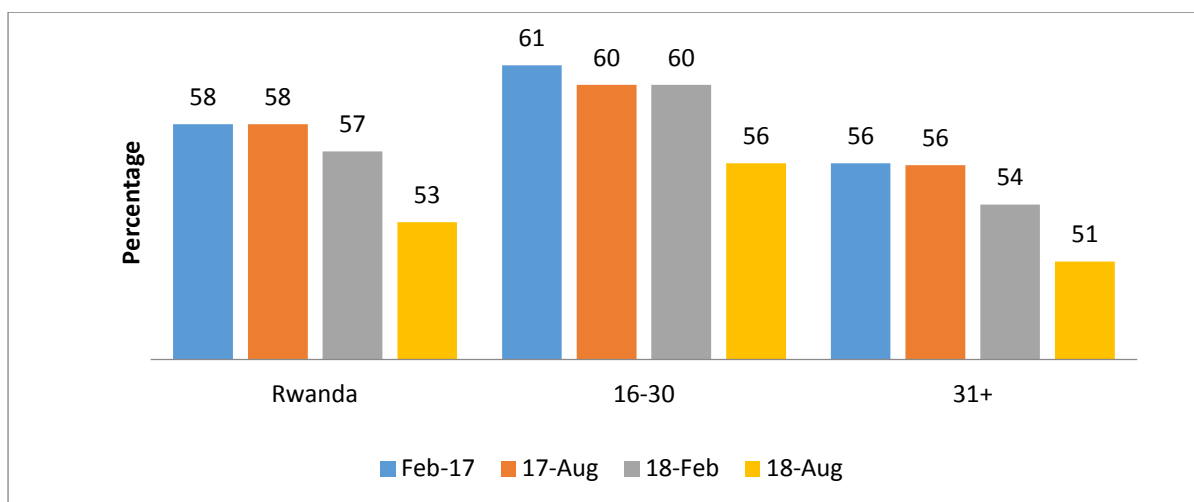
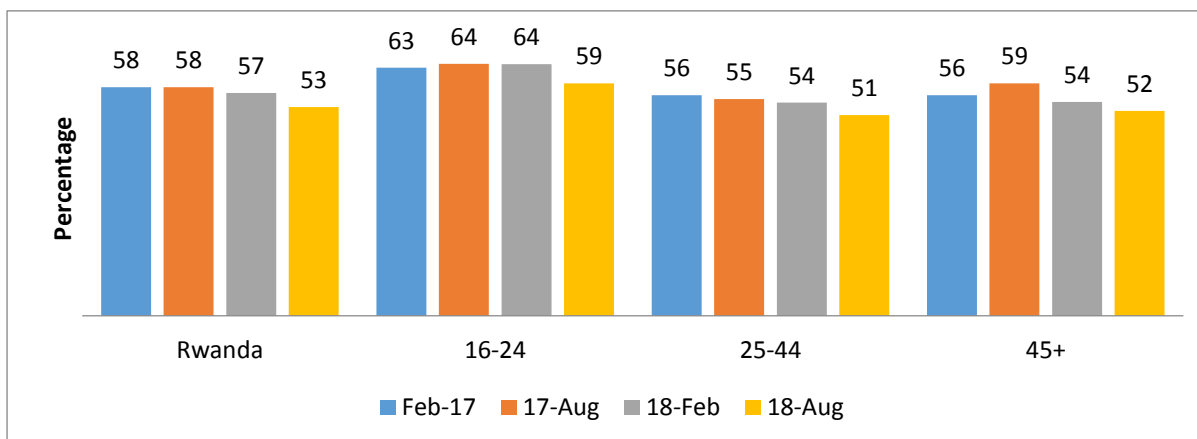


Source: LFSs

Figure 5.6 presents the labour underutilization rate by age group. According to the results, it was observed that the labour underutilization rate is decreasing in all selected age group and the highest decrease (7 percentage points) was observed among people aged 45+ years old from August 2017 to August 2018.

It can be observed that labour underutilization rate decreased among youth (16-30 years old) 4 percentage points between August 2017 and August 2018.

**Figure 5. 6: Trend in labour underutilization rate by selected age group**



Source: LFSs

## Chapter 6: Population outside the labour force

The population outside the labour force constitutes a large part of the working age population. It includes persons engaged exclusively in activities for producing goods or services that are not done for pay or profit such as subsistence production of goods, own use production of services, volunteer production of goods or services and unpaid trainee or apprentice work . It also includes students who are enrolled in schools, persons who don't seek for employment opportunities (nonjob seeker) 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 Labour force was 3,212,000 in august 2017 and decreased to 3,150,000 in august 2018 with the percentage decrease of 2 percentage points.

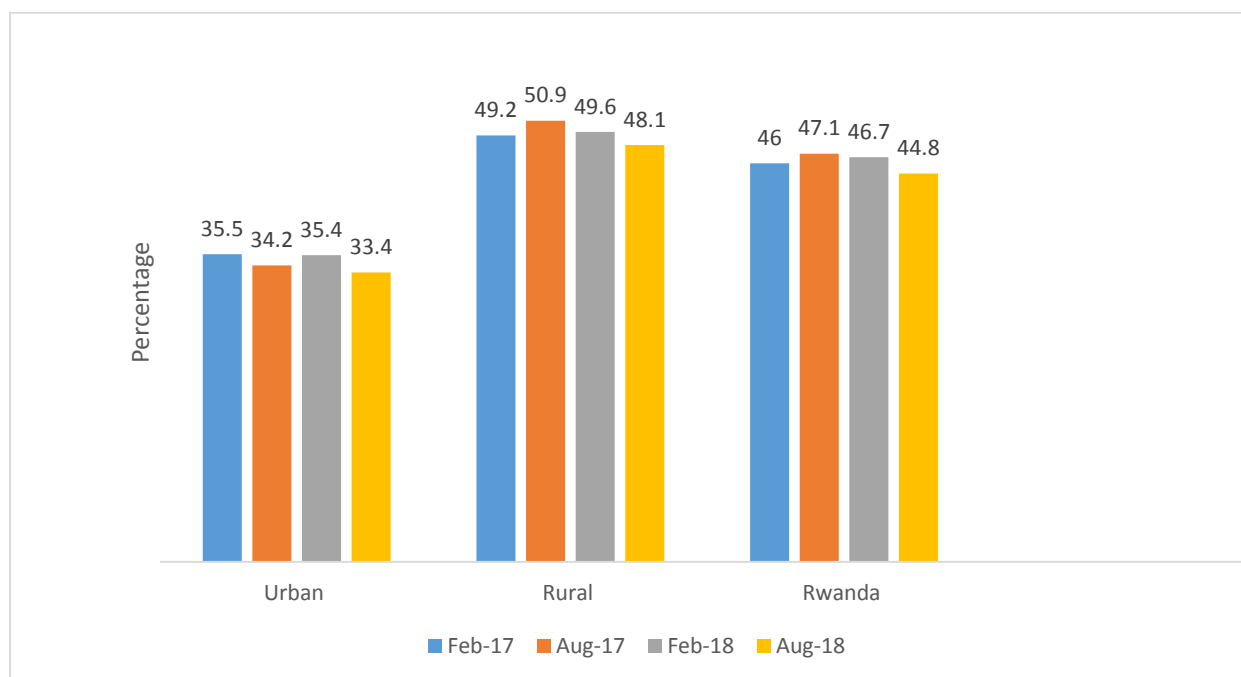
### 6.1 Population outside the Labour force by Area of residence

It can be observed from the figure 6.1 below that inactivity rate (proportion of outside Labour force people in the working age population) is higher in rural areas than in urban areas of Rwanda, it fluctuates over time from February 2017 to August 2018 at the national level. The gap of inactivity rate among urban and rural areas of Rwanda kept increasing overtime.

Round to round comparison (February 2018 to August 2018) showed that the proportion of Labour force persons outside Labour force decreased from 46.7 percent to 44.8 percent in Rwanda and from 49.6 percent to 48.1 in rural areas and from 35.4 to 33.4 in urban areas of Rwanda.

August 2017 to August 2018 comparison also showed that inactivity rate decreased from 46.7 percent to 44.8 in Rwanda, 34.2 percent to 33.4 in urban areas and from 50.9 percent to 48.1 percent in rural areas of Rwanda.

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



Source: LFSs

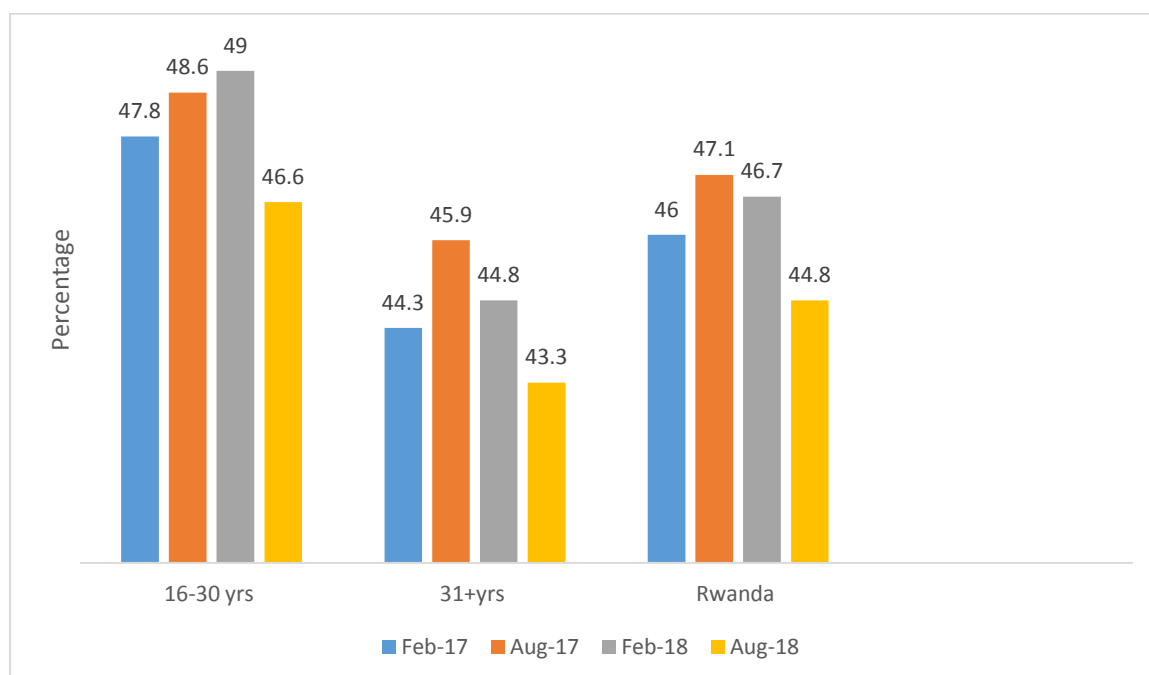
## 6.2 Population outside the Labour force by Age category

It can be observed from the figure 6.2 below that inactivity rate (proportion of outside Labour force people in the working age population) is higher among youth than adults.

Round to round comparison (February 2018 to August 2018) showed that the proportion of Labour force persons outside Labour force decreased from 49 percent to 46 among youth (16 to 30 years) and from 44.8 to 43.3 among adults

August 2017 to August 2018 comparison also showed that inactivity rate decreased from 48.6 percent to 46.6 percent among youth and decreased from 45.9 percent to 43.3 percent among adults

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



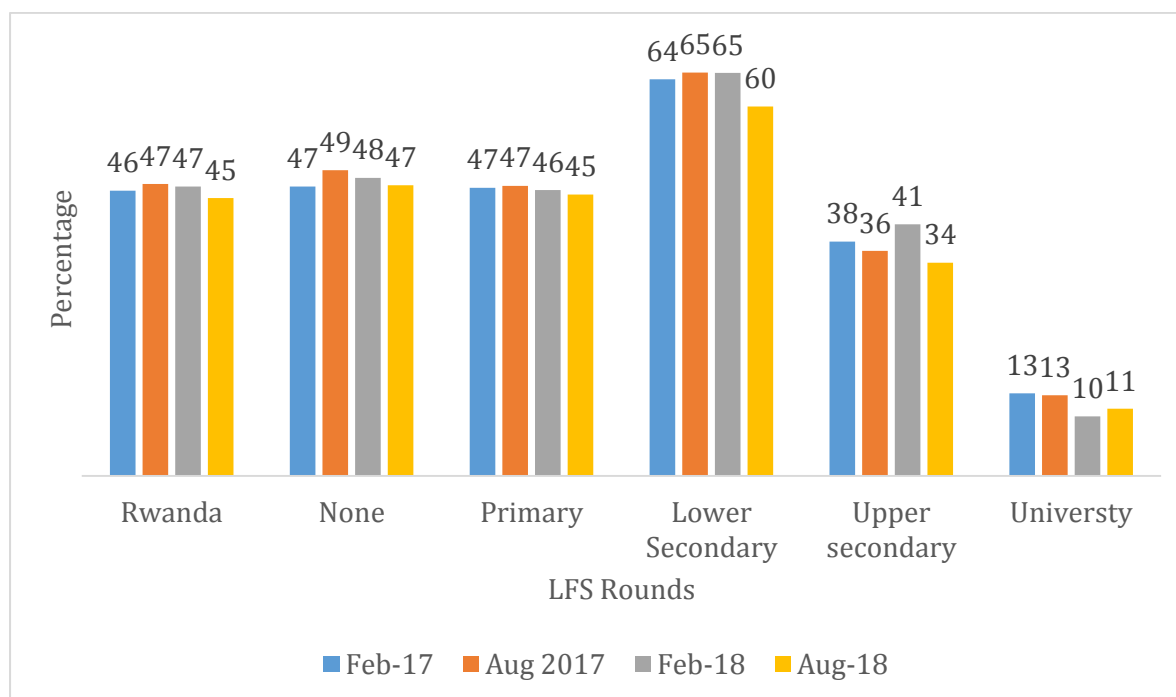
Source: LFSs

## 6.3 Population outside the Labour force by Education level attained

It was observed that the inactivity rate is lower among people with high education level as compared to persons with lower education level. The high rates of inactivity rate among people with lower secondary education are due to the fact that many of them in that specific category are still enrolled in schools. The proportion of people outside the labour force in the working age population computed for those who were not enrolled in schools substantially decreased for lower secondary school level as compared to other levels of education. The observation of inactivity rate calculated after the exclusion of students shows that it decreased as the level of education increases.

