



The Republic of Rwanda



Labour Force Survey Trends



-August 2019 (Q3)-



The Republic of Rwanda



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
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Labour Force Survey Trends

August 2019 (Q3)

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

P.O. Box 6139, Kigali, Rwanda; Telephone: (+250) 788383103; Hotline: 4321

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

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Foreword

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

The government of Rwanda needs updated information for monitoring progress on programmes and policies as stipulated in the first National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as Vision 2020 and vision 2050. To monitor progress towards these goals and targets, relevant, reliable, coherent, timely and accessible labour statistics have to be produced.

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

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

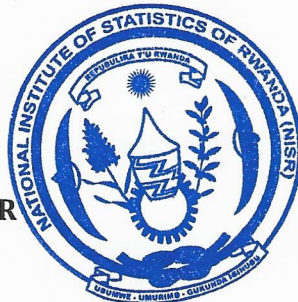
The Labour Force survey programme begun with a pilot survey conducted in February 2016. The first round of the survey was conducted in August 2016, and continued on bi-annual basis until August 2018. Since the year 2019, the survey was re-designed to provide estimates of the labour market aggregates on quarterly basis. The present report is for the third quarter (Q3) of 2019 whose data collection was conducted in August 2019.

NISR congratulates all those who contributed in one way or the other in this exercise. In particular, NISR expresses its gratitude to the survey coordinators, supervisors, team leaders, interviewers, drivers, and respondents for their valuable time that made this survey possible.

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda invite policy makers, program managers, researchers and all users to play an important role in using the valuable data showcased in the LFS rounds to contribute to enhancing Rwandans' Economic development.



Yusuf MURANGWA
Director General of NISR



Executive summary

The sample design of labour force survey presents an advantage of estimating trend of labour market indicators with a higher precision due to its rotational design. In this report, the survey results are compared for February 2019 (Q1), May 2019 (Q2) and August 2019 (Q3). However, tables are presented in most cases with more data points including results of the labour force surveys in the previous year.

In August 2019 (Q3), the working age population (16 years and above) was around 7.2 million and the population in the labour force constituted the majority of working age population. The proportion of population in labour force has slightly decreased compared to the previous quarter of the survey. In August 2019 (Q3), the youth (16-30 years old) constituted 44.2 percent of the population in the labour force and this proportion has slightly increased as compared to the previous Quarter of the survey May 2019 (Q2)

The employment-to-population ratio has slightly decreased from May 2019. It was 44.9 percent in February 2019(Q1), 45.7 percent in May 2019(Q2) and 43.9 in August 2019 (Q3). As a result of decline in employment in August 2019, the labour force participation rate has slightly decreased from 53.8 percent in May 2019 (Q2) to 52.3 percent in August 2019 (Q3).

The proportion of the working age population outside the labour force remained relatively stable at around 47 percent. As compared to the previous quarter, population out of labour force was 46.3 and slightly increased to 47.7 percent in August 2019 (Q3). Available non-job seekers constituted a substantial category of the population outside labour force. It has slightly increased from 20.9 percent of the working age population in LFS May (Q2) to 21.9 percent in August 2019 (Q3). The substantial proportion of available non-job seekers remained those involved in subsistence agriculture (64.7 percent) and the share of subsistence agriculture in population outside labour force was 47.7 percent in August 2019 (Q3) as compared to 48.2 percent in May 2019 (Q2).

The number of employed persons has decreased from about 3,186,000 in February 2019(Q1) to about 3,153,000 in August 2019 (Q3). The share of employment in manufacturing and construction has generally increased. On the other hand, the share of employment in agriculture has generally decreased. Broadly, employment in agriculture sector declined by about 4.4 percentage points from February 2019 (Q1) to August 2019 (Q3), employment in the industry sector and service sector slightly increased by around 2 percentage points in the same period

The full count of workers in the agriculture sector in August 2019 (Q3) was around 50.0 percent of the total working age population including agriculture as secondary activity. The corresponding proportion for May 2019 (Q2) was 51.2 percent.

The proportion of agricultural workers in market-oriented agriculture has slightly decreased by 2.4 percentage points from May 2019(Q2) to August 2019 (Q3). The proportion of agricultural workers exclusively in subsistence agriculture has increased by 2 percentage points during that period.

The share of agricultural workers in total workforce has decreased by 4 percentage points from 64 percent in February 2019(Q1) to 60.0 percent in August 2019 (Q3). It has relatively declined among males and female in the same period. The comparison with May 2019(Q2) shows a slight decline of 0.8 percentage points.

The results of August 2019 (Q3) labour force survey showed that employment decreased in most economic activities between May 2019(Q2) and August 2019 (Q3). The largest decrease was recorded

in agriculture forestry and fishing (122,387) And in activities of household as employers (31,752) On the other hand, the number of persons employed in construction and manufacturing increased by about (65,925) and (32,142) respectively as compared to the previous quarter.

The August 2019 (Q3) results show stability in the proportion of employees and of own account workers. The number of own account workers remained relatively the same as compared to the previous round, the proportion of employees and the proportion of own account workers, both decreased by less than 0.5 percentage point in the same period.

The results showed that the unemployment rate was 16.0 percent in August 2019 (Q3). It has slightly increased by 1 percentage point from 15.0 percent registered in May 2019(Q2).

The analysis of the unemployment rate dynamics for males and females between February 2019 (Q1) and August 2019 (Q3) reveals a significant increase of unemployment rate among females (2.8 percentage points) and a slight increase of 0.5 among males. On the other hand, May 2019(Q2)-to-August 2019 (Q3) comparison showed that unemployment rate increased slightly among males (1.2 percentage points) and among females (0.9percentage points).

Labour underutilization rate which accounts for unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force increased by 2 percentage point as compared to May 2019 (Q2) (from 55.0 to 57.0 percent in August 2019 (Q3)) and it showed an increasing trend from February 2019 to August 2019). As it was expected, the labour underutilization rate has been higher among females as compared to males and the gap has slightly contracted from May 2019(Q2) to August 2019 (Q3).

Rwanda Labour force survey, August 2019 (Q3): Summary labour force indicators

Working age population 16 years old and over 7,181,532 persons							
Outside the labour force (Not employed nor unemployed) 3,427,678person			Labour force (The sum of employed and unemployed) 3,753,854 persons Labour force participation rate 52.3%				
Subsistence agriculture	Exclusively students	Other outside LF (Elderly, disable, discouraged job seekers...)	Employed (All who worked for pay or profit) 3,152,832 persons Employment to population ratio: 43.9			Unemployed (All not employed but seeking and available to work for pay or profit) 601,022persons Unemployment rate:16.0%	
			Agriculture excluding subsistence foodstuff production	Industry	Services	Unemployed but engaged in subsistence agriculture	Other unemployed
47.7%	19.9%	32.4%	35.5%	21.4%	43.1 %	49.3%	50.7%
Potential labour force 1,589,423	Others 1,838,255		Time related underemployed 852,890	Other employed 2,299,942			
Labour underutilization (3,043,335persons): Unemployed (601,022) + Time-related underemployed (852,890) + Potential labour force (1,589,423) Composite measure of labour underutilization (57.0%)							

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Surveys (LFSs), August 2019 (Q3)

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Chapter 1: Introduction

The Rwanda Labour Force Survey (LFS) started in 2016 with an annual sample spread into two rounds to provide bi-annual estimates of main labour market indicators at National level. From February 2019, the sample was spread into four rounds to provide estimates of labour market indicators at national level on quarterly basis. The main objective of the survey is to provide data on the structure and trends of labour force, employment and unemployment as well as other related labour market statistics for the implementation and evaluation of economic and social policies related to employment creation, income generation, skills development, and related decent work policies.

The current third quarterly Labour Force survey is designed according to a two-stage stratified design with a rotation scheme. At the first stage of sampling, a stratified sample of 288 census enumeration areas, called primary sampling units (PSUs) are drawn from the 2012 census-sampling frame with probabilities proportional to size measured in terms of number of households according to the latest census of population. The strata are composed of the 30 administrative districts of the country, sub-divided into urban and rural areas.

At the second stage of sampling, 16 households were selected from each of sampled PSUs with equal probabilities, after a fresh listing of the households in the new sample PSUs. All household members in the sample are then selected for survey interview.