For instance, the labour force participation rate in that category decreased by around 29 percentage points in August 2018. The observation of the labour force participation rates calculated after the exclusion of students shows that inactivity rate decreased as the level of education increases.

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

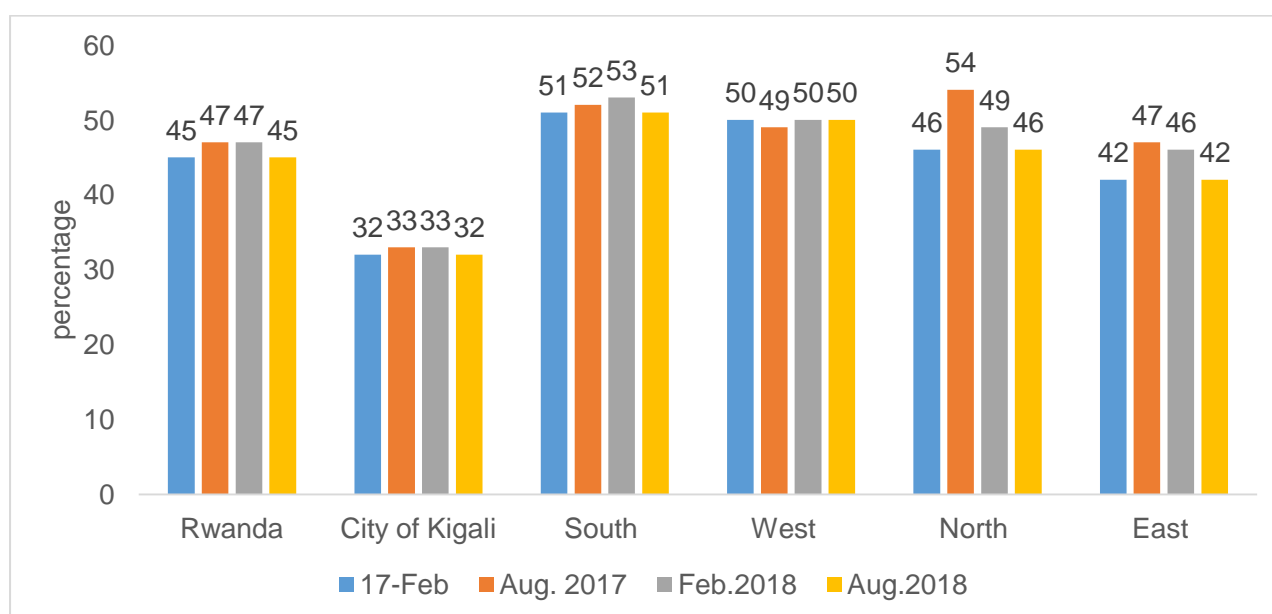


Source: LFSs

### 6.4 Population outside the Labour force by Province

The Figure 6.4 below showed that inactivity rate is higher in southern province for all rounds of LFS except in August 2017 where it stood higher in Northern province of Rwanda. It was also observed that the proportion of out of Labour force people in the working age population was lower in Kigali city in all rounds of LFS, this might be justified by the fact that in Kigali city there many employment opportunities and less subsistence agriculture while in other provinces, the number of opportunities are few many people don't bother themselves by seeking them but rather get involved in subsistence agriculture for a living.

**Figure 6. 4: Population outside the Labour force by Province**



Source: LFSs

## 6.5: Population outside labour force by self-reported status

Table 6.1 below presents the self-reported status of people outside the labour force. In general, there was not much variation in the number of people outside the labour force in different rounds of labour force survey. The number of persons who reported themselves to be unemployed increased by 7.1% from February 2018 to August 2018. On the other side the number of people who consider themselves as performing a job such as unpaid work in a family business or apprenticeship decreased significantly by 72.7% as compared to the previous round. The look on changes after a one-year period indicates that there has been a significant increase of 8.2 % of people who reported themselves to be Pupils, students or post graduates. Year-to-year comparison showed a significant decrease of 62.5% among people who consider themselves as people who performed a job such as unpaid work in a family business or apprenticeship.

**Table 6. 1: Persons outside the labour force by self-reported status**

Status	Outside LF persons(,000)			Change		% Change	
	17-Aug	18-Feb	18-Aug	Feb 2018 to Aug 2018	Aug 2017 to Aug 2018	Feb 2018 to Aug 2018	Aug 2017 to Aug 2018
<b>Total</b>	3,212	3,224	3,150	-74	-62	-2.3	-1.9
Unemployed	1053	889	952	63	-101	7.1	-9.6
Performing a job such as unpaid work in a family business or apprenticeship	8	11	3	-8	-5	-72.7	-62.5
Pupil, student, post graduate	710	763	768	5	58	0.7	8.2
Retirement or early retirement or given up business activity	362	341	336	-5	-26	-1.5	-7.2
Permanently unable to work due to longstanding health problems	259	274	254	-20	-5	-7.3	-1.9
Person fulfilling domestic task in own household	803	918	828	-90	25	-9.8	3.1
other status, Specify	17	29	9	-20	-8	-69.0	-47.1

## Chapter 7 : Work in agriculture

Due to the importance of 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 labor 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 analyze the work in agriculture sector as whole.

### 7.1: Agricultural status of workers

Workers engaged in agriculture sectors were subdivided in four parts: Those who are engaged in market oriented agriculture as main job, working for pay or self-employed; those who are exclusively engaged in subsistence agriculture; those who have the main job out of agriculture but performed foodstuff production activities for own use and finally, those who were involved in market oriented agriculture as their secondary job.

The full count of workers in agriculture sector as presented in table 7.1 reveals that in August 2018, around 53 percent of working age population were involved in agriculture activity. The correspondence proportion one year before (August 2017) was 54 percent and it was 58 percent in February 2018.

Workers engaged exclusively in subsistence agriculture present the majority of agriculture sector, followed by those engaged in market oriented agriculture as their main job in the considered LFS rounds (August 2017, February 2018 and August 2018).

The proportion of persons in market oriented agriculture has slightly increased by 2.5 percentage points from August 2017 to August 2018 while the proportion of agricultural workers exclusively in subsistence agriculture decreased by 4.4 percentage points during that period.

Round to round trend comparison reveals that there has been a decrease in the proportion of subsistence agricultural from 53.1 percent in February 2018 to 51.3 percent in August 2018. On the other hand, the proportion of those engaged in market oriented agriculture as main job stayed almost the same.

**Table 7. 1: Works status in agriculture**

<b>Categories of agriculture</b>	<b>Aug-17</b>	<b>Feb-18</b>	<b>Aug-18</b>
Market oriented agriculture as main job(1)	30.0	32.7	32.5
Subsistence agriculture exclusively (2)	55.7	53.1	51.3
Participated in Subsistence agriculture but have non – agriculture main job (3)	13.7	13.8	15.8
Market oriented agriculture as secondary job(4)	0.5	0.4	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Count(,000s)</b>	<b>3,689</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>3,696</b>
<b>Proportion of working age population</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>52.6</b>

Source: LFSs

## 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 bulk of agricultural workers is involved in subsistence agriculture. It was observed that market oriented agriculture is predominant among males than females and kept increasing from August 2017 to August 2018. On the other hand, the number of people involved exclusively in the subsistence agriculture is higher among females than males.

Round to round comparison show an increase of people involved in market oriented agriculture in Rwanda as well as among males and females. Contrary it was observed that people involved in subsistence agriculture decreased in Rwanda and among males and females with higher decrease of 2.0 percentage points among males than among females (0.3 percent).

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

Sex		Estimate			Change	
		17-Aug	18-Feb	18-Aug	Feb to Aug 18	Aug17 to Aug18
Both	Total	100	100	100		
	Market oriented agriculture	35.2	38.2	39.0	0.8	3.8
	Subsistence agriculture	64.8	61.8	61.0	-0.8	-3.8
Male	Total	100	100	100		
	Market oriented agriculture	41.8	45	47.0	2.0	5.2
	Subsistence agriculture	58.2	55	53.0	-2.0	-5.2
Female	Total	100	100	100		
	Market oriented agriculture	31	34.0	34.3	0.3	3.3
	Subsistence agriculture	69	66.0	65.7	-0.3	-3.3

Source: LFSs

Table 7.3 presents the trend of the share of agricultural workers by category for young and adult age groups, separately. The level of participation of the young population in subsistence agriculture is almost the same as the one of adult population and decreased on a round to round basis as well as annually. on the other hand, the number of people involved in market oriented agriculture increased among young and adults age groups.



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

Age group		Estimate			Change	
		17-Aug	18-Feb	18-Aug	Feb to Aug 18	Aug 17 to Aug 18
Both	Total	100	100	100		
	Market oriented agriculture	35.2	38.2	39	0.8	3.8
	Subsistence agriculture	64.8	61.8	61	-0.8	-3.8
Young (16-30)	Total	100	100	100		
	Market oriented agriculture	35.2	39.9	40.5	0.4	5.3
	Subsistence agriculture	64.8	60.1	59.5	-0.6	-5.3
Adults(31+)	Total	100	100	100		
	Market oriented agriculture	35.3	37.4	38.2	0.8	2.9
	Subsistence agriculture	64.7	62.6	61.8	-0.8	-2.9

Source: LFSs

The distribution of agricultural workers by education attainment as presented in table 7.4 below reveals that the higher the level of educational attainment, the lower the probability to participate in agricultural activities for both market-oriented and subsistence agriculture.

Round to round comparison showed a significant increase of proportion of agriculture workers who have attained Lower secondary education in market oriented agriculture and subsistence agriculture.

It was also observed on annual comparison that the proportion of agriculture workers who have no education background at all increased more within people involved in subsistence agriculture compared to those in market oriented agriculture.

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

Level of educational attainment		Estimate			Change	
		17-Aug	18-Feb	18-Aug	Feb to Aug 18	Aug 17 to Aug 18
Total	Total	100	100	100		
	None	63	64.4	63.9	-0.5	0.9
	Primary	30.2	29.1	29.1	0.0	-1.1
	Lower secondary	3.6	3.3	3.7	0.4	0.1
	Upper secondary	2.8	2.9	2.8	-0.1	0.0
	University	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
Market oriented agriculture	Total	100	100	100		
	None	69.3	70.2	69.5	-0.7	0.2
	Primary	26.9	25.9	25.9	0	-1
	Lower secondary	2	2.1	2.7	0.6	0.7
	Upper secondary	1.4	1.5	1.1	-0.4	-0.3
	University	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3
Subsistence agriculture	Total	100	100	100		
	None	59.5	60.8	60.3	-0.5	0.8
	Primary	32	31.1	31.2	0.1	-0.8
	Lower secondary	4.5	3.9	4.4	0.5	-0.1
	Upper secondary	3.5	3.8	3.8	0	0.3
	University	0.4	0.3	0.3	0	-0.1

Source: LFSs

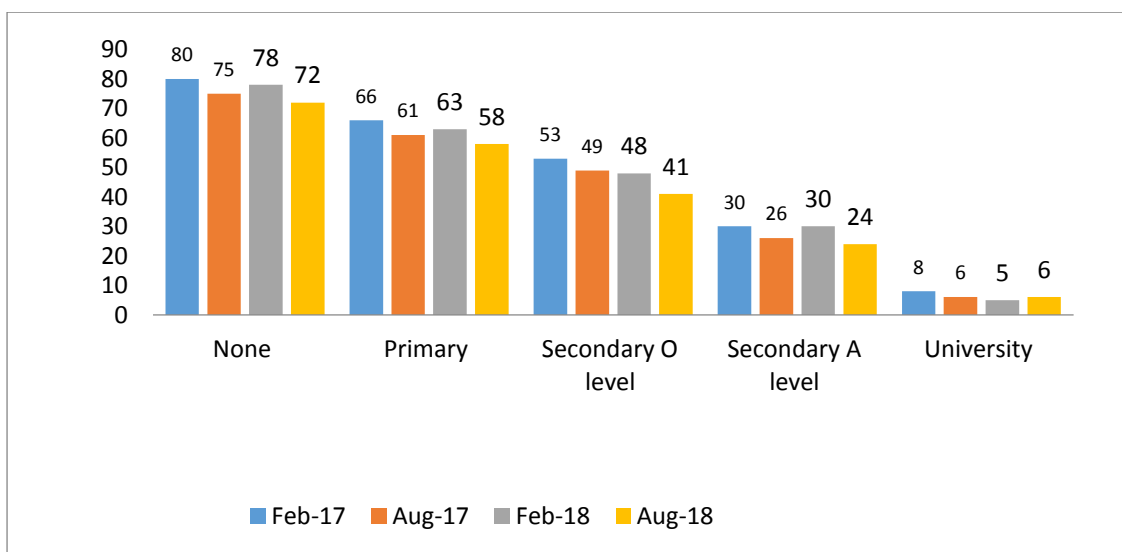
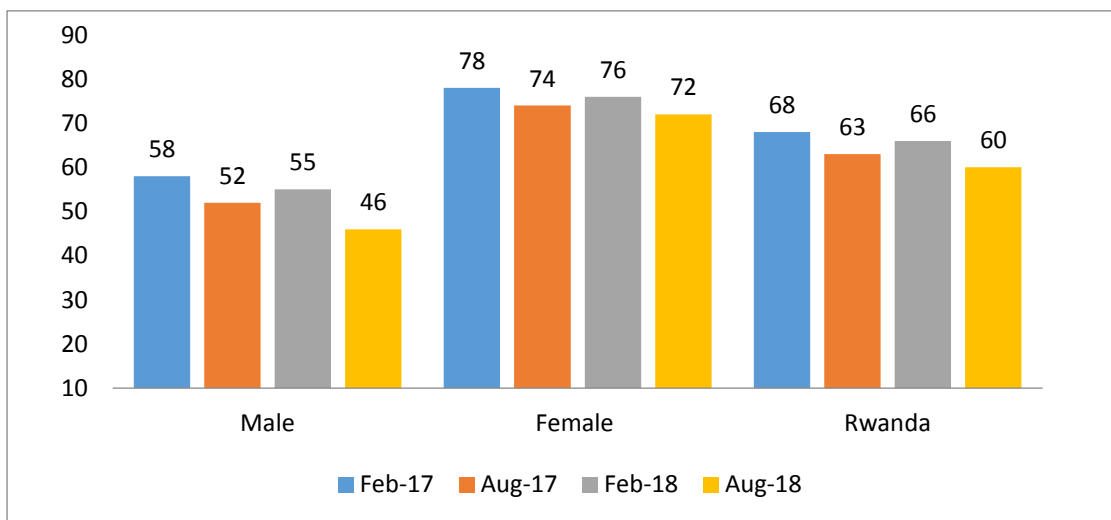
### 7.3. Share of agriculture in workforce

The present section shed light on the proportion of agricultural workers in the total work force defined as the sum of total employment and the number of workers engaged in subsistence agriculture.

The series of labour force survey conducted in Rwanda shows a decline in the share of work in agriculture at national level and among selected demographic characteristics. The share of agricultural workers in total workforce decreased by 6 percentage points as compared to the previous round. It has decreased by 9 percentage points among males and by 4 percentage points among females as compared to the previous round. The share of employment in agriculture in total workforce is strongly correlated with the level of education attainment - less educated persons are more likely to join agricultural work as compared to more educated persons.

The August 2017 to August 2018 comparison shows a decline in the share of agriculture workers in total workforce among males and females, it has declined by 6 percentage points among males and by 2 percentage points among females. It has also declined for almost all levels of educational attainment except for university graduates where it remained constant (6 percent). We observed also a highest decrease of share of agricultural workers among people with lower secondary education.

**Figure 7. 1: Share of workers in agriculture by sex and education attained**



Source: LFSs



## **Annex A. Main concepts and definitions**

The main concepts and definitions used in the survey are in line with the international standards on statistics of work, employment, and labour underutilization adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 2013).<sup>2</sup> They are briefly described below.

- **Work**

The starting point of the international standards on statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization is the concept of work. Work comprises any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use.

The international standards recognize different forms of work: Own-use production work; employment; unpaid trainee work; volunteer work; and other forms of work. The RLFS focuses on the measurement of employment and labour underutilization and separately on own-use production work.

- **Working age population**

The working age population in Rwanda is defined as all persons 16 years old and over. Accordingly, the main indicators presented in this report are based on the 16 years old limit.

- **Employment**

Employment is a particular form of work. Persons in employment are defined as all those above a specified age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit.

- **Unemployment**

Persons in unemployment are defined as all those above a specified age who (a) were not in employment; (b) carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period; and (c) were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.

- **Labour force**

Persons in Labour Force are all persons above defined who were either in employment or in unemployment during a short reference period.

- **Labour underutilization**

Labour underutilization refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand. It reflects the unmet need for employment among the population. Measures of labour underutilization include, but may not be restricted to unemployment; time-related underemployment; and potential labour force.

- **Time-related underemployment**

Persons in time-related underemployment are defined as all persons in employment who, during a specified reference period, (a) wanted to work additional hours, (b) whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified hours threshold, and (c) who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work. The hour-threshold was set at 35 hours of work during the reference week at all jobs.

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<sup>2</sup>ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*, 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, October 2013.

- **Potential Labour force**

Potential labour force is defined as all persons above a specified age who, during the short 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 following table lists the terminology and definitions of the main labour force and labour underutilization indicators used in the survey. The definitions of other concepts used in the survey are described as part of the analysis of the data in the body of the report.

#### **A1. Main labour force and labour underutilization indicators**

Concept	Definition
Working age population (Pop16+)	$Pop16+=E+U+N$
Employment	E
Unemployment	U
Outside labour force	N
Labour force (LF)	$LF = E+U$
Potential labour force	P
Extended labour force (XLF)	$XLF = E+U+P$
Time-related underemployment	T
Labour force participation rate	$LF/Pop16+$
Employment-population ratio	$E/Pop16+$
Unemployment rate (LU1)	$U/LF$
Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2)	$(U+T)/LF$
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	$(U+P)/XLF$
Composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4)	$(U+T+P)/XLF$

## Annex B: Survey methodology and data quality

The current bi-annual survey is designed according to a two-stage stratified design with a rotation scheme. At the first stage of sampling, a stratified sample of 584 census enumeration areas, called primary sampling units (PSUs), is drawn from the 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 a fixed number of households (16 households), is drawn within each sample PSU with equal probabilities, after a fresh listing. All household members in the sample are selected for survey interview.

According to the rotation scheme of the survey, each sample household is retained in the sample in four consecutive half-year rounds (2 years) before leaving the sample altogether. Thus, the sample in each survey round has a 75% overlap with the preceding survey round and a 60% overlap with the survey round a year earlier. The main purpose of sample rotation is to control the variation of the sample and thus improve the precision of the estimates of change.

The August 2018 sample design has been used as a transition to the quarterly sample design for a quarterly labour force survey to be started in February 2019. To take in account quarterly design that minimize the disruption from the previous design same modification on August 2018 rounds were made. An implication of these modifications was a slight reduction of the sample size in August 2018 to ensure smooth transition to the sample size requirement of the quarterly design to 530 enumerations areas instead of 584 enumeration areas. To keep almost the same number of households, the sample intake in 96 new enumerations areas was set to 24 households. This resulted to the sample size of 9,248 instead of 9,344 sample households for previous rounds.

- **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  $\eta$  is the proportionality factor of the pps sampling scheme.

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

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

where 16 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 overall design weight is the inverse of the product of these two probabilities,

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

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  $r_k$  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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> Accordingly, the final calibrated weights were obtained from the formula,

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

- **Data quality**

Like in all sample surveys, the results of the LFS February 2018 are subject to sampling and different forms of measurement errors. This section provides information on sampling errors.

### **Sampling errors**

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

The following table gives the sampling errors of the main labour force estimates obtained from the LFS August 2018. They have calculated based on the general principle that in multi-stage sample designs the variance contributed by the later stages of sampling is, under broad conditions, reflected in the observed variation among the sample results for first-stage units. Thus, the sampling variance of a variety of statistics, such as totals, means, ratios, proportions, and their differences can be obtained on the basis of totals calculated for the primary sampling units, here the localities<sup>5</sup>. 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.

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

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

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



### B.2: Sampling errors of estimates of main Labour force aggregates

Indicator	Estimate	Standard error	Relative standard error	Confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Population 16+ yrs	7,027,545	136,379	1.9%	6,759,599	7,295,491
Labour force	3,877,558	89,680	2.3%	3,701,361	4,053,754
Employment	3,321,598	78,553	2.4%	3,167,262	3,475,933
Unemployment	555,960	18,367	3.3%	519,866	592,054
Outside labour force	3,149,988	70,392	2.2%	3,011,686	3,288,289

Source: RLFS August 2018

As an illustration of the use of the table, consider the second row of the table on the labour force. The total labour force, 3,877,558 is estimated with a relative standard error of 2.3 percent. The true value at 95 percent confidence level lies within the interval 3,701,361 and 4,053,754.

The next table 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 14.3 percent has a standard error of 0.4 percentage points. This may be interpreted to mean that the true unemployment rate lies with 95 percent confidence within the interval, 13.5 to 15.1 percent.

### B.3: Sampling errors of estimates of main labour force indicators

Indicator	Estimate	Standard error	Confidence interval	
			Lower	Upper
Labour Force Participation Rate	55.2%	0.6%	54.0%	56.3%
Employment-Population Ratio	47.3%	0.6%	46.1%	48.4%
Unemployment rate	14.3%	0.4%	13.5%	15.1%

Source: RLFS August 2018



## Annex C: Statistical tables

**Table C. 1: Summary labour force indicators, August 2018**

Main indicators	Total	sex		Residence area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Population 16 years old and over	7,027,546	3,293,552	3,733,993	1,581,539	5,446,006	3,133,960	3,893,584
Labour force	3,877,558	2,150,959	1,726,599	1,053,406	2,824,151	1,516,648	2,360,909
- Employed	3,321,598	1,888,587	1,433,011	891,441	2,430,156	1,239,523	2,082,074
- Unemployed	555,960	262,372	293,588	161,965	393,995	277,125	278,835
Outside labour force	3,149,988	1,142,593	2,007,394	528,133	2,621,855	1,617,312	1,532,675
Labour underutilization	2,785,332	1,158,159	1,627,172	462,383	2,322,948	1,721,851	1,063,480
- Unemployed	555,960	262,372	293,588	161,965	393,995	277,125	278,835
- Time-related underemployed	882,231	446,224	436,007	114,683	767,548	517,732	364,499
- Potential labour force	1,347,141	449,563	897,577	185,735	1,161,405	926,994	420,146
Labour force participation rate (%)	55.2	65.3	46.2	66.6	51.9	48.4	60.6
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	47.3	57.3	38.4	56.4	44.6	39.6	53.5
Time related underemployment rate (%)	26.6	23.6	30.4	12.9	31.6	41.8	17.5
LU1 - Unemployment rate (%)	14.3	12.2	17.0	15.4	14.0	18.3	11.8
LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (%)	37.1	32.9	42.3	26.3	41.1	52.4	27.3
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (%)	36.4	27.4	45.4	28.1	39.0	49.3	25.1
LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization (%)	53.3	44.5	62.0	37.3	58.3	70.5	38.2
Youth unemployment rate (16-30 yrs) (%)	17.9	14.9	21.6	18.1	17.9	23.4	15.3
Median monthly earnings at main job	25,000	30,000	18,200	52,000	20,800	18,200	30,000

**Table C. 2: Population by sex, age group and urban/rural area, August 2018**

Age groups	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
	<b>11,967,061</b>	<b>5,764,865</b>	<b>6,202,196</b>	<b>2,391,420</b>	<b>9,575,641</b>
0-4 yrs	1,604,295	809,046	795,249	298,307	1,305,988
5-9 yrs	1,502,267	754,581	747,686	226,415	1,275,852
10-14 yrs	1,543,151	774,673	768,478	237,917	1,305,235
15-19 yrs	1,372,045	659,888	712,157	279,263	1,092,782
20-24 yrs	1,070,275	513,481	556,794	302,310	767,965
25-29 yrs	909,748	422,616	487,132	266,109	643,639
30-34 yrs	833,609	398,972	434,637	201,314	632,295
35- 39 yrs	746,312	366,222	380,090	168,813	577,498
40-44 yrs	534,145	252,697	281,448	113,520	420,625
45-49 yrs	421,764	192,635	229,130	85,431	336,333
50-54 yrs	336,300	153,505	182,795	63,652	272,648
55-59 yrs	348,629	148,261	200,367	56,004	292,625
60-64 yrs	266,315	124,421	141,894	35,863	230,452
65-69 yrs	186,393	76,287	110,105	17,743	168,650
70-74 yrs	113,524	50,705	62,819	13,407	100,117
75+	178,290	66,875	111,415	25,351	152,939

**Table C. 3: Households by household size, sex of head of household and urban/rural area, August 2018**

Household size	Total number households	Head of household		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
	2,766,580	2,047,173	719,407	578,107	2,188,473	1,303,925	1,462,581
1	264,201	157,285	106,916	87,417	176,784	83,459	180,742
2	316,709	155,252	161,458	80,776	235,933	133,964	182,745
3	450,226	298,866	151,360	85,485	364,741	217,748	232,404
4	501,606	379,655	121,951	85,472	416,133	250,470	251,136
5	461,071	377,190	83,881	82,537	378,534	224,658	236,413
6	351,912	300,260	51,652	60,338	291,574	193,050	158,862
7	216,146	192,136	24,010	41,902	174,244	107,751	108,395
8	115,781	105,472	10,309	30,761	85,020	53,447	62,334
9	48,908	45,173	3,735	12,366	36,542	21,946	26,962
10+	40,021	35,885	4,135	11,054	28,967	17,432	22,588

**Table C. 4: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, age group, and urban/rural area, August 2018**

Age groups	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate	Employment-population ratio	Unemployment rate
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,027,545</b>	<b>3,877,558</b>	<b>3,321,598</b>	<b>555,960</b>	<b>3,149,988</b>	<b>55.2%</b>	<b>47.3%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>
16-24 yrs	2,152,517	950,021	766,949	183,072	1,202,495	44.1%	35.6%	19.3%
25-34 yrs	1,743,357	1,254,959	1,057,880	197,079	488,398	72.0%	60.7%	15.7%
35-54 yrs	2,038,521	1,351,211	1,203,538	147,673	687,310	66.3%	59.0%	10.9%
55-64 yrs	614,944	247,726	225,802	21,924	367,218	40.3%	36.7%	8.9%
65+ yrs	478,206	73,639	67,428	6,211	404,567	15.4%	14.1%	8.4%
<b>Population 16 yrs and over (Male)</b>	<b>3,293,552</b>	<b>2,150,959</b>	<b>1,888,587</b>	<b>262,372</b>	<b>1,142,593</b>	<b>65.3%</b>	<b>57.3%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>
16-24 yrs	1,040,355	505,103	419,072	86,031	535,253	48.6%	40.3%	17.0%
25-34 yrs	821,588	693,813	612,314	81,499	127,775	84.4%	74.5%	11.7%
35-54 yrs	965,058	760,275	682,003	78,272	204,783	78.8%	70.7%	10.3%
55-64 yrs	272,683	143,983	131,626	12,357	128,699	52.8%	48.3%	8.6%
65+ yrs	193,867	47,785	43,572	4,213	146,082	24.6%	22.5%	8.8%
<b>Population 16 yrs and over (Female)</b>	<b>3,733,993</b>	<b>1,726,599</b>	<b>1,433,011</b>	<b>293,588</b>	<b>2,007,394</b>	<b>46.2%</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>
16-24 yrs	1,112,161	444,919	347,877	97,042	667,243	40.0%	31.3%	21.8%
25-34 yrs	921,769	561,147	445,567	115,580	360,623	60.9%	48.3%	20.6%
35-54 yrs	1,073,463	590,937	521,535	69,402	482,526	55.0%	48.6%	11.7%
55-64 yrs	342,261	103,743	94,176	9,567	238,519	30.3%	27.5%	9.2%
65+ yrs	284,339	25,854	23,856	1,998	258,485	9.1%	8.4%	7.7%
<b>Population 16 yrs and over (Urban)</b>	<b>1,581,539</b>	<b>1,053,406</b>	<b>891,441</b>	<b>161,965</b>	<b>528,133</b>	<b>66.6%</b>	<b>56.4%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>
16-24 yrs	534,332	259,255	208,361	50,894	275,077	48.5%	39.0%	19.6%