According to the rotation scheme of the survey, the proposed rotation design is 1-1-1, that is each sample household is interviewed three times, once every two quarters. Accordingly, a sample household is in the sample in one quarter, leaves the sample in the next quarter, returns in the sample in the following quarter, leaves again the sample in the subsequent quarter, and finally returns in the sample for the third time before leaving the sample altogether. 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 sample design of the labour force survey presents an advantage of estimating trend of labour market indicators with a higher precision due to its rotational design. In the present report, the survey results are mainly compared for February 2019 (Q1), May 2019 (Q2) and August 2019 (Q3). However, in some sections, the tables or figures are presented with the complete time series including results of February 2018 and August 2018 labour force surveys.

The resulting estimates of the main labour force indicators at the national level have standard errors of about 0.8 percent.

The focus of the present report is the analysis of trends of employment and labour underutilization including unemployment at the national level by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as sex, age group, educational attainment, occupation and industry.

The survey results analysed in this report are presented under seven chapters including this introduction. The other chapters deal with Trend of main indicators, labour force participation, employment, unemployment and labour underutilization, population outside labour force and work in agriculture.

Chapter 2: Trends of main indicators

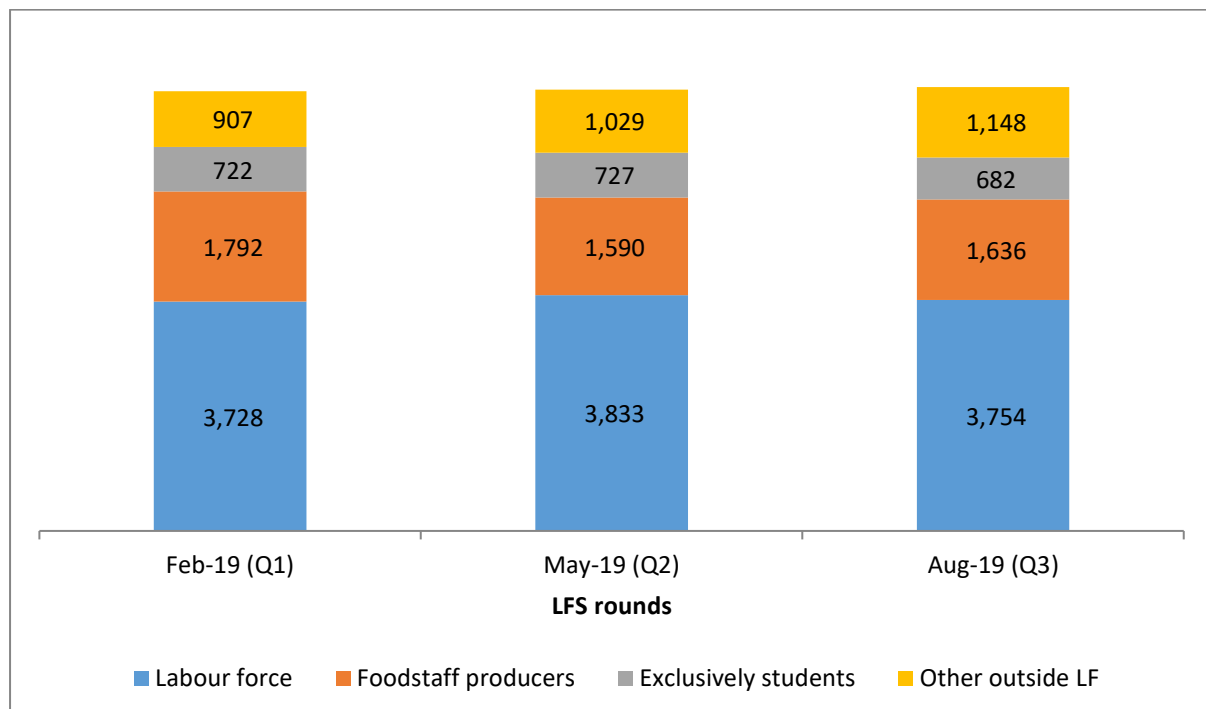
2.1 Working age population

The present chapter provides information on labour force trend of estimates of main indicators from the labour force surveys of February 2019 (Q1), May 2019 (Q2) and August 2019 (Q3). However, some figures are presented with more data points including results of the surveys conducted in the previous year.

In August 2019 (Q3), the working age population (16 years old and above) was around 7.2 million and the population in the labour force constituted the majority of the working age population. The proportion of the population in the labour force slightly decreased compared to May 2019(Q2). In August 2019 (Q3), the youth (16-30 years old) constituted 44.2 percent of the population in the labour force.

Among the population in working age who were outside the labour force, some were involved in subsistence agriculture, students and others were inactive or involved in other forms of work. As shown in Figure 2.1 below a substantial part of the population outside the labour force was involved in foodstuff production for own use, which is more likely to increase in high agriculture season (February), and decrease in low agriculture season (August).

Figure 2. 1: Trend of the main component of the working age population (, 000s)



¹Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

¹ There has been a change in computing the components of working age population by including students in vocational education among “exclusively student” component.

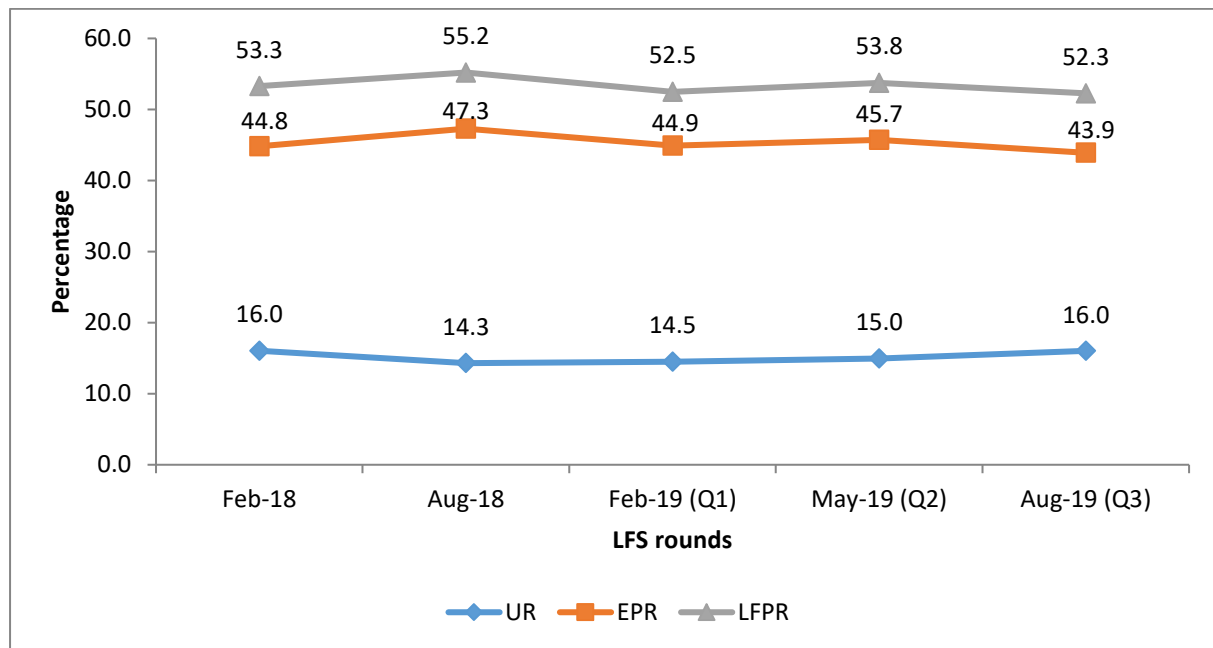
2.2 Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate

Figure 2.2 illustrates the trends of some of the key labour market indicators. In August 2019 (Q3) the unemployment rate stood at 16.0 percent and has increased from 15.0 percent in May 2019 (Q2) and 14.5 percent in February 2019 (Q1).

The employment-to-population ratio showed a decreasing trend from 45.7 percent in May 2019 (Q2) to 43.9 percent in August 2019 (Q3).

The labour force participation rate had decreased to 52.3 percent in August 2019 (Q3) from 53.8 percent in May 2019 (Q2) and 52.5 percent in February 2019 (Q1).