Age groups	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate	Employment-population ratio	Unemployment rate
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
25-34 yrs	467,423	381,775	319,887	61,888	85,647	81.7%	68.4%	16.2%
35-54 yrs	431,416	354,061	311,652	42,409	77,356	82.1%	72.2%	12.0%
55-64 yrs	91,867	49,128	43,154	5,974	42,739	53.5%	47.0%	12.2%
65+ yrs	56,501	9,187	8,387	800	47,314	16.3%	14.8%	8.7%
<b>Population 16 yrs and over (Rural)</b>	<b>5,446,006</b>	<b>2,824,151</b>	<b>2,430,156</b>	<b>393,995</b>	<b>2,621,855</b>	<b>51.9%</b>	<b>44.6%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>
16-24 yrs	1,618,185	690,767	558,588	132,179	927,418	42.7%	34.5%	19.1%
25-34 yrs	1,275,934	873,183	737,993	135,190	402,751	68.4%	57.8%	15.5%
35-54 yrs	1,607,105	997,151	891,886	105,265	609,954	62.0%	55.5%	10.6%
55-64 yrs	523,077	198,599	182,649	15,950	324,479	38.0%	34.9%	8.0%
65+ yrs	421,705	64,452	59,041	5,411	357,253	15.3%	14.0%	8.4%

**Table C. 5: Population 16 years old and over by sex, level of educational attainment and urban/rural area, August 2018**

	Total	Sex		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,027,545</b>	<b>3,293,552</b>	<b>3,733,993</b>	<b>1,581,539</b>	<b>5,446,006</b>	<b>3,133,960</b>	<b>3,893,585</b>
None	3,446,699	1,546,831	1,899,868	374,336	3,072,363	1,934,872	1,511,827
Primary	2,070,332	984,916	1,085,416	433,722	1,636,610	946,090	1,124,242
Lower secondary	597,574	299,118	298,455	226,795	370,779	122,965	474,608
Upper secondary	591,235	279,300	311,936	305,766	285,469	111,665	479,570
University	321,705	183,386	138,319	240,920	80,785	18,368	303,337

**Table C. 6: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, marital status, and urban/rural area, August 2018**

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	<b>7,027,545</b>	<b>3,877,558</b>	<b>3,321,598</b>	<b>555,960</b>	<b>3,149,988</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Married	2,644,570	1,539,377	1,369,737	169,640	1,105,193	58.2	51.8	11.0
Living together	1,032,189	732,367	626,201	106,166	299,823	71.0	60.7	14.5
Divorced/separated	228,881	157,735	140,262	17,473	71,146	68.9	61.3	11.1
Single	2,612,721	1,291,905	1,046,929	244,976	1,320,816	49.4	40.1	19.0
Widow/widower	509,183	156,174	138,469	17,705	353,009	30.7	27.2	11.3

**Table C. 7: Employed population by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, August 2018**

Age groups	Total	Sex		Residence area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
		<b>3,321,598</b>	<b>1,888,587</b>	<b>1,433,011</b>	<b>891,441</b>		
16-19 yrs	268,739	142,034	126,705	58,189	210,550	81,636	187,103
20-24 yrs	498,210	277,038	221,172	150,172	348,038	150,726	347,484
25-29 yrs	537,112	305,538	231,573	177,284	359,828	165,216	371,896
30-34 yrs	520,769	306,775	213,993	142,603	378,166	190,129	330,639
35- 39 yrs	467,398	268,566	198,833	122,838	344,560	185,202	282,196
40-44 yrs	322,841	185,882	136,959	84,572	238,269	131,806	191,036
45-49 yrs	244,707	128,058	116,649	62,575	182,132	110,979	133,728
50-54 yrs	168,592	99,498	69,094	41,667	126,925	83,664	84,928
55-59 yrs	141,314	80,365	60,949	28,448	112,866	65,662	75,652
60-64 yrs	84,489	51,262	33,227	14,706	69,783	41,173	43,316
65-69 yrs	40,782	23,282	17,500	5,827	34,955	20,532	20,251
70-74 yrs	15,310	12,161	3,149	1,405	13,905	7,942	7,368
75+	11,336	8,129	3,207	1,155	10,180	4,856	6,480



**Table C. 8: Employed population by sex, occupation group, and urban/rural area, August 2018**

Occupation group (ISCO High level)	Total	Sex		Residence area		Participated in	Not participated
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
		<b>3,321,59</b>	<b>1,888,587</b>	<b>1,433,011</b>	<b>891,441</b>	<b>2,430,156</b>	<b>1,239,523</b>
Managers	48,010	33,564	14,446	37,575	10,435	1,577	46,433
Professionals	208,589	125,686	82,903	108,135	100,454	31,432	177,157
Technicians and associate professionals	53,150	38,284	14,866	35,851	17,299	3,480	49,670
Clerical support workers	30,139	10,024	20,114	22,030	8,109	909	29,229
Service and sales workers	659,400	323,612	335,788	253,412	405,988	225,532	433,868
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery	249,152	134,684	114,468	19,969	229,183	13,734	235,418
Craft and related trades workers	302,407	235,744	66,663	80,567	221,840	95,944	206,463
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	98,879	96,459	2,420	53,256	45,623	13,015	85,865
Elementary occupations	1,671,871	890,528	781,343	280,647	1,391,224	853,899	817,972

**Table C. 9: Employed population by sex, educational attainment, and urban/rural area, August 2018**

Attained level of education	Total	Sex		Residence area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
	3,321,598	1,888,587	1,433,011	891,441	2,430,156	1,239,523	2,082,074
None	1,611,627	887,356	724,271	211,168	1,400,459	792,775	818,852
Primary	974,963	566,338	408,625	253,911	721,053	355,075	619,889
Lower secondary	203,057	129,269	73,788	92,417	110,640	40,311	162,746
Upper secondary	286,329	155,888	130,440	149,824	136,505	39,597	246,731
University	245,622	149,736	95,886	184,122	61,500	11,765	233,857

**Table C. 10: Employed population by sex, branch of economic activity, and urban/rural area, August 2018**

	Total	Sex		Residence area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	<b>3,321,598</b>	<b>1,888,587</b>	<b>1,433,011</b>	<b>891,441</b>	<b>2,430,156</b>	<b>1,239,523</b>	<b>2,082,074</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,210,553	543,163	667,390	62,489	1,148,065	656,835	553,719
Mining and quarrying	69,494	64,358	5,135	1,523	67,971	25,903	43,591
Manufacturing	220,566	130,039	90,527	57,691	162,875	84,065	136,501
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4,629	3,376	1,253	2,293	2,336	179	4,450
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	7,532	4,895	2,636	3,697	3,835	1,992	5,540
Construction	363,138	320,929	42,209	74,568	288,570	140,185	222,953
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles,	510,511	235,590	274,921	185,561	324,950	186,997	323,515
Transportation and storage	164,502	159,591	4,911	68,465	96,037	37,085	127,417
Accommodation and food service activities	84,325	43,998	40,327	38,239	46,086	22,248	62,077
Information and communication	11,521	8,533	2,988	10,475	1,046	-	11,521
Financial and insurance activities	34,187	18,293	15,894	22,847	11,340	884	33,303
Real estate activities	4,259	3,782	477	2,649	1,610	751	3,508
Professional, scientific and technical activities	30,553	20,993	9,560	19,584	10,968	2,213	28,339
Administrative and support service activities	54,190	35,925	18,265	27,662	26,528	10,035	44,155
Public administration and defense	67,511	49,949	17,561	40,141	27,370	3,577	63,934
Education	105,613	56,507	49,106	37,274	68,339	25,137	80,477
Human health and social work activities	50,729	22,994	27,734	31,827	18,902	3,209	47,520
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10,166	6,665	3,501	7,958	2,207	1,537	8,629
Other service activities	75,420	49,109	26,310	29,296	46,124	17,872	57,547
Activities of households as employers	226,428	99,517	126,912	155,483	70,945	17,125	209,304
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	15,772	10,380	5,391	11,721	4,051	1,695	14,077

**Table C. 11: Employed population by sex, branch of economic activity and level of educational attainment, August 2018**

Economic activity	Total	None	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University
<b>Employed population(16 years+)</b>	<b>3,321,598</b>	<b>1,611,627</b>	<b>974,963</b>	<b>203,057</b>	<b>286,329</b>	<b>245,622</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,210,553	841,757	313,658	33,209	13,546	8,383
Mining and quarrying	69,494	45,068	20,369	2,942	767	347
Manufacturing	220,566	89,431	89,131	18,734	16,808	6,461
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4,629	444	152	123	1,442	2,467
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	7,532	2,116	1,100	1,252	1,508	1,556
Construction	363,138	179,679	122,986	27,201	24,036	9,236
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	510,511	200,619	170,568	33,918	77,383	28,024
Transportation and storage	164,502	70,364	58,245	17,350	12,047	6,496
Accommodation and food service activities	84,325	25,319	27,735	9,089	17,419	4,764
Information and communication	11,521	346	96	416	3,168	7,495
Financial and insurance activities	34,187	1,403	4,010	2,731	8,187	17,856
Real estate activities	4,259	1,496	1,286	0	598	880
Professional, scientific and technical activities	30,553	1,114	2,722	2,542	7,883	16,291
Administrative and support service activities	54,190	15,198	15,073	5,377	13,375	5,167
Public administration and defense	67,511	2,487	11,581	7,743	12,547	33,152
Education	105,613	3,980	7,081	3,685	45,694	45,174
Human health and social work activities	50,729	1,147	2,872	3,611	12,367	30,732
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10,166	1,373	1,914	1,707	2,181	2,990
Other service activities	75,420	24,221	28,865	10,890	5,768	5,675
Activities of households as employers	226,428	104,065	94,273	20,392	7,698	0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	15,772	0	1,247	144	1,906	12,474
<b>Employed population (Male)</b>	<b>1,888,587</b>	<b>887,356</b>	<b>566,338</b>	<b>129,269</b>	<b>155,888</b>	<b>149,736</b>
Agriculture forestry and fishing	543,163	365,869	144,240	17,612	9,370	6,072
Mining and quarrying	64,358	42,914	17,649	2,942	634	220
Manufacturing	130,039	55,218	49,981	10,302	10,374	4,165

Economic activity	Total	None	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University
Electricity gas stream and air conditioning supply	3,376	444	152	123	696	1,960
Water supply, gas and remediation services	4,895	942	661	1,252	958	1,083
Construction	320,929	154,152	110,965	24,371	22,756	8,685
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	235,590	95,311	77,709	16,676	31,967	13,927
Transportation and storage	159,591	68,670	57,872	17,350	11,140	4,560
Accommodation and food services activities	43,998	15,481	14,718	4,453	6,365	2,980
Information and communication	8,533	202	96	416	2,449	5,370
Financial and insurance activities	18,293	1,403	2,392	1,570	3,877	9,052
Real estate activities	3,782	1,496	1,286	0	494	506
Professional, scientific and technical activities	20,993	911	1,160	1,670	5,706	11,547
Administrative and support activities	35,925	9,218	12,125	3,356	8,080	3,146
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	49,949	2,233	11,278	7,651	8,400	20,387
Education	56,507	2,606	5,293	1,959	18,719	27,930
Human health and social work activities	22,994	243	1,464	2,514	4,725	14,048
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6,665	475	1,070	1,707	1,238	2,174
Other services	49,109	18,049	16,643	6,402	3,799	4,215
Activities of households as employers	99,517	51,519	38,338	6,800	2,861	0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	10,380	0	1,247	144	1,281	7,707
<b>Employed population (Female)</b>	<b>1,433,011</b>	<b>724,271</b>	<b>408,625</b>	<b>73,788</b>	<b>130,440</b>	<b>95,886</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	667,390	475,888	169,418	15,597	4,176	2,310
Mining and quarrying	5,135	2,154	2,720	0	134	127
Manufacturing	90,527	34,213	39,151	8,432	6,434	2,297
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,253	0	0	0	746	508
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	2,636	1,174	439	0	551	472
Construction	42,209	25,527	12,021	2,830	1,280	551
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	274,921	105,307	92,859	17,243	45,416	14,097
Transportation and storage	4,911	1,694	373	0	908	1,936

Economic activity	Total	None	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	University
Accommodation and food service activities	40,327	9,838	13,016	4,636	11,054	1,784
Information and communication	2,988	144	0	0	720	2,125
Financial and insurance activities	15,894	0	1,618	1,161	4,311	8,804
Real estate activities	477	0	0	0	103	374
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9,560	204	1,562	872	2,178	4,745
Administrative and support service activities	18,265	5,980	2,949	2,021	5,295	2,021
Public administration and defense	17,561	254	303	92	4,147	12,765
Education	49,106	1,374	1,787	1,726	26,975	17,244
Human health and social work activities	27,734	904	1,408	1,097	7,642	16,684
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3,501	898	844	0	943	816
Other service activities	26,310	6,172	12,221	4,488	1,969	1,460
Activities of households as employers	126,912	52,547	55,935	13,593	4,837	0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	5,391	0	0	0	624	4,767

**Table C. 12: Employed population by sex, status in employment, and urban/rural area, August 2018**

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	<b>3,321,598</b>	<b>1,888,587</b>	<b>1,433,011</b>	<b>891,441</b>	<b>2,430,156</b>	<b>1,239,523</b>	<b>2,082,074</b>
Employee, Paid apprentice/intern	2,217,892	1,282,639	935,253	587,574	1,630,319	915,546	1,302,346
Employer	51,659	40,855	10,804	24,753	26,906	8,319	43,340
Own-account worker	902,670	525,757	376,913	244,898	657,772	286,248	616,422
Member of cooperative	6,153	2,883	3,271	744	5,410	2,154	3,999
Contributing family worker	143,223	36,453	106,770	33,473	109,750	27,256	115,967

**Table C. 13: Employed population by sex, hours usually worked per week at all jobs, and urban/rural area, August 2018**

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employed population	<b>3,321,598</b>	<b>1,888,587</b>	<b>1,433,011</b>	<b>891,441</b>	<b>503,789</b>	<b>387,652</b>	<b>2,430,156</b>	<b>1,384,797</b>	<b>1,045,359</b>
less than 24 hours	807,493	370,078	437,414	97,645	49,796	47,849	709,847	320,282	389,565
25-34 hours	402,732	210,803	191,929	48,001	25,302	22,700	354,730	185,501	169,229
35-40 hours	603,744	315,173	288,571	101,509	57,263	44,246	502,235	257,909	244,325
41-48 hours	537,566	341,199	196,367	192,133	114,024	78,109	345,433	227,175	118,258
49-61 hours	483,716	324,450	159,266	208,864	116,751	92,113	274,852	207,699	67,153
62-79 hours	351,369	232,173	119,196	174,472	98,804	75,668	176,897	133,369	43,528
80 hours+	134,978	94,711	40,267	68,816	41,849	26,967	66,162	52,862	13,300

**Table C. 14: Youth Population by sex, and residential area, August 2018**

Labour force status	Age Group	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence	Not participated in subsistence
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
		<b>3,241,155</b>	<b>1,552,167</b>	<b>1,688,988</b>	<b>848,325</b>	<b>2,392,830</b>	<b>1,087,751</b>	<b>2,153,404</b>
Employed	16-24 yrs	766,949	419,072	347,877	208,361	558,588	232,362	534,587
	16-30 yrs	1,420,625	794,944	625,681	419,909	1,000,716	439,578	981,046
Unemployed	16-24 yrs	183,072	86,031	97,042	50,894	132,179	73,367	109,705
	16-30 yrs	310,759	138,711	172,047	93,039	217,720	134,146	176,613
Outside Labour Force	16-24 yrs	1,202,495	535,253	667,243	275,077	927,418	351,199	851,297
	16-30 yrs	1,509,772	618,512	891,260	335,378	1,174,394	514,027	995,745

**Table C. 15: Youth Unemployed by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, August 2018**

	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Youth Unemployed (16-30 yrs)</b>	<b>295,838</b>	<b>132,877</b>	<b>162,961</b>	<b>38,254</b>	<b>51,167</b>	<b>94,623</b>	<b>111,795</b>
0 – less than 3 months	110,675	58,735	51,940	14,052	10,149	44,683	41,790
3 – less than 6 months	71,320	32,117	39,203	9,247	12,112	22,870	27,091
6 – less than 12 months	41,188	15,402	25,787	4,940	8,463	10,461	17,324
1 – less than 2 years	39,162	15,396	23,766	5,832	10,226	9,564	13,540
2 years or more	33,493	11,227	22,267	4,184	10,216	7,043	12,050

**Table C. 16: Youth not in employment and not currently in education or training by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, August 2018**

	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Young not in employment nor in education (16-30 yrs)	<b>1,028,013</b>	<b>354,050</b>	<b>673,964</b>	<b>65,621</b>	<b>124,570</b>	<b>288,428</b>	<b>549,394</b>
16-19 yrs	261,991	110,868	151,123	17,344	18,152	93,524	132,971
20-24 yrs	373,469	128,433	245,036	24,597	49,947	103,836	195,089
25-30 yrs	392,553	114,749	277,804	23,680	56,470	91,069	221,334
None	440,952	169,623	271,329	16,404	25,888	153,219	245,441
Primary	320,595	100,819	219,777	13,198	29,135	87,621	190,642
Lower secondary	87,034	21,693	65,341	9,122	19,695	12,570	45,647
Upper secondary	143,374	48,394	94,980	18,735	36,466	29,659	58,514
University	36,058	13,521	22,537	8,161	13,386	5,359	9,151

**Table C. 17: Unemployed population by sex, broad age group and urban/rural area, August 2018**

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Unemployed population 16+</b>	<b>555,960</b>	<b>262,372</b>	<b>293,588</b>	<b>161,965</b>	<b>393,995</b>	<b>277,125</b>	<b>278,835</b>
16-24 yrs	183,072	86,031	97,042	50,894	132,179	73,367	109,705
25-34 yrs	197,079	81,499	115,580	61,888	135,190	94,107	102,972
35-54 yrs	147,673	78,272	69,402	42,409	105,265	88,849	58,824
55-64 yrs	21,924	12,357	9,567	5,974	15,950	15,080	6,844
65+ yrs	6,211	4,213	1,998	800	5,411	5,722	489

**Table C. 18: Unemployed population by sex, level of educational, and urban/rural area, August 2018**

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Unemployed population 16+</b>	<b>555,960</b>	<b>277,125</b>	<b>278,835</b>	<b>161,965</b>	<b>393,995</b>	<b>277,125</b>	<b>278,835</b>
None	218,979	110,318	108,661	29,855	189,124	144,414	74,565
Primary	155,775	74,050	81,724	32,758	123,017	85,806	69,969
Lower secondary	38,485	17,346	21,139	16,017	22,468	15,381	23,104
Upper secondary	101,471	41,765	59,706	49,549	51,921	28,498	72,973
University	41,251	18,893	22,358	33,786	7,465	3,026	38,225



**Table C. 19: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, method of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, August 2018**

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Unemployed population who looked for a job</b>	<b>521,827</b>	<b>247,397</b>	<b>274,430</b>	<b>155,945</b>	<b>365,883</b>	<b>255,247</b>	<b>266,581</b>
Arranging for financial resources ,applying for permits, licenses	49,514	14,900	34,613	21,753	27,761	16,398	33,115
Looking for land ,premises ,machinery, supplies, farming inputs	10,983	5,745	5,238	1,512	9,471	8,143	2,840
Seeking the assistance of friends, relatives or other types of intermediaries	153,781	76,998	76,783	48,925	104,856	69,992	83,789
Registering with or contacting public or private employment services	19,737	9,911	9,826	9,466	10,270	8,324	11,413
Applying to employers directly, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets	244,641	123,003	121,639	46,836	197,805	144,905	99,736
Placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements	33,576	13,193	20,382	21,626	11,950	5,673	27,903
Placing and updating resumes on professional or social networking sites online	9,597	3,648	5,949	5,827	3,770	1,812	7,784

Note: Details may not add to totals because unemployed persons may be using more than one method of seeking employment during the reference period on job search.

**Table C. 20: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, August 2018**

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Unemployed population 16+</b>	<b>521,827</b>	<b>247,397</b>	<b>274,430</b>	<b>155,945</b>	<b>365,883</b>	<b>255,247</b>	<b>266,581</b>
Less than 3 months	222,259	113,515	108,744	41,029	181,230	127,941	94,319
Less than 6 months	114,708	55,539	59,169	32,723	81,986	60,013	54,695
Less than 12 months	59,538	26,974	32,564	18,922	40,616	23,661	35,877
1 year to less than 2 years	62,405	28,955	33,449	30,972	31,432	19,832	42,572
2 years and above	62,917	22,414	40,503	32,299	30,618	23,800	39,118

**Table C. 21: Time related under employment by age group sex and area of residence, August 2018**

Age group	Total	Sex		Residence area	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
<b>Total</b>	<b>882231</b>	<b>446224</b>	<b>436007</b>	<b>114683</b>	<b>767548</b>
16-24 yrs	208,454	104,525	103,928	22,520	185,933
25-34 yrs	293,708	143,588	150,120	42,519	251,189
35-54 yrs	319,171	161,006	158,165	43,497	275,674
55-64 yrs	50,390	30,666	19,724	5,850	44,540
65+ yrs	10,508	6,439	4,069	296	10,212

## Annex D : SDG indicators tables

**Table D. 1: Average time spent in own-use production work by sex, type of own-use production and urban/rural area, August 2018**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
<b>Total own-use production</b>	<b>5,543,600</b>	<b>2,223,117</b>	<b>3,320,483</b>	<b>984,991</b>	<b>4,558,609</b>
Collecting firewood for the household including travel time	1.9	1.4	2.3	0.5	2.2
Fetching water for the household, including travel time	2.4	2.2	2.6	1.2	2.7
Searching for fodder for the household's animals	3.9	5.3	3	1	4.6
Manufacturing household goods for own or family use	0.2	0.1	0.3	0	0.3
Constructing your dwelling, making major repairs on it, farm buildings, private roads, or wells	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.8
Doing household chores including shopping, preparing meals	8.5	2.7	12.3	9.2	8.4
Looking after children and elderly	3.6	1	5.4	4.6	3.4
<b>Total (16+ yrs)</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>
16-24 yrs	18.3	12.7	22.7	14.1	20
25-34 yrs	23.6	13	30.7	18.3	26.4
35-54 yrs	21.2	13.2	26.3	17	22.9
55-64 yrs	19.6	14.9	22	13.8	20.8
65+ yrs	16	12.7	17.5	12.6	16.4

**Table D. 2: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex and broad industry**

Economic sector	Total	Male	Female
Industry	96.0	95.8	97.0
Services	77.7	75.6	80.4
Total	83.5	83.5	83.5

**Table D. 3: Average hourly earnings (in frw) of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities, August 2018**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total employees (16+ yrs)	428	480	356	789	299
16-24 yrs	276	273	278	238	291
25-34 yrs	456	506	388	793	308
35-54 yrs	524	600	413	1246	304
55-64 yrs	373	449	260	947	282
65+ yrs	359	434	223	1359	257
Managers	2516	2704	2154	3105	926
Professionals	1161	1180	1134	1611	702
Technicians and associate professions	1551	1649	1320	1762	1047
Clerical support workers	1081	1093	1074	1251	656
Service and sales workers	401	364	489	504	294
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	218	251	132	163	228

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Craft and related trades workers	616	626	365	787	559
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	700	717	280	829	470
Elementary occupations	227	249	204	197	233
person with disability	208	249	178	190	209

**Table D. 4: Unemployment rate by sex, age and persons with disabilities, August 2018**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
<b>Unemployed population 16+</b>	14.3	12.2	17	15.4	14
16-24 yrs	19.3	17	21.8	19.6	19.1
25-34 yrs	15.7	11.7	20.6	16.2	15.5
35-54 yrs	10.9	10.3	11.7	12	10.6
55-64 yrs	8.9	8.6	9.2	12.2	8
65+ yrs	8.4	8.8	7.7	8.7	8.4
Person with disability	14.3	15.3	13.3	28.2	12.5

**Table D. 5 : Proportion of youth (aged 16-24 years) not in education, employment or training by sex and area of residence**

Area of residence	Male	Female	Total
Urban	16.2	24.7	20.6
Rural	25.2	39.2	32.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35.60</b>	<b>29.5</b>

**Table D. 6 : Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs by sex**

	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
<b>Total Jobs</b>	<b>3,321,598</b>	<b>1,888,587</b>	<b>1,433,011</b>	<b>891,441</b>	<b>2,430,156</b>
<b>Total tourism industry jobs</b>	<b>141,136</b>	<b>96,141</b>	<b>44,994</b>	<b>60,865</b>	<b>80,270</b>
Accommodation for visitors	17762	10863	6899	13891	3872
Food and beverage serving activities	67580	35450	32131	24998	42582
Road passenger transport	39011	37757	1254	8052	30959
Water passenger transport	1230	1230	0	714	516
Air passenger transport	3843	3384	459	3843	0
Transport equipment rental	212	0	212	212	0
Travel agencies and other reservation service activities	1700	1162	538	1566	134
Cultural activities	6378	4600	1778	5452	926
Sports and recreational activities	3418	1695	1723	2137	1281
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>

## **Annex E. Questionnaire**

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**RWANDA LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (RLFS)**

IDENTIFICATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD																				
PROVINCE <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/>	DISTRICT <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/>	SECTOR <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/>	CELL <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/>	VILLAGE <input style="width:90%;" type="text"/>																
NAME OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD _____ PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT NUMBER (PSU) ..... STRUCTURE NUMBER ..... HOUSEHOLD NUMBER .....			<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>																	
ROTATION  NUMBER OF GROUP APPEARANCE  NUMBER OF GROUP ACCEPTANCE  DATE (Month and Year)			<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td><td style="width:20px; height:20px;"></td></tr> </table>																	
VISITS																				
1	2	3	D: Reason for non-interview																	
DATE _____ 1. Fully completed 2. Partially completed 3. Non-interview 4. Postponed 5. Other (specify)	_____ 1. Fully completed 2. Partially completed 3. Non-interview 4. Postponed 5. Other (specify)	_____ 1. Fully completed 2. Partially completed 3. Non-interview 4. Postponed 5. Other (specify)	1. Temporarily absent 2. Refused 3. Unable to locate 4. Vacant 5. Converted to business, etc 6. Demolished 7. Other non-Interview																	
END INTRVIEW <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	REASON <input type="checkbox"/>																	
NEXT VISIT DATE _____ HOUR _____																				
TEAM LEADER/CHEF D'EQUIPE  NAME _____ <input style="width:40px;" type="text"/>	FIELD EDITOR/CONTROLER  NAME _____ <input style="width:40px;" type="text"/>		CODE OF OFFICE EDITOR/CODER <input style="width:20px;" type="text"/>	CODE OF DATA ENTRY CLERK <input style="width:20px;" type="text"/>																



## CODES

THOSE WHO ANSWERED "6MONTHS" OR LESS ON QUESTION A22 OF SECTION A ARE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE ALSO CONSIDERED AS HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

- . Children less than 6 months
- . People who recently joined the household and will reside there permanently
- . New husbands or wives

IF THE ANSWER ON QUESTION A22 OF SECTION A IS "MORE THAN 6 MONTHS" ONLY THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS ARE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

- . The head of the household (dejure)
- . Those who answered 'no' on question A23 of section A
- . Persons who are absent but not living in another household