Figure 2. 2: Trend of the main labour force indicators



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

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

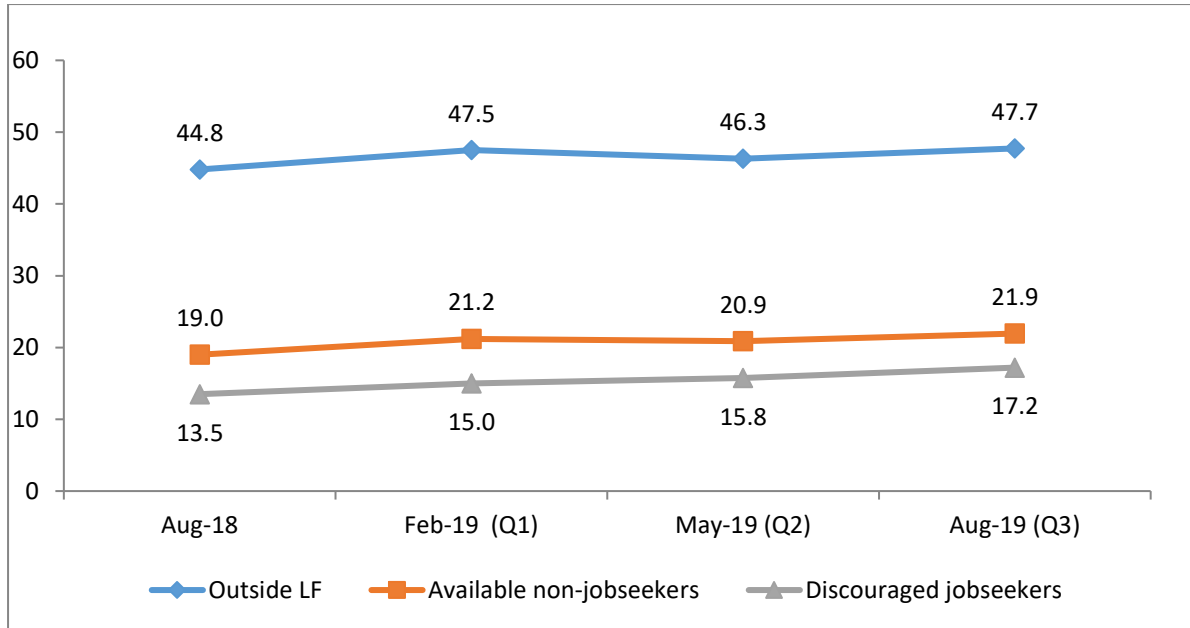
2.3 Population outside labour force

Figure 2.3 presents the trend of the proportion of the working age population who was outside the labour force according to different categories. The results showed that the proportion of the working age population outside the labour force had increased to 47.7 percent in August 2019 (Q3) as compared to 46.3 percent in May 2019 (Q2) and almost stable compared to February 2019 (Q1). Available non-job seekers constituted a substantial category of the population outside labour force. It had slightly increased to 21.9 percent of the working age population in August 2019 (Q3) as compared to 20.9 percent in May 2019 (Q2) and 21.2 percent in February 2019 (Q1).

An important sub-category of the available non-job seekers is the discouraged jobseekers, i.e., those outside the labour force who did not “seek employment” for labour market-related reasons, 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 discouraged jobseekers among the working age population outside the labour force is showing an increasing trend. It was 17.2 percent in August 2019 (Q3) as compared to 15.8 percent in May 2019 (Q2) and 15.0 percent in February 2019 (Q1). It is also important to note that the level of education of the majority (more than 80 percent) of discouraged job seekers is below lower secondary school and that most of them are involved in subsistence agriculture (around 70 percent).

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



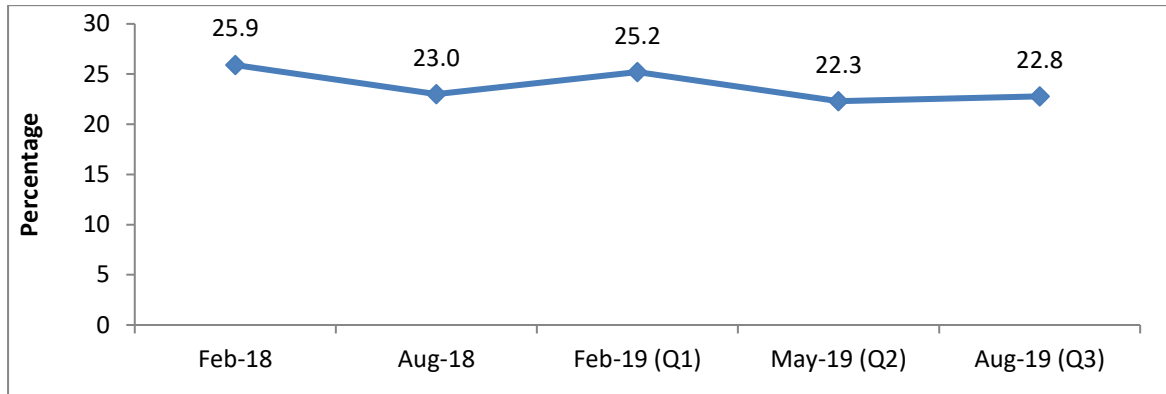
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

2.4 Subsistence foodstuff production participation rate

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

Figure 2.4 presents the trend of the proportion of the working age population who were outside the labour force but engaged in production of foodstuff for own use. It can be observed 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.

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



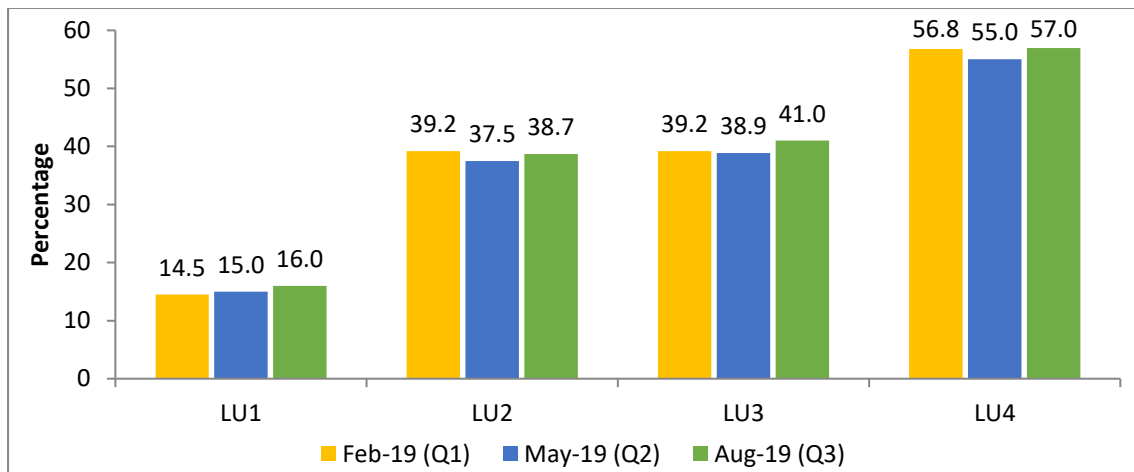
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

2.5 Labour underutilization rates

Labour underutilization consists of three components namely Unemployment, Time-related underemployment and Potential labour force. The Labour Force Survey results provide four indicators of labour underutilization: the unemployment rate (LU1); the combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2); the combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3); and the composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4), defined as the ratio of the sum of people in time-related underemployment, in unemployment and in the potential labour force to the extended labour force defined as the sum of labour force and potential labour force.

The results shown in figure 2.5 revealed that the underutilisation rate and its components have increased between May and August 2019. LU1 and LU3 had increased in August 2019 (Q3) as compared to February 2019 (Q1) while LU2 and LU4 were almost stable in the same period. The unemployment rate (LU1) has increased by 1.5 percentage points and LU3 increased by 1.8 percentage points in August 2019 (Q3) from February 2019 (Q1) while LU2 slightly decreased by 0.5 percentage points and LU4 slightly increased by 0.2 percentage points in August 2019 (Q3) from February 2019 (Q1).

Figure 2. 5: Trend of the labour underutilization rate



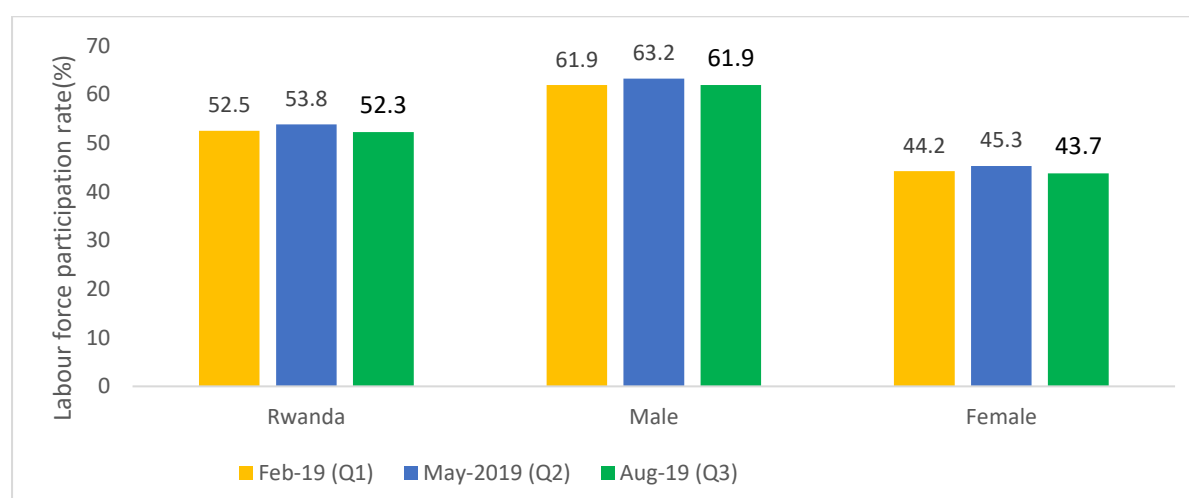
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Chapter 3: Labour Force Participation

3.1 Labour force participation and sex

The labour force participation rate had decreased to 52.3 in August 2019 (Q3) compared to 53.8 percent in May 2019(Q2) and it was stable as compared to February 2019 (Q1). The results showed a stable trend of labour force participation rate in male population while it is slightly decreasing in female population. Labour force participation rate was higher for male population than the female population over time. The quarter-to-quarter comparison shows that the labour force participation rate has decreased by 1.5 percentage points. The decrease among males (1.3 percentages points) is slightly lower than the decrease among females (1.6 percentage points).

Figure 3. 1: Labour force participation rate by sex

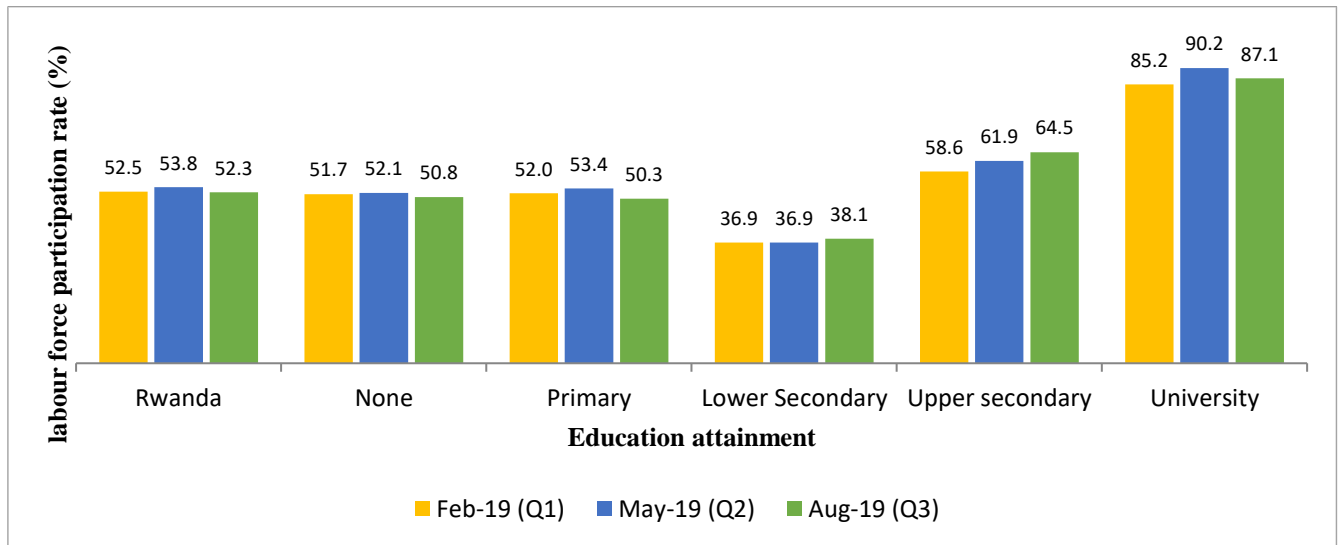


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey(LFS)

3.2 Labour force participation and education

The analysis of the labour force participation rate (LFPR) by educational attainment of individuals shows that labour force participation rate was higher among those with relatively higher levels of education compared to those with lower levels of education. The comparison of August 2019 (Q3) to May 2019 (Q2) showed a decrease in LFPR for none, primary and University levels of education while it had increased for lower and upper secondary levels of education. The increase of 1.2 and 2.6 percentage points have been observed among lower and upper secondary levels of education respectively while a decrease of 1.3 percentage points was observed among persons with no level of education and a decrease of 3.1 percentage points was observed among both primary and University levels of education. A high increase of 5.9 percentage points of labour force participation rate in the period of August to February 2019 was observed in upper secondary level of education. Low rates of labour force participation rate among people with lower secondary education (38.1 percent in August 2019 (Q3)) may be attributed to the fact that some of them were still enrolled in schools. The analysis of labour force participation rate after the exclusion of those who were enrolled in schools showed that the LFPR among lower secondary school holders become 66.1 percent and leads to the conclusion that the LFPR increases as the level of education increases.

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

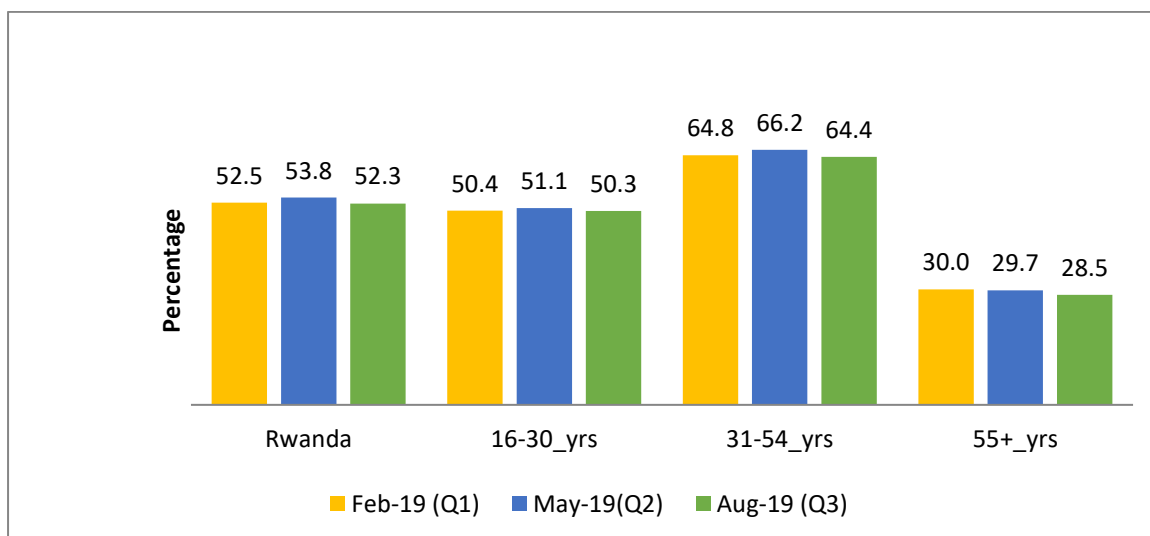


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.3 Labour force participation by age group

The labour force participation rate among people in the age group (31 to 54 years old) was higher than the overall labour force participation rate in August 2019 (Q3)(64.4 percent compared to 52.3 percent at the national level). The labour force participation rate among youth 16-30 years old was 50.3 percent, which is 2 percentage points lower than the national average and 0.8 percentage points lower than the May 2019 (Q2)’s rate. Among the population aged 31-54 years old, labour force participation rate has decreased by 1.8 percentage points in August 2019 (Q3) compared to May 2019(Q2) and it has also decreased among population aged 55 years and above by 1.2 percentage points in the same period. In the period of August to February 2019, labour force participation rate has remained more or less stable at the national level and among age group presented except among population aged 55 years and above where it has decreased by 1.5 percentage points.