## District codes. Question A14 and A17

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 11. Nyarugenge | 35. Ngororero  |
| 12. Gasabo     | 36. Rusizi     |
| 13. Kicukiro   | 37. Nyamasheke |
| 21. Nyanza     | 41. Rulindo    |
| 22. Gisagara   | 42. Gakenke    |
| 23. Nyaruguru  | 43. Musanze    |
| 24. Huye       | 44. Burera     |
| 25. Nyamagabe  | 45. Gicumbi    |
| 26. Ruhango    | 51. Rwamagana  |
| 27. Muhanga    | 52. Nyagatare  |
| 28. Kamonyi    | 53. Gatsibo    |
| 31. Karongi    | 54. Kayonza    |
| 32. Rutsiro    | 55. Kirehe     |
| 33. Rubavu     | 56. Ngoma      |
| 34. Nyabihu    | 57. Bugesera   |

## TECHNICAL SKILLS CODE FOR B10

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 01. Masonry                 | 24. Milk processing                           |
| 02. Carpentry               | 25. Livestock                                 |
| 03. Automotive technology.  | 26. Horticulture production                   |
| 04. Culinary arts           | 27. Food & Beverage services                  |
| 05. Domestic Electricity    | 28. Front office                              |
| 06. Welding                 | 29. House keeping                             |
| 07. Plumbing                | 30. Concrete masonry                          |
| 08. Food processing         | 31. Leather craft                             |
| 09. Animal health           | 32. Hairdressing                              |
| 10. Auto- Electricity       | 33. Biding and Jewelries                      |
| 11. Automotive body repair  | 34. Software Development                      |
| 12. Computer maintenance    | 35. NCDs and Palliative Care Community Health |
| 13. Crop production         | 36. Agriculture Mechanization                 |
| 14. Engine mechanics        | 37. Agri-Business                             |
| 15. Forestry                | 38. Bee Keeping                               |
| 16. Music                   | 39. Manicure and Pedicure                     |
| 17. Painting and decoration | 40. Beauty therapy                            |
| 18. Multimedia              | 41. Screen printing                           |
| 19. Networking              | 42. Sport and Medical Massage                 |
| 20. Tailoring               | 43. Crochet embroidery                        |
| 21. Industrial electricity  | 44. Pottery                                   |
| 22. Civil construction      | 45. Motor vehicle engine mechanics            |
| 23. nursery growing         | 46. Film making                               |

## INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am working with National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda. We are conducting the labour force survey in all districts. The information we collect will help the government to plan for employment in the country. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 25 to 35 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. I hope you will accept to cooperate as your answers are very important for this research

May I begin the interview now?

1. RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED	→ Continue the interview
2. RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED	→ END

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**RESPONDENT:** Preferably every member aged 14 year and above should respond on his/her behalf. If unavailable the head of household should respond. In the case of the absence of head of household: the wife, or any other knowledgeable adult member of the household can provide information on other members.

Name of the respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel: \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION A: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER**

All household members

PID		01	02	03	04
NAMES					
List the usual Household members starting from the Household head, followed by his wife and children form the eldest to the youngest. Include other relatives and domestic servants if they are considered as household members. Do not forget babies.					
A01	Sex 1 Male                                    2 Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A02	What is the relationship of (NAME) to head of household? 01 Head                                    07 Brother or Sister/In law 02 Spouse (Wife/Husband)            08 Son/Daughter-in-law 03 Child (Son/daughter)                09 Other relative 04 Adopted/Foster/step child        10 Domestic helper 05 Grandchild                              11 Non-relative 06 Parent/Parent-in-law	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A03	What is (NAME)'s date of birth?    MONTHS YEAR	M Y	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A04	What was (NAME)'s age at last birthday?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A05	What is (NAME'S) present marital status? (Ask all age 12 and above) 1 Married monogamously              5 Separated 2 Married polygamous                  6 Single 3 Living together                        7 Widow/Widower 4 Divorced		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>QUESTIONS FROM A06 TO A11 ARE ASKED TO THOSE AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE</b>					
A06	Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? 1 No - no difficulty                      3 Yes - a lot of difficulty 2 Yes - some difficulty                 4 Cannot do at all		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A07	Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? 1 No - no difficulty                      3 Yes - a lot of difficulty 2 Yes - some difficulty                 4 Cannot do at all		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A08	Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? 1 No - no difficulty                      3 Yes - a lot of difficulty 2 Yes - some difficulty                 4 Cannot do at all		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A09	Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? 1 No - no difficulty                      3 Yes - a lot of difficulty 2 Yes - some difficulty                 4 Cannot do at all		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A10	Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing? 1 No - no difficulty                      3 Yes - a lot of difficulty 2 Yes - some difficulty                 4 Cannot do at all		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A11	Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? 1 No - no difficulty                      3 Yes - a lot of difficulty 2 Yes - some difficulty                 4 Cannot do at all		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A12	What is (NAME'S) nationality? 1 Rwanda                                  5 Tanzania 2 Burundi                                  6 Uganda 3 Congo-Kinshasa DRC                 7 Rest of Africa 4 Kenya                                  8 Other country		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A13	What is (NAME'S) Residential Status in Rwanda? 1 Permanent Resident                 2 Temporary Resident		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A14	What is (NAME'S) Country/Area of birth? <b>IF (1) in A, WRITE CODE OF DISTRICT IN B</b> 1 Rwanda                                  5 Tanzania 2 Burundi                                  6 Uganda 3 Congo-Kinshasa DRC                 7 Rest of Africa 4 Kenya                                  8 Other country	A B	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A15	Has the usual place of residence of (NAME) always been in this district? 1 Yes →A2I                                2 No		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A16	For how long (NAME)'s usual place of residence has been here since the last move?                         REGISTER 0 IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR YEARS	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A17	In which district or foreign country did (NAME) live in prior to arrival here? <b>IF (1) in A, WRITE CODE OF DISTRICT IN B</b> 1 Rwanda                                  5 Tanzania 2 Burundi                                  6 Uganda 3 Congo-Kinshasa DRC                 7 Rest of Africa 4 Kenya                                  8 Other country	A B	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A18	In Which place did (NAME) live prior to arriving here? READ ANSWER 1 Capital City 2 District City 3 Country Side 4 Other (Specify)						
A19	How long did (Name) live in the previous location prior to arriving here? REGISTER 0 IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR						
A20	What is the main reason Why did (NAME) move away from previous location? 01 Parents moved 02 To live with relatives 03 To attend school 04 Marriage 05 Family quarrel 06 Divorce 07 Found job 08 Job transfer 09 To look for work 10 Looking for land to farm 11 Loss of employment 12 Employment of spouse 13 Coming back in country 14 Other						
A21	Has (NAME) been away from home for more than one month last 12 months? 1 Yes 2 No → A24						
A22	For how many months during the past 12 months has (NAME) been away from this household? (IF LESS THAN 6 MONTHS → A24)						
A23	While absent, is/was (NAME) a member of another household? (Including single person household) 1 Yes 2 No						
A24	HOUSEHOLD MEMBER (Check instruction) 1 Yes 2 No						

0-4 years old → NEXT PERSON

5-13 years old → A25

14 years old and above → NEXT PERSON

#### ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN AGED 5 TO 13 YEARS OLD

A25	Is (NAME) currently studying or working? 1 Studying only → A29 2 Studying and working 3 Working only 4 Not studying, nor working → A29						
A26	What type of work does (NAME) do? 1 Work for pay. 2 Work without pay in non-agriculture family/ household enterprise 3 Work without pay in family farm or fishing 4 Self-employed 5 Other						
A27	How many days per week did [NAME] usually work in these activities?	days					
A28	How many hours per day did [NAME] usually work in these activities?	hours					
A29	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend collecting firewood for the household, including travel time?	hours					
A30	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend fetching water for the household, including travel time?	hours					
A31	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend searching for fodder or grazing for the household's animals?	hours					
A32	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend constructing your dwelling, making major repairs on it, farm buildings and private roads?	hours					
A33	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend doing household chores including shopping, preparing meals?	hours					
A34	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend looking after children and elderly?	hours					
→NEXT PERSON							

Names		_____	____ _ _	_____	____ _ _
<b>SECTION B. EDUCATION</b>					
<b>For household members 14 yrs old and above s</b>					
B01	IS [NAME] currently studying?	1 Yes 2 No		1 Yes 2 No	
B02	A. What is the Highest educational level is/ has [NAME] attending / attended?  B. How many years have you completed in that level of education?	1 None 2 Pre-primary 3 Primary education 4 Lower secondary education → B07 5 Upper secondary education 6 Tertiary education	A. ____ _   B. ____ _	1 None 2 Pre-primary → B06 3 Primary education 4 Lower secondary education → B07 5 Upper secondary education 6 Tertiary education	A. ____ _   B. ____ _
B03	What is the highest certificate [NAME] obtained	01 A3 02 D4 03 D5 04 A2/D6/D7 05 A1 06 A0 07 Post graduate diploma 08 Masters 09 PHD 10 Other	____ _ _	01 A3 02 D4 03 D5 04 A2/D6/D7 05 A1 06 A0 07 Post graduate diploma 08 Masters 09 PHD 10 Other	____ _ _
B04	In which country (place) was [NAME]'S highest qualification obtained?	01 Rwanda Public school 02 Rwanda Private school 03 Rwanda Parastatal school 04 Burundi 05 Congo-Kinshasa DRC 06 Kenya 07 Tanzania 08 Uganda 09 Rest of Africa 10 Europe 11 Asia 12 America 13 Australia	____ _ _	01 Rwanda Public school 02 Rwanda Private school 03 Rwanda Parastatal school 04 Burundi 05 Congo-Kinshasa DRC 06 Kenya 07 Tanzania 08 Uganda 09 Rest of Africa 10 Europe 11 Asia 12 America 13 Australia	____ _ _
B05	In which area did/is [NAME] specialize?  Write the area of specialization in detail Code (ESCED 4 Digit)	_____ _____ Fill → B07	ISCED  NISR ____ _ _	_____ _____ Fill → B07	ISCED  NISR ____ _ _
B06	Is [NAME] able to read and write?	1 Yes 2 No	____ _	1 Yes 2 No	____ _
B07	Is [NAME] currently attending any trade or technical vocational course?	1 Yes → B9 2 No	____ _	1 Yes → B9 2 No	____ _
B08	Did [NAME] learn any trade or technical vocational course?	1 Yes 2 No → B15	____ _	1 Yes 2 No → B15	____ _
B09	How long will/did this course take?	1 Less than one month 2 1-3 Months 3 3-6 Months 4 One year 5 Two years 6 Three years or more	____ _	1 Less than one month 2 1-3 Months 3 3-6 Months 4 One year 5 Two years 6 Three years or more	____ _
B10	What type of technical skills did [NAME] learn?	_____ Check List of Training Courses	____ _ _	_____ Check List of Training Courses	____ _ _
B11	Where did (NAME) acquire these skills	1 Vocational School Course 2 Apprenticeship or on job Training 3 Learned from a friend or family 4 NGO 5 Community organization 6 Other (Specify): _____	____ _	1 Vocational School Course 2 Apprenticeship or on job Training 3 Learned from a friend or family 4 NGO 5 Community organization 6 Other (Specify): _____	____ _
B12	Who was the main sponsor for this course?	1 Government 2 Employer 3 Self-financing 4 Private institutions/agencies/persons 5 Non-profit organization/charity 6 International organization 7 Other*	____ _	1 Government 2 Employer 3 Self-financing 4 Private institutions/agencies/persons 5 Non-profit organization/charity 6 International organization 7 Other*	____ _
B13	Did [NAME] complete the course?	1 Yes with certificate 2 Yes without certificate 3 No → B15	____ _	1 Yes with certificate 2 Yes without certificate 3 No → B15	____ _
B13A	In which year did (Name) complete this course?	Year	____ _ _ _	Year	____ _ _ _
B14	What happened after you completed the course?	1 Nothing 2 I was able to get a job 3 My salary increased 4 I was promoted at work 5 My job skills have improved 6 I got internship/traineeship with a company 7 Starting own business 8 Other specify _____	____ _	1 Nothing 2 I was able to get a job 3 My salary increased 4 I was promoted at work 5 My job skills have improved 6 I got internship/traineeship with a company 7 Starting own business 8 Other specify _____	____ _
B15	At what level, Could [NAME] use a computer?	1 Very well 2 Well 3 Less 4 Don't know	____ _	1 Very well 2 Well 3 Less 4 Don't know	____ _
B16	At what level could (Name) speak these languages?	A English B French C Swahili  1. Good 2. Fair 3. Don't know	____ _  ____ _  ____ _	A English B French C Swahili  1. Good 2. Fair 3. Don't know	____ _  ____ _  ____ _