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

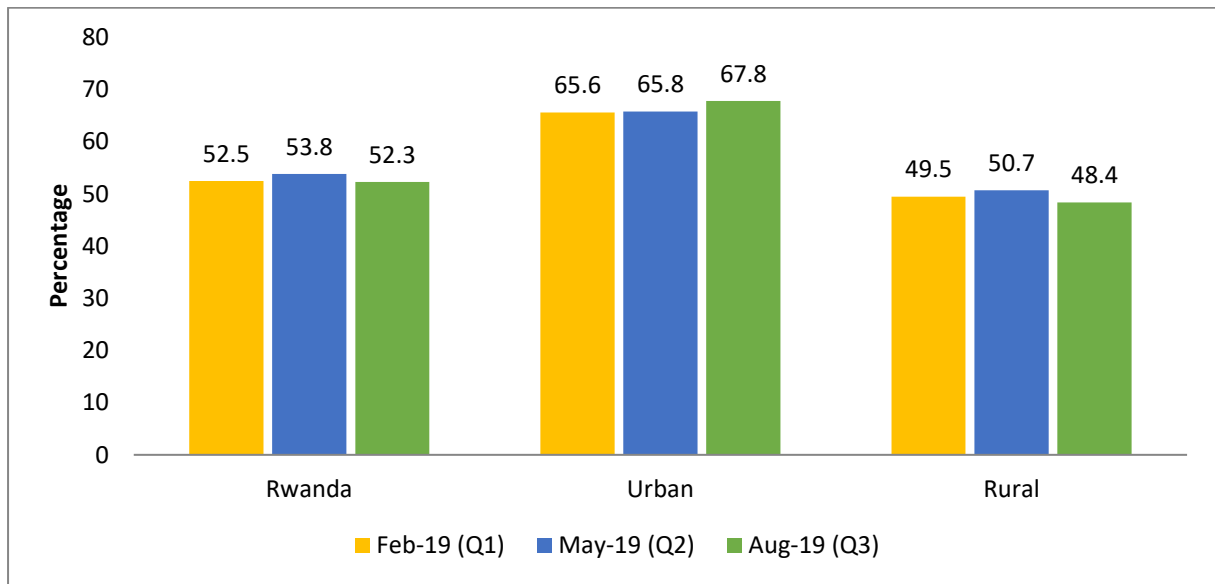


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

3.4 Labour force participation and area of residence

The analysis of labour force participation rate by area of residence (urban/rural) showed that it was higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. This may be attributed to the diversity of job opportunities in urban areas as compared to rural areas where the number of employment opportunities is limited and most people are involved in subsistence agriculture. The comparison of August 2019 (Q3) to May 2019 (Q2) and to February 2019 (Q1) revealed that labour force participation rate had increased by 2 percentage points and 2.2 percentage points respectively in urban areas and decreased by 2.3 percentage points and 1.1 percentage points respectively in rural areas.

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



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

Chapter 4: Employment

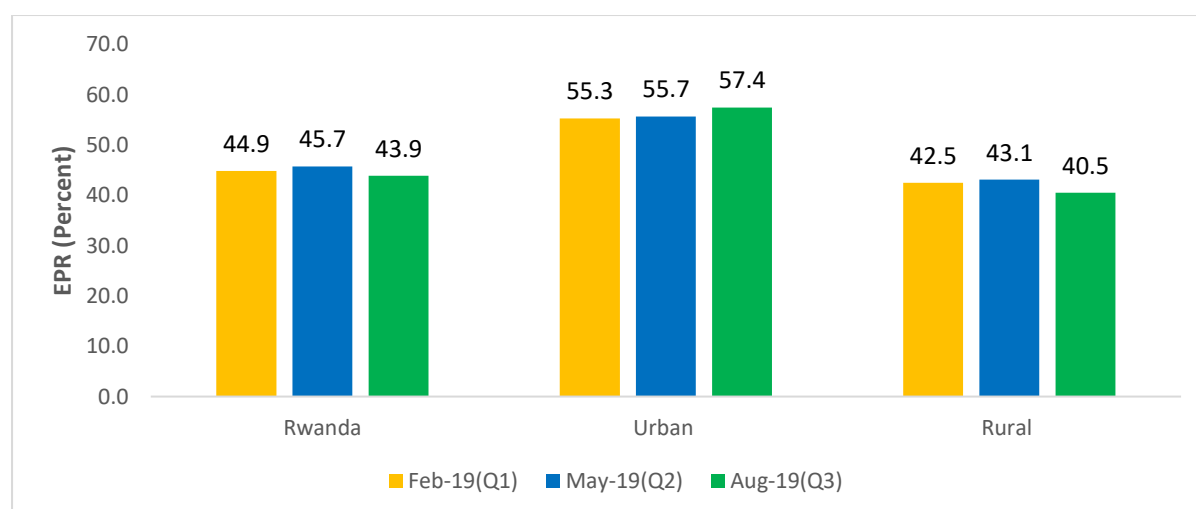
4.1 Employment to population ratio

The analysis of employment trends shows a decrease of employed persons, from around 3,259,000 in May 2019 (Q2) to about 3,152,000 in August 2019 (Q3). The employment-to-population ratio (EPR), i.e, the percentage of the working age population who is employed, is an indicator of the performance of the national economy in providing employment to its growing population.

Figure 4.1 presents the employment-to-population ratio by area of residence. It may be observed that it has slightly decreased in August 2019 (Q3) as compared to May 2019 (Q2) at the national level as well as in rural areas, while it has slightly increased in urban area.. The results showed that between May 2019 (Q2) and August 2019 (Q3) the employment-to-population ratio slightly decreased by 1.8 percentage points at national level, while it has decreased by 2.6 percentage points in rural areas, and has slightly increased by 1.8 percentage points in urban areas.

It may also be observed that the employment-to-population ratio was higher in urban areas when compared to rural areas in all rounds of labour force survey. The gap between the employment-to-population ratio in urban and rural areas remained significant in August 2019 (Q3) (16.9 percentage points) and it has widened as compared to the previous quarters.

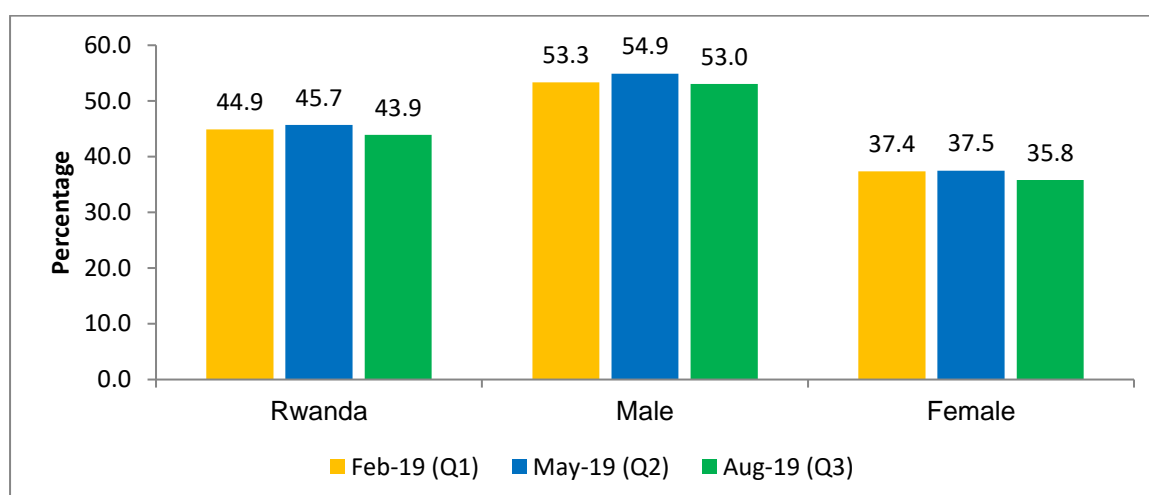
Figure 4. 1: Employment to population ratio (EPR) by area of residence.



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

Figure 4.2 shows the trend in the employment-to-population ratio for the male and female populations separately. It is instructive to note that there is a high gap between the employment-to-population ratio of males and females.. While in May 2019 (Q2), the male employment-to-population ratio was 54.9 percent, the female rate was 37.5 percent, representing a gap of 17.4 percentage points. In August 2019 (Q3), the male employment-to-population ratio has decreased by 1.9 percentage point to 53.0 percent, and the female rate has declined by 1.7 percentage points from 37.5 percent in May 2019 (Q2) to 35.8 percent in August 2019 (Q3). Thus, the male and female gap was 17.2 percentage points in August 2019 (Q3).

Figure 4. 2: Employment to population ratio by sex



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

4.2 Status in employment

Table 4.1 below reveals that employed population decreased by about 106,000 persons from May 2019 (Q2) to August 2019 (Q3) corresponding to a decrease of about 3.3 percent. It is observed that the category of employees and paid apprentices/interns recorded the highest share of employment across all rounds of the labour force survey followed by own-account workers, contributing family workers, employers, and member of cooperatives respectively.

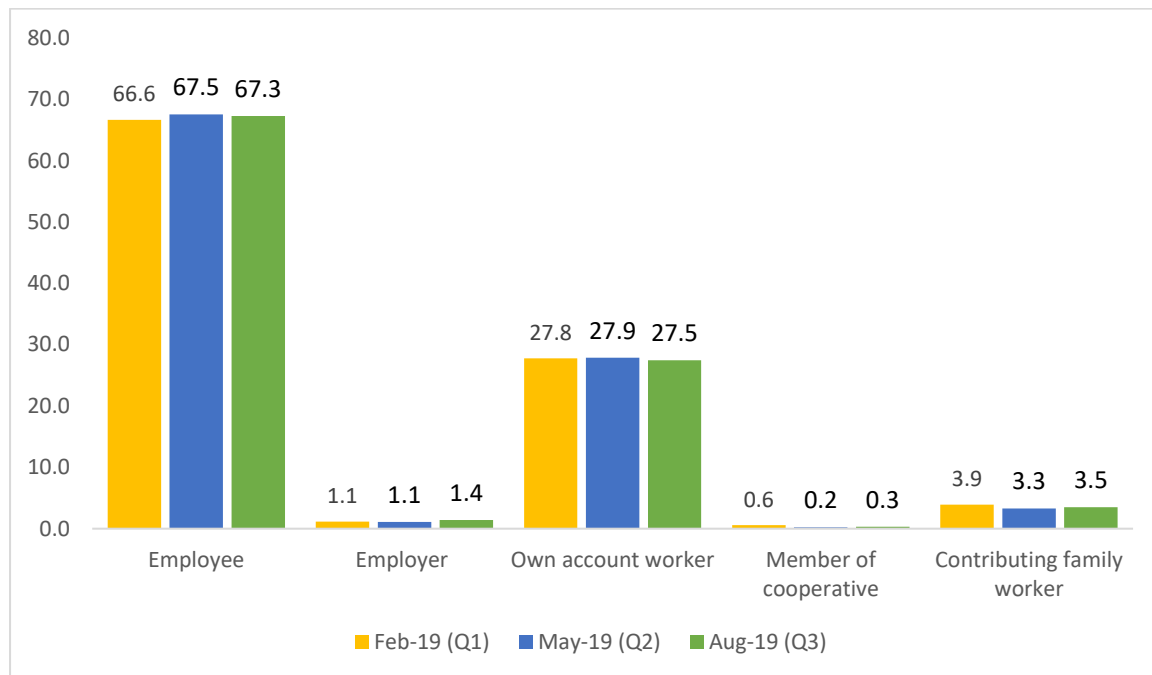
Table 4. 1: Percentage distribution of employed population by status in employment

Status in employment	Employed persons			
	Aug-18	Feb-19(Q1)	May-19(Q2)	Aug-19(Q3)
Total(count)	3,321,598	3,186,051	3,258,935	3,152,832
Total (percent)	100	100	100	100
Employee and paid apprentice/intern	66.8	66.6	67.5	67.3
Employer	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.4
Own-account worker	27.2	27.8	27.9	27.5
Member of cooperative	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3
Contributing family worker	4.3	3.9	3.3	3.5

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

Figure 4.3 shows the shares of employed persons according to the status of employment. It reveals that the share of employees (around 67 percent) has essentially remained unchanged between May 2019 (Q2) and August 2019 (Q3). The share of own-account workers also remained stable (around 28 percent) in May and August 2019 while. The figure also reveals that other categories (employers, members of cooperatives, and contributing family workers) have not shown a significant change in the presented rounds of the survey results.

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



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

4.3 Main occupation

The distribution of employed persons by occupational category over the four consecutive rounds of the Labour Force Survey showed that Elementary Occupations registered a highest share followed by Service and Sales Workers, and Craft and Related Trades Workers among others. A comparison between May 2019 (Q2) and August 2019 (Q3) indicates an increase of 0.7 percentage points in Elementary Occupations. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers recorded a decrease of 0.9 percentage points while other occupational categories almost unchanged.

Table 4. 2: Percentage distribution of employed population by major occupation group.

Major Occupation Group	Employed persons			
	Aug-18	Feb-19 (Q1)	May-19 (Q2)	Aug-19 (Q3)
Total employed	3,321,598	3,186,051	3,258,935	3,152,832
Total (percent)	100	100	100	100
Legislators, Managers and Senior Officials	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5
Professionals	6.3	5.7	6.4	6.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7
Clerical Support Workers	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9
Service and Sales Workers	19.9	18.9	19.5	19.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	9.1	8.2	8.4	8.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0
Elementary Occupations	50.3	53.3	51.7	52.4

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

4.4 Main Economic activity

According to the results presented in Table 4.3 below, the bulk of employed persons were engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (35.4 percent) in August 2019 (Q3). Other sectors that employed a substantial number of persons were wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (14.7 percent), Construction (11.5 percent), Manufacturing (7.1 percent), Activities of households as employers (6.2 percent), transportation and storage (4.8 percent), Education (3.7 percent), Accommodation and food service activities (3.1 percent).

A comparison between May 2019 (Q2) and August 2019 (Q3) shows that only three economic activities had shown a change of at least 1 percentage point. These are Agriculture, forestry and fishing with a decline of 2.6 percentage points; Construction, which recorded an increase of 2.4 percentage points; and Manufacturing, which showed an increase of 1.2 percentage points. Other service activities, and Mining and Quarrying have also increased in employment by 0.7 and 0.5 percentage points respectively

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, AUGUST 2019 (Q3)

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

Economic activities	Employed Persons				
	Feb-18	Aug-18	Feb-19 (Q1)	May-19 (Q2)	Aug-19 (Q3)
Total employed	3,093,074	3,321,598	3,186,051	3,258,935	3,152,832
Total (Percent)	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture forestry and fishing	42.7	36.4	39.8	38.0	35.4
Mining and quarrying	1.8	2.1	3.1	1.9	2.4
Manufacturing	6.1	6.6	6.4	5.9	7.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Water supply, gas and remediation services	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Construction	9.1	10.9	9.2	9.1	11.5
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.4	15.4	14.4	14.4	14.7
Transportation and storage	3.8	5.0	4.9	5.4	4.8
Accommodation and food service activities	1.8	2.5	2.4	3.2	3.1
Information and communication	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.8
Administrative and support activities	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.1
Education	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7
Human health and social work activities	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Other services	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.4
Activities of households as employers	6.8	6.8	5.9	7.0	6.2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7

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

Chapter 5: Unemployment and Labour Underutilization

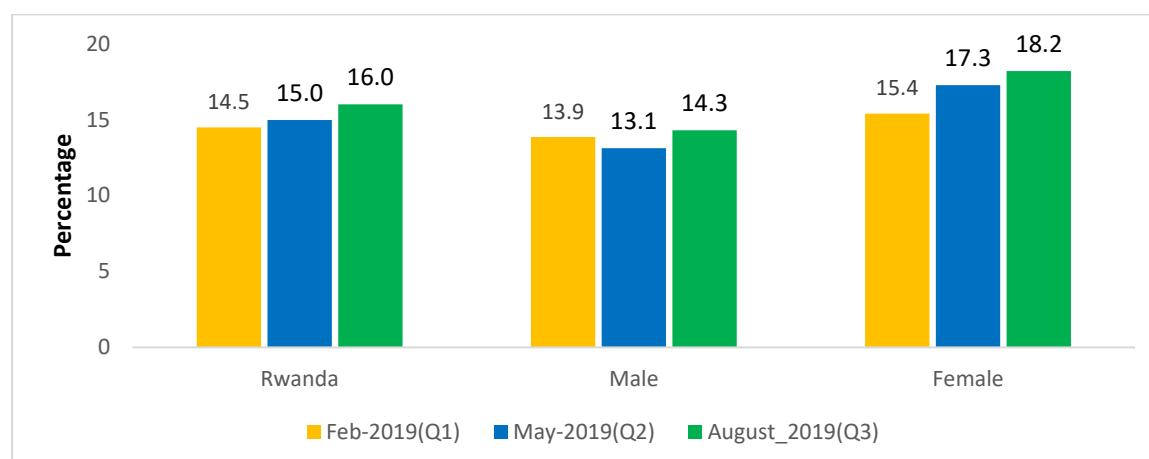
Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization. It reflects the pressure on the labour market. It is measured in terms of the number of persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment. Labour underutilization is a more general concept. It refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the population. Labour underutilization includes unemployment, time-related underemployment, and the potential labour force referring to 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 Labour Force Survey results of the August 2019 (Q3), the unemployment rate in Rwanda was 16.0 percent compared to 15.0 percent in May 2019(Q2) and 14.5 percent in February 2019 (Q1). The unemployment rate has increased by 1.2 percentage point among males as compared to an increase of 0.9 percentage points among females between May 2019(Q2) and August 2019 (Q3). The analysis of the unemployment rate dynamics for males and females between February 2019(Q1) and August 2019 (Q3) reveals a significant increase of unemployment rate among females (2.8 percentage points) as compared to that male population (0.5 percentage points).