SECTION C. IDENTIFICATION OF EMPLOYED, TIME-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, AND PERSONS IN POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE					
C01	During the last 7 days, did (NAME) do any work for wage, salary, commissions, tips or any other pay, in cash or in kind, even if only for one hour? (including paid internees)	1 Yes → C10 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes → C10 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C02	During the past 7 days, did (NAME) run or do any kind of business, farming or other activity to generate income, if only for one hour?	1 Yes → C04 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes → C04 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C03	During the past 7 days, did (NAME) help unpaid in a business owned by a household or family member, or help a member of household or family in his/her paid job, even if only for one hour?	1 Yes 2 No → C06	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No → C06	<input type="checkbox"/>
C04	Was this work in agriculture, farming or fishing?	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know } → C10	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know } → C10	<input type="checkbox"/>
C05	In general, are the products obtained from this activity for sale or for family use?	1 Only for sale/barter 2 Mainly for sale/barter } → C11 3 Mainly for family use 4 Only for family use	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Only for sale/barter 2 Mainly for sale/barter } → C11 3 Mainly for family use 4 Only for family use	<input type="checkbox"/>
C06	During the last 7 days, did (NAME) have a paid job or a business from which he/she was temporarily absent and for which he/she expect to return?	1 Yes 2 No → C19	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No → C19	<input type="checkbox"/>
C07	What was the main reason (NAME) was absent from work during the last 7 days? <b>[Interviewer not to read answer categories]</b>	<b>Check list and enter code</b> Codes 1 to 3 → C10 Code 7 → C19 Other codes continue	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Check list and enter code</b> Codes 1 to 3 → C10 Code 7 → C19 Other codes continue	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
C08	What is the expected total absence from work for (NAME)?	1 Less than 3 months → C10 2 3 months or more 3 Not sure to return to work	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Less than 3 months → C10 2 3 months or more 3 Not sure to return to work	<input type="checkbox"/>
C09	Does (NAME) continue receiving an income from his/her job during absence?	1 Yes 2 No → C19	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No → C19	<input type="checkbox"/>
C10	Did [NAME] have any other paid job or business or any secondary activity to generate an income, during the last 7 days?	1 Yes 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C11	How many hours does [NAME] usually work per week?	A Main job/Activity B Secondary jobs/Activity	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	A Main job/Activity B Secondary jobs/Activity	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
C12	During the past 7 days, how many days did (NAME) actually work?	A Main job/activity B Secondary jobs/activity	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	A Main job/activity B Secondary jobs/activity	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
C13	During the past 7 days, how many hours per day (NAME) has actually worked?	A Main job/Activity B Secondary jobs/Activity	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	A Main job/Activity B Secondary jobs/Activity	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
C14	<b>Interviewer.</b> How many hours has [NAME] usually worked at all jobs combined during the last 7 days?	1 Less than 35 hrs → C16 2 35 hrs - 48hrs → SECTION D 3 49 hrs or more	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Less than 35 hrs → C16 2 35 hrs - 48hrs → SECTION D 3 49 hrs or more	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>CODES FOR QUESTION C07</b> 1. Sick leave due to own illness or injury → C10 2. Public holidays, vacation or annual leave → C10 3. Maternity or paternity leave as specified by legislation → C10 4. Parental leave 5. Educational leave 6. Care for others and other personal absences 7. Seasonal work → C19 8. Strikes or lockouts 9. Reduction in economic activity (e.g. temporary lay-off, slack work) 10. Disorganization or suspension of work (e.g. due to bad weather, mechanical, electrical or communication breakdown) 11. Other Specify					

C15	What was the main reason (NAME) usually worked long hours per week?	1 Nature of work 2 To earn more money 3 Lack of employees 4 Meet deadlines 5 Other specify } Section D	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Nature of work 2 To earn more money 3 Lack of employees 4 Meet deadlines 5 Other specify } Section D	<input type="checkbox"/>
C16	During the last 4 weeks, did (NAME) look for additional or other work?	1 Yes → C18 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes → C18 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C17	Would (NAME) want to work more hours per week than usually worked provided the extra hours are paid or profitable?	1 Yes 2 No → SECTION D	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No → SECTION D	<input type="checkbox"/>
C18	If an opportunity for additional work became available, could (NAME) start working more hours within the next two weeks?	1 Yes } SECTION D 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes } SECTION D 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C19	During the last 4 weeks, did [NAME] look for any kind of paid job or try to start any kind of business?	1 Yes → C21 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes → C21 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C20	Has [NAME] already found a job or arranged to start a business in the next 4 weeks?	1 Yes → C25 2 No → C23	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes → C25 2 No → C23	<input type="checkbox"/>
C21	What did [NAME] do in the last 4 weeks to find a paid job or start a business?	<b>Check list and mark up to four codes</b> If "No method" (code 8) → C23	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Check list and mark up to four codes</b> If "No method" (code 8) → C23	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
C22	For how long has [NAME] been without work and trying to find a paid job or start a business?	1 Less than 1 month 2 1 – less than 3 months 3 3 – less than 6 months 4 6 – less than 12 months 5 1 – less than 2 years 6 2 years or more } C25	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Less than 1 month 2 1 – less than 3 months 3 3 – less than 6 months 4 6 – less than 12 months 5 1 – less than 2 years 6 2 years or more } C25	<input type="checkbox"/>
C23	Would [NAME] want to work if a paid job or business opportunity became available?	1 Yes 2 No → SECTION F	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No → SECTION F	<input type="checkbox"/>
C24	What was the main reason (NAME) did not try to find a paid job or start a business in the last 4 weeks?	<b>Check list and enter code</b> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Check list and enter code</b> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
C25	If a paid job or business opportunity became available, could [NAME] have started work during the last 7 days or within the next two weeks?	1 Yes → SECTION F 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes → SECTION F 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C26	What is the main reason why (NAME) could not start working in the last 7 days or next two weeks?	1 In Study, training 2 Maternity leave, child care 3 Injury, illness 4 Family member(s) consider that (NAME) should stay home 5 Other } SECTION F	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 In Study, training 2 Maternity leave, child care 3 Injury, illness 4 Family member(s) consider that (NAME) should stay home 5 Other } SECTION F	<input type="checkbox"/>

**CODES FOR QUESTION C 21**

1. Arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licenses
2. Looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs
3. Seeking the assistance of friends, relatives or other types of intermediaries
4. Registering with or contacting public or private employment services
5. Applying to employers directly, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets or other assembly places
6. Placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements

7. Placing or updating resumes on professional or social networking sites online
8. No method → C23
9. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

**CODES FOR QUESTION C24**

1. Own illness
2. Disability
3. Studies
4. Pregnancy
5. Presence of small children/ elders / sick people
6. Refusal by family
7. Past failure to find suitable job

8. Lack of experience, qualification or jobs matching skills
9. Lack of jobs in the area
10. Considered too young or too old by prospective employers
11. Lack of infrastructure (assets, roads, transportation, employment services)
12. Other sources of income (pension, rent)
13. Estrangement
14. Others specify

**D. CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT**

FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, AGED 14 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN JOB/BUSINESS ACTIVITY

D01	A. In the main job/business that (NAME) had during the last 7 days, what was his/her occupational position?  (Example: policeman, primary school teacher, vegetable vendor, domestic worker, truck driver, registered nurse)	_____	_____	_____	_____
		(Occupational title)		(Occupational title)	
	B. What were (NAME)'s main tasks and duties?	_____	ISCO  _ _ _ _	_____	ISCO  _ _ _ _
D02	What do you think could be the minimum level of education to carry out the job (NAME) does?	1 None 2 Pre-primary education 3 Primary education 4 Vocational training 5 Lower secondary education 6 Upper secondary education 7 Tertiary education	_	1 None 2 Pre-primary education 3 Primary education 4 Vocational training 5 Lower secondary education 6 Upper secondary education 7 Tertiary education	_
D03	A. What is the name of (NAME)'s workplace?	1 _____ (Name) 2 Domestic workers 3 No name	_	1 _____ (Name) 2 Domestic workers 3 No name	_
	B. What are the main goods or services produced at (NAME)'s place of work or its main function?	(Description)	ISIC  _ _ _ _	(Description)	ISIC  _ _ _ _
D04	Does (NAME) work in...?  <b>READ ANSWER FOR RESPONDENT</b>	<b>READ</b> 1 Public institution/enterprise 2 Mixed public and private enterprise 3 Private 4 International NGO/International organisation 5 Local NGO/Religious organisation 6 Cooperative 7 Household 8 Others. Specify _____	_	<b>READ</b> 1 Public institution/enterprise 2 Mixed public and private enterprise 3 Private 4 International NGO/International organisation 5 Local NGO/Religious organisation 6 Cooperative 7 Household 8 Others. Specify _____	_
D05	In this job, is [NAME] working as...?  <b>READ ANSWER FOR RESPONDENT</b>	1 Employee 2 Paid apprentice/Internee 3 Employer (with regular employees) 4 Own account worker(without regular employees) } → D18 5 Member of cooperative 6 Contributing family worker → D23 7 Other (please specify) _____	_	1 Employee 2 Paid apprentice/Internee 3 Employer (with regular employees) 4 Own account worker(without regular employees) } → D18 5 Member of cooperative 6 Contributing family worker → D23 7 Other (please specify) _____	_
D06	Have [NAME] been employed on the basis of....?	1 Written contract 2 Oral agreement	_	1 Written contract 2 Oral agreement	_
D07	Is[NAME]'s contract or agreement,....?	1 Permanent (without a known limited duration) → D09 2 Temporary contract	_	1 Permanent (without a known limited duration) → D09 2 Temporary contract	_
D08	What is the duration of the contract or agreement?	1 Day 2 Week 3 Month 4 Less than one year 5 One year or more	_	1 Day 2 Week 3 Month 4 Less than one year 5 One year or more	_
D09	Does [NAME]'s employer pay contributions on [NAME]'s behalf to..  <b>READ ANSWER FOR RESPONDENT</b>	A Social security fund B Health insurance fund <b>1.Yes, 2.No, 3. Don't know</b>	A.  _  B.  _	A Social security fund B Health insurance fund <b>1.Yes, 2.No, 3. Don't know</b>	A.  _  B.  _
D10	Is (NAME) entitled to the following benefits from employer?	A Paid annual leave B Paid sick leave C Paid maternity/paternity leave? <b>1.Yes, 2.No, 3. Don't know</b>	A.  _  B.  _  C.  _	A Paid annual leave B Paid sick leave C Paid maternity/paternity leave? <b>1.Yes, 2.No, 3. Don't know</b>	A.  _  B.  _  C.  _
D10D	Is (Name)'s salary subjected to deduction of tax (PAYE)	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	_	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	_
D11	Is [NAME] member of any trade union or syndicate ?	1 Yes 2 No	_	1 Yes 2 No	_
D12	How much did(Name) earn at main job last time (Name ) was paid in cash?	1 Enter amount FRW _____ 2 Refusal 3 don't know } → D17	_	1 Enter amount FRW _____ 2 Refusal 3 don't know } → D17	_
D13	How long did it cover?	1 Month 2 Two weeks 3 One week 4 One day 5 Other, specify _____	_	1 Month 2 Two weeks 3 One week 4 One day 5 Other, specify _____	_



D14	Does [NAME] receive in-kind payments in main job such as food, agricultural products, livestock ?	1 Yes 2 No → D20	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No → D20	<input type="checkbox"/>
D15	What is the value of these in-kind payments?	1 Enter amount FRw _____ 2 Refusal } → D17 3 Don't know }	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Enter amount FRw _____ 2 Refusal } → D17 3 Don't know }	<input type="checkbox"/>
D16	What period did it cover?	1 Month 2 Two weeks 3 One week } → D20 4 One day 5 Other, specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Month 2 Two weeks 3 One week } → D20 4 One day 5 Other, specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
D17	Taking into account both cash and in kind payments, Would you say the monthly amount of (NAME)'s earnings was in the range ...?	1 Less than 20,000 RWF 2 20,000 – 29,999 RWF 3 30,000 – 49,999 RWF 4 50,000 – 99,999 RWF 5 100,000 RWF and above 6 Refusal } → D20 7 Don't know }	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Less than 20,000 RWF 2 20,000 – 29,999 RWF 3 30,000 – 49,999 RWF 4 50,000 – 99,999 RWF 5 100,000 RWF and above 6 Refusal } → D20 7 Don't know }	<input type="checkbox"/>
D18	What is the net monthly earnings of (NAME) from his/her business or activity? (Note: Net monthly earnings should be gross income minus associated total expenditures. This should include payments to contributing family workers, as well as off-take by the individual and contributing family members.)	A. Enter amount FRw 1 _____ → D19 2 Refusal 3 Don't know B. 1 Less than 20,000 RWF 2 20,000 – 29,999 RWF 3 30,000 – 49,999 RWF 4 50,000 – 99,999 RWF 5 100,000 RWF and above 6 Refusal } → D20 7 Don't know }	A. <input type="checkbox"/>	A. Enter amount FRw 1 _____ → D19 2 Refusal 3 Don't know B. 1 Less than 20,000 RWF 2 20,000 – 29,999 RWF 3 30,000 – 49,999 RWF 4 50,000 – 99,999 RWF 5 100,000 RWF and above 6 Refusal } → D20 7 Don't know }	A. <input type="checkbox"/>
D19	Was this below average, above average, or average of monthly earnings during last year?	1 Below average 2 Average 3 Above average	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Below average 2 Average 3 Above average	<input type="checkbox"/>
D20	Is the business/establishment where [NAME] works registered with the Rwanda Revenue Authority or pay PAYE/TPR?	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
D21	In order to report to an authority, does the business/establishment where (NAME) works keep written records of accounts?	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>
D22	Including (NAME), how many regular paid or unpaid workers worked at (NAME)'s place of work/ Establishment?	A. Less than 10 give exact number. Otherwise mark 0 B. Ten or more 1 10-30 workers 2 31-50 workers 3 51-100 workers 4 101 workers or more	A. <input type="checkbox"/>	A. Less than 10 give exact number. Otherwise mark 0 B. Ten or more 1 10-30 workers 2 31-50 workers 3 51-100 workers 4 101 workers or more	A. <input type="checkbox"/>
D23	In what type of place does [NAME] usually work?	01 At home 02 Structure attached to the home 03 At the client/employer's home 04 At an office, shop, factory, or other fixed workplace 05 Fixed stall in market 06 Non-fixed stall/stand in market 07 Street 08 Land, forest, sea, mining site. 09 Verranda of commercial house 10 Construction site 11 Other (specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	01 At home 02 Structure attached to the home 03 At the client/employer's home 04 At an office, shop, factory, or other fixed workplace 05 Fixed stall in market 06 Non-fixed stall/stand in market 07 Street 08 Land, forest, sea, mining site. 09 Verranda of commercial house 10 Construction site 11 Other (specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
D24	For how long has [NAME] been working (total experience)?	1 Less than 3 months 2 3-less than 6 months 3 6- less than 12 months 4 1 year - Less than 2years 5 2 years - Less than 5years 6 5 years or more	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Less than 3 months 2 3-less than 6 months 3 6- less than 12 months 4 1 year - Less than 2years 5 2 years - Less than 5years 6 5 years or more	<input type="checkbox"/>
D25	In day to day work does [NAME] need the computer to perform his/her duties?	1 Yes 2 No → D27	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No → D27	<input type="checkbox"/>
D26	Does (NAME) use computer in his/her day-to-day work?	1 Yes 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No	<input type="checkbox"/>
D27	<b>INTERVIEWER:</b> Check on question C10 whether a secondary paid job or business/activity is reported	1 Yes → SECTION E 2 No → SECTION G	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes → SECTION E 2 No → SECTION G	<input type="checkbox"/>