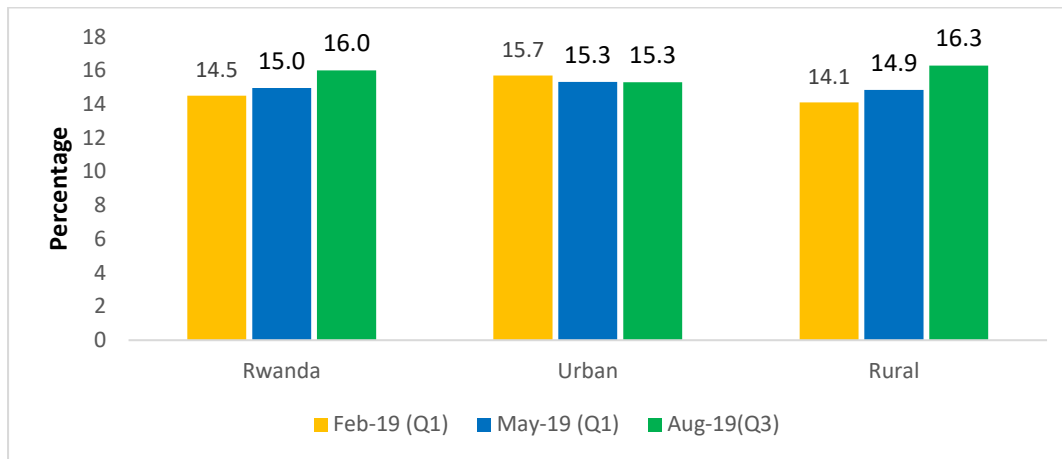
Figure 5. 1: Unemployment rate by sex.



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

In addition, the survey results of August 2019 (Q3) showed that the unemployment rate was higher in rural compared to urban areas of Rwanda (16.3 percent and 15.3 percent respectively). The August 2019 (Q3) results showed a significant increase in rural areas (1.5 percentage points) while it remained stable in Urban areas as compared to the previous round (May 2019(Q2)).

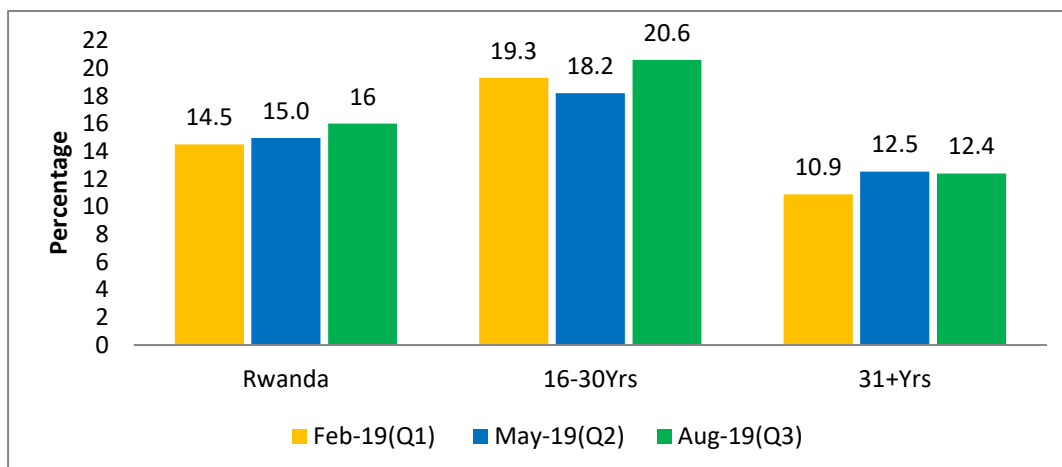
Figure 5. 2: unemployment rate by area of residence.



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

Figure 5.3 shows the trend in the unemployment rate among youth and adults population. In Rwanda, the youth population is defined as persons with 16 to 30 years of age. The results showed that the unemployment rate among the youth has been relatively higher than the unemployment rate among adults. The youth (16-30 years) unemployment rate increased from 18.2 percent in May 2019(Q2) to 20.6 percent in August 2019 (Q3) while the unemployment rate among adults (31+ years) has remained stable at around 12.5 percent during the same period.

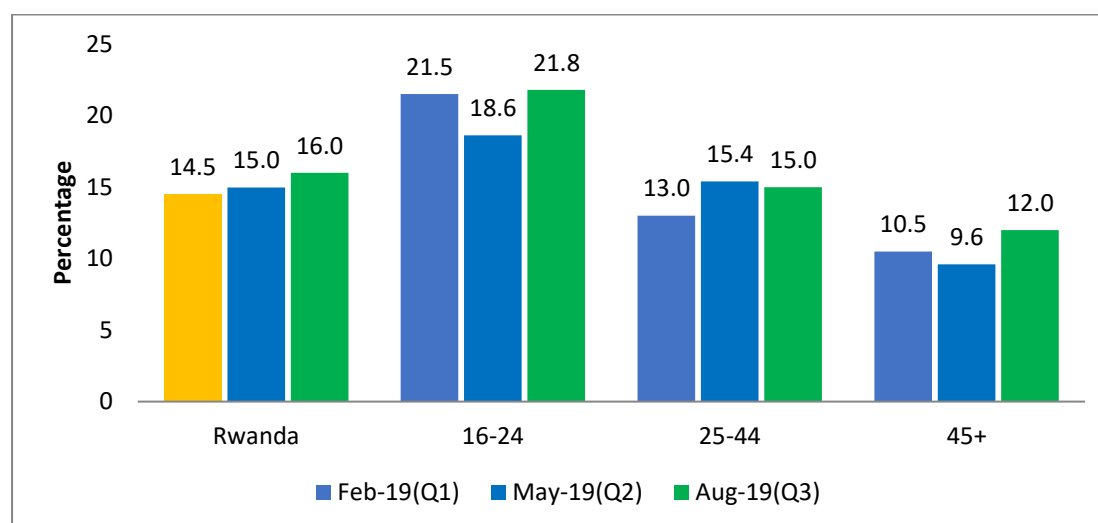
Figure 5. 3: Unemployment rate among youth and Adult



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

The comparison from May 2019 (Q2) to August 2019 (Q3) showed a significant increase of 3.2 percentage points in the unemployment rate among young age (16-24 years) and increased by 2.4 percentage point among adults (aged 45+) as presented in figure 5.4 below. On the other hand, the unemployment rate slightly decreased by 0.4 percentage points among the age group 25-44 years old.

Figure 5. 4: Unemployment rate by selected age groups



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

5.2 Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

Participation in employment, education or training is important for youth in their transition to the labour market and achieves self-sufficiency. In this report, two age groups (16 to 24 years old) and (16 to 30 years old) are separately used in presenting the results in table 5.1. The full count of young in the age group 16 to 24 years old, who were neither in employment nor in education or training, was 739,386 persons while for those aged between 16 and 30 years old, the total number was 1,176,583 persons in August 2019 (Q3).

The share of young (16 to 24 years old) neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) stood at 34.0 percent in August 2019 (Q3), representing a significant increase compared to May 2019(Q2) (30.8 percent). The May 2019 (Q2) and August 2019 (Q3) rounds comparison showed that, the increase of the NEET rate was essentially among youth living in rural areas where it changed from 33.4 percent in May 2019(Q2) to 37.3 percent in August 2019 (Q3) but it showed a small decline from 22.0 percent to 21.8 percent in Urban area.