**E. CHARACTERISTICS OF SECONDARY ACTIVITY**

E01	A. What was (NAME)'s occupational position in his/her secondary job/activity?	_____	_____	_____	_____
		(Occupational title)	ISCO	(Occupational title)	NISR
E02	B. What were (NAME)'s main tasks and duties?	_____	_____	_____	_____
		(Name)	ISIC	(Name)	NISR
E03	A. What is the name of (NAME)'s workplace at his/her secondary job/activity?	1 _____ (Name) 2 Domestic worker 3 No name	_____	1 _____ (Name) 2 Domestic worker 3 No name	_____
	B. What are the main goods or services produced at (NAME)'s workplace in his/her secondary job/activity?	_____	ISIC	_____	NISR
E04		(Description)	_____	(Description)	_____
		READ	_____	READ	_____
E05	In his/her secondary job/activity, does (NAME) work in ...?	1 Public institution/enterprise 2 Mixed public and private enterprise 3 Private 4 International NGO/International organisation 5 Local NGO/Religious organisation 6 Cooperative 7 Household 8 Others. Specify _____	_____	1 Public institution/enterprise 2 Mixed public and private enterprise 3 Private 4 International NGO/International organisation 5 Local NGO/Religious organisation 6 Cooperative 7 Household 8 Others. Specify _____	_____
	<b>READ ANSWER FOR RESPONDENT</b>				
E06	In his/her secondary job/business, does (NAME) work as ...?	1 Employee 2 Paid apprentice/Intern 3 Employer (with regular employees) 4 Own account worker(without regular employees) } → E07 5 Member of cooperative 6 Contributing family worker → E10 7 Other (please specify) _____	_____	1 Employee 2 Paid apprentice/Intern 3 Employer (with regular employees) 4 Own account worker(without regular employees) } → E07 5 Member of cooperative 6 Contributing family worker → E10 7 Other (please specify) _____	_____
	<b>READ ANSWER FOR RESPONDENT</b>				
E07	Does [NAME]'s employer pay contributions on [NAME]'s behalf to..	A. Social security fund B. Health insurance fund <b>1.Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't know</b>	A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/>	A. Social security fund B. Health insurance fund <b>1.Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't know</b>	A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/>
	Is (NAME) entitled to the following benefits from employer?	A. Paid annual leave B. Paid sick leave C. Paid maternity/paternity leave? <b>1.Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't know</b>	A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/> C. <input type="checkbox"/>	A. Paid annual leave B. Paid sick leave C. Paid maternity/paternity leave? <b>1.Yes, 2. No, 3. Don't know</b>	A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/> C. <input type="checkbox"/>
E08	Is the business/establishment where [NAME] works for registered with the Rwanda Revenue Authority or pay PAYE/TPR?	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	_____	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	_____
	In order to report to an authority, does the business/establishment where (NAME) works keep written records or accounts?	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	_____	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	_____
E09	Including (NAME), how many regular paid or unpaid workers worked at (NAME)'s place of work?	A. Less than 10 give exact number. Otherwise mark mark 0 B. Ten or more 1 10-30 workers 2 31-50 workers 3 51-100 workers 4 101 workers or more	A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/>	A. Less than 10 give exact number. Otherwise mark mark 0 B. Ten or more 1 10-30 workers 2 31-50 workers 3 51-100 workers 4 101 workers or more	A. <input type="checkbox"/> B. <input type="checkbox"/>
	In what type of place does [NAME] usually work?	01 At home 02 Structure attached to the home 03 At the client/employer's home 04 At an office, shop factory, or other fixed workplace 05 Fixed stall in market 06 Non-fixed stall/stand in market 07 Street 08 Land, forest, sea, mining site. 09 Verranda of commercial house 10 Construction site 11 Other (specify): _____	_____	01 At home 02 Structure attached to the home 03 At the client/employer's home 04 At an office, shop factory, or other fixed workplace 05 Fixed stall in market 06 Non-fixed stall/stand in market 07 Street 08 Land, forest, sea, mining site. 09 Verranda of commercial house 10 Construction site 11 Other (specify): _____	_____

## F. PAST EMPLOYMENT

### FOR PERSONS NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, AGED 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER

F01.	Has [NAME] ever worked previously for a wage, salary or for other income in cash or in kind, including in his/her own business or in a family business?	1 Yes 2 No → F05	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Yes 2 No → F05	<input type="checkbox"/>
F02.	What was the main reason why [NAME] stopped working in his/her last paid job / business?	01 Dismissal or staff reduction. 02 Breakup of the enterprise, bankruptcy 03 Place of work closed down 04 Retirement 05 Illness, injury or disability 06 Beginning of studies or preparing for studies 07 Pregnancy, family responsibilities 08 Family member(s) consider that s/he should stay at home 09 To look for better job 10 Working conditions (low pay, late Payment, far location, difficult work.) 11 Temporary/seasonal job/project ended 12 Physical/ social harassment 13 Other (Please specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	01 Dismissal or staff reduction. 02 Breakup of the enterprise, bankruptcy 03 Place of work closed down 04 Retirement 05 Illness, injury or disability 06 Beginning of studies or preparing for studies 07 Pregnancy, family responsibilities 08 Family member(s) consider that s/he should stay at home 09 To look for better job 10 Working conditions (low pay, late Payment, far location, difficult work.) 11 Temporary/seasonal job/project ended 12 Physical/ social harassment 13 Other (Please specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
F03	A. What was (NAME)'s occupational position ?  B. What were (NAME)'s main tasks and duties?	_____ _____ (Occupational title)	ISCO <input type="checkbox"/>	_____ _____ (Occupational title)	ISCO <input type="checkbox"/>
F04	A. What was the name of (NAME)'s workplace at his/her job/activity?  B. What were the main goods or services produced at (NAME)'s workplace in his/her job/activity?	1 _____ (Name) 2 Domestic worker 3 No name  (Description)	ISIC <input type="checkbox"/>	1 _____ (Name) 2 Domestic worker 3 No name  (Description)	ISIC <input type="checkbox"/>
F05	What is [NAME] main source of income at present?	01 Parents 02 Husband/Wife 03 Child 04 Other family members 05 Pension 06 Own production 07 Assistance received [ VUP] 08 Assistance received [FARG] 09 Assistance received [Church, Other NGO] 10 Assistance from friends 11 Revenue from own property/Savings 12 Past work 13 Scholarship 14 Others (Please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	01 Parents 02 Husband/Wife 03 Child 04 Other family members 05 Pension 06 Own production 07 Assistance received [ VUP] 08 Assistance received [FARG] 09 Assistance received [Church, Other NGO] 10 Assistance from friends 11 Revenue from own property/Savings 12 Past work 13 Scholarship 14 Others (Please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
F06	In your opinion, which of the following best describes your main status at present?	1 Unemployed 2 Performing job such as unpaid work in a family business or apprenticeship or Traineeship 3 Pupil, student, post graduate 4 Retirement or early retirement or given up business activity → G01 5 Permanently unable to work due to longstanding health problems 6 In compulsory military or civilian service 7 Person fulfilling domestic task in own household 8 Other status, specify -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Unemployed 2 Performing job such as unpaid work in a family business or apprenticeship or Traineeship 3 Pupil, student, post graduate 4 Retirement or early retirement or given up business activity → G01 5 Permanently unable to work due to longstanding health problems 6 In compulsory military or civilian service 7 Person fulfilling domestic task in own household 8 Other status, specify -----	<input type="checkbox"/>
F07	What Competencies do [NAME] need to increase employment opportunities?	1 Technical skills 2 Soft Skills 3 Industrial attachment (practical skills) 4 Other (Please specify) _____ 5 None	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Technical skills 2 Soft Skills 3 Industrial attachment (practical skills) 4 Other (Please specify) _____ 5 None	<input type="checkbox"/>

**G. UN PAID HOME PRODUCTION GOODS AND SERVICES IN LAST 7 DAYS**

**Not to be asked to domestic workers who are paid)**

G01	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend collecting firewood for the household, including travel time?	Hours		Hours	
G02	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend fetching water for the household, including travel time?	Hours		Hours	
G03	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend searching for fodder or grazing for the household's animals?	Hours		Hours	
G04	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend constructing your dwelling, making major repairs on it, farm buildings, private roads, or wells?	Hours		Hours	
G05	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend manufacturing household goods for own or family use (such as furniture, textiles, clothing, footwear, pottery, crafts or other durables, excluding foodstuff)?	Hours		Hours	
G06	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend doing household chores including shopping, preparing meals?	Hours		Hours	
G07	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend looking after children and elderly?	Hours		Hours	

**H. CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE WORK LAST MONTH**

H01	During the last four weeks did [NAME] do any of the following work mainly for own consumption such as farm work, growing fodder, raising or tending animals Fishing, storage such flour, dry fish or other food and drink hunting, or gathering foodstuff, Preparing foodstuff for storage such flour and drinks	1 Yes 2 No → Next person If last one go to H04		1 Yes 2 No → Next person If last one go to H04	
H02	How many days per week has [NAME] usually worked in these activities?	Days		Days	
H03	How many hours per day has [NAME] usually worked in these activities?	Hours		Hours	
H04	<b>INTERVIEWER: CHECK H01 IF NO ONE HAS DONE ANY AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY</b>			1 Yes → H05 2 No → Section I	

INFORMATION ON SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE INCOME			
H05	In general, did the household sell or barter any part of the goods obtained from this work?	1 No, never sell → H07 2 Sell excess from time to time → H07 3 Yes, regularly	<input type="checkbox"/>
H06	About how much does the household regularly sell?	1 ¼ or less 2 More than ¼ but less than half 3 More than half (>50% )	<input type="checkbox"/>
H07	What was the net Value in FRW the household get from agricultural activities during the last season?  <i>(Include both agricultural items sold for cash and own consumption from all crop, livestock, hunting, and fishing activities in the last four months, net of associated costs.)</i>	1 0- 9,999 RWF 2 10,000 - 39,999 3 40,000 - 89,999 4 90,000 - 179,999 5 180,000 - 239,999 6 240,000 and above	<input type="checkbox"/>
H08	Was the previous season below/above average or an average season for your household?	1 Above average 2 Average 3 Below average	<input type="checkbox"/>
H09	Do you regularly or sometimes engage paid employee in the farming activity?	1 Yes regularly 2 Yes sometimes 3 No, never → H11	<input type="checkbox"/>
H10	Excluding family members, how many paid employees do you usually engage in these agricultural activities?	1 1 - 3 2 4 - 5 3 More than 5	<input type="checkbox"/>
H11	How did you get access to the land for the agricultural work? (More than one answer is acceptable)  <b>Read modalities and give answer for each</b>	a leasing (have land title)/own/Household land b Renting (share-cropping) c Renting (fixed rent) d Renting (free of charge) e Communal rights/public  <b>1. Yes,            2. No</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

**SECTION I: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS**

To be Responded by the Head of Household

I01			I02	I03
What is the main material used in building this house? (For roof, exterior walls, and floor)			How many rooms in your household are used for sleeping? (excluding rooms extensively occupied by other HH)	What type of toilet does your household have?
<b>Roof</b>	<b>Exterior walls</b>	<b>Floor</b>	Rooms  _ _ _	1. Flush toilet 2. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab 3. Pit latrine without constructed floor slab 4. floor slab 5. No toilet (bush, channeled water, river, etc.) 6. Other (specify)   _ _
1. Metal sheets/corrugated iron 2. Tiles clay 3. Concrete 4. Bamboo 5. Plastic/plywood/ impermanent material 6. Other (specify)   _ _	01. Mud bricks 02. Mud bricks with cement (stucco) 03. Oven fired bricks 04. Cement blocks 05. Wooden planks 06. Stones 07. Tree trunks with mud 08. Tree trunks with mud and cement 09. Plastic Sheeting 10. Other (specify)   _ _ _	1. Beaten earth 2. Dung hardened 3. Wooden floor 4. Clay tiles 5. Cement 6. Bricks 7. Other (specify)   _ _		

I04	I05	I06		I07
What is the main source of energy in your household for lighting?	What is the main source of energy in your household for cooking?	What is the main source of water in your household for drinking and other uses?		Does this household own the following assets? (More than one answer is acceptable) <b>The assets should be functional</b>
01. Electricity 02. Biogas 03. Generator 04. Oil lamp/ Candle 05. Firewood 06. Telephone/ Torche 07. Lantern 08. Solar Panel 09. Batteries+Bulb 10. Other, Specify   _ _ _	01. Firewood 02. Charcoal 03. Gas 04. Biogas 05. Solar power 06. Electricity 07. Oil/Kerosene 08. Crop waste 09. Animal dung 10. Other, Specify   _ _ _	01. Piped Into Dwelling 02. Piped To Yard/Plot 03. Public Tap/Standpipe 04. Tube Well Or Borehole 05. Protected Well 06. Unprotected Well 07. Protected Spring 08. Unprotected Spring 09. Rainwater 10. Tanker Truck 11. Surface Water (River/Lake/Pond/Stream/ Irrigation Channel) 12. Bottled water 13. Other (Specify) <b>Drinking Water</b> I06a  _	<b>Other Uses</b> I06b  _	<b>Yes=1/ No =2</b> Refrigerator/Freezer..... A.  _ _  Radio..... B.  _ _  TV set..... C.  _ _  Satellite..... D.  _ _  Video/DVD player..... E.  _ _  Computer and accessories..... F.  _ _  Music system..... G.  _ _  Cooker..... H.  _ _  Sewing machine..... I.  _ _  Laundry machine..... J.  _ _  Electric fan..... K.  _ _  Camera..... L.  _ _  Mobile phone..... M.  _ _  Car (for home use only)..... N.  _ _  Bicycle (for home use only)..... O.  _ _  Motorcycle (for home use only)..... P.  _ _

## **Annex F. List of officials involved in the survey**

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**Deputy Director General**

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