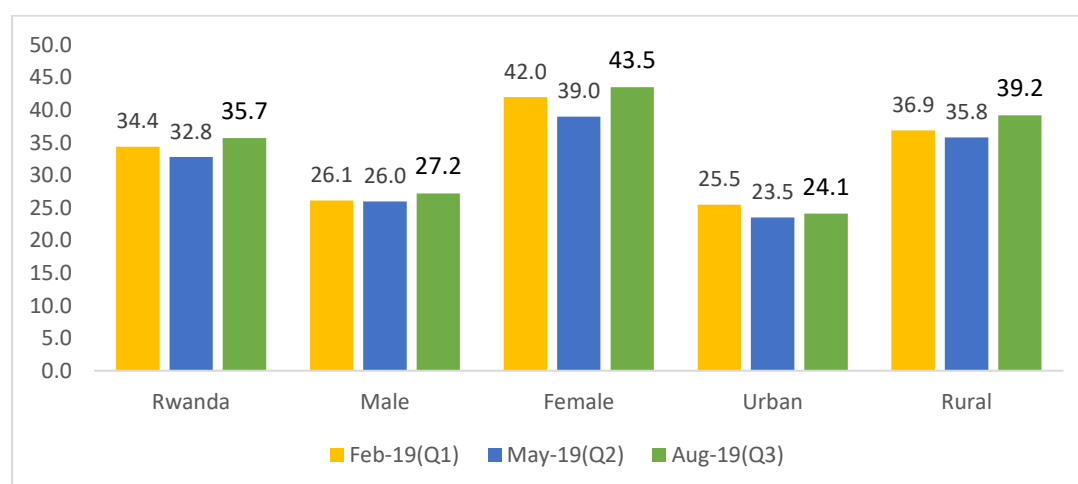
Table 5. 1: Share of youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by sex and area of residence

Age group	sex	Estimate(NEET)						Percentage point change
		Aug-17	Feb-18	Aug-18	Feb-19 (Q1)	May-19 (Q2)	Aug-19 (Q3)	May-19 to Aug-19
16-24 yrs	Total	31.9	32	29.5	33.3	30.8	34.0	(3.2)
	Male	25.5	25.3	23	26.8	26.4	28.1	(1.7)
	Female	38	38.1	35.6	39.7	34.9	39.6	(4.7)
	Urban	20.4	23.8	20.6	23.6	22.0	21.8	(-0.2)
	Rural	35.8	34.5	32.5	35.8	33.4	37.3	(4)
16-30 yrs	Total	34.6	33.7	31.7	34.4	32.8	35.7	(2.9)
	Male	25.6	25	22.8	26.1	26.0	27.2	(1.2)
	Female	42.9	41.8	39.9	42	39.0	43.5	(4.5)
	Urban	23.5	24.9	22.4	25.5	23.5	24.1	(0.6)
	Rural	38.6	36.6	35	36.9	35.8	39.2	(3.4)

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

The share of youth persons (16-30 years old) neither in employment nor in education or training was 35.7 percent in August 2019 (Q3). It has shown an increase as compared to the previous Quarter of the survey where it stood at 32.8 percent. The results also showed that youth NEET rate was higher among females than males and higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Figure 5. 5: Trends in share of youth (16-30 years) not in employment nor in education or training (NEET) by sex and area of residence



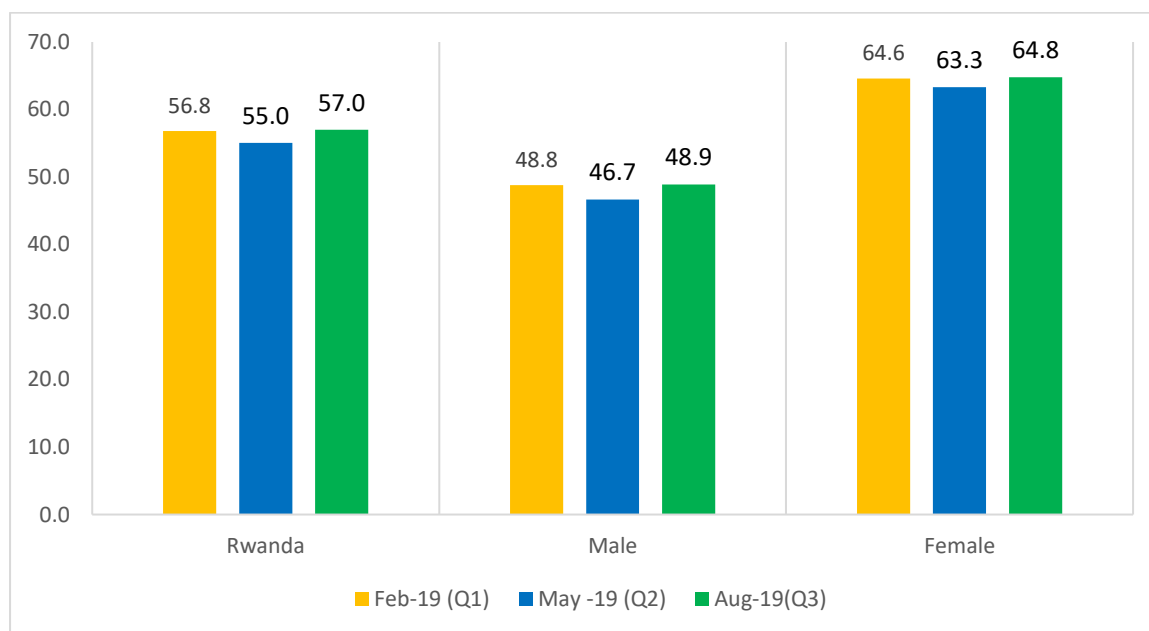
Source: National institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

5.3. Labour Underutilization

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

Figure 5.6 shows that the composite measure of labour underutilization rate stood at 57.0 percent in August 2019 (Q3), compared to 55.0 percent in May 2019(Q2). The labour underutilization rate was higher among females than males. The May 2019(Q2) and August 2019 (Q3) comparison showed that the labour underutilization rate increased by 2.2 percentage points among males as compared to 1.5 percentage points increase among females.

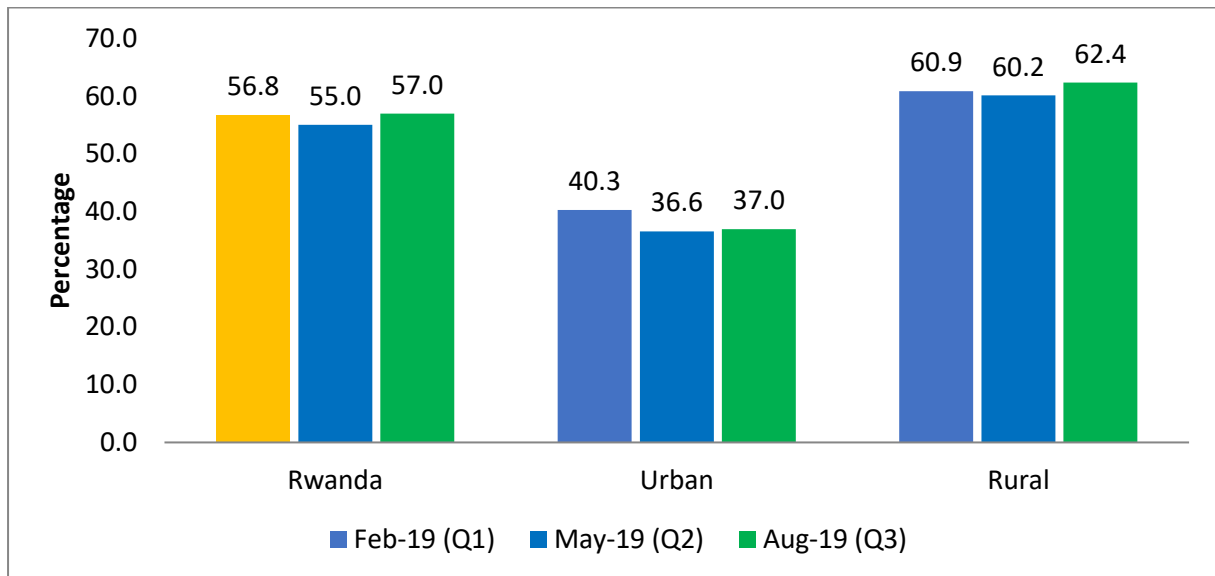
Figure 5. 6: Labour under-utilization rate by sex



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

The results showed also that the labour under-utilization rate (LU4) was higher among people living in rural areas than those living in urban areas. The comparison of May 2019(Q2) and August 2019 (Q3) revealed that the labour underutilization rate (LU4) increased by 0.4 percentage points in urban areas and by 2.2 percentage points in rural areas.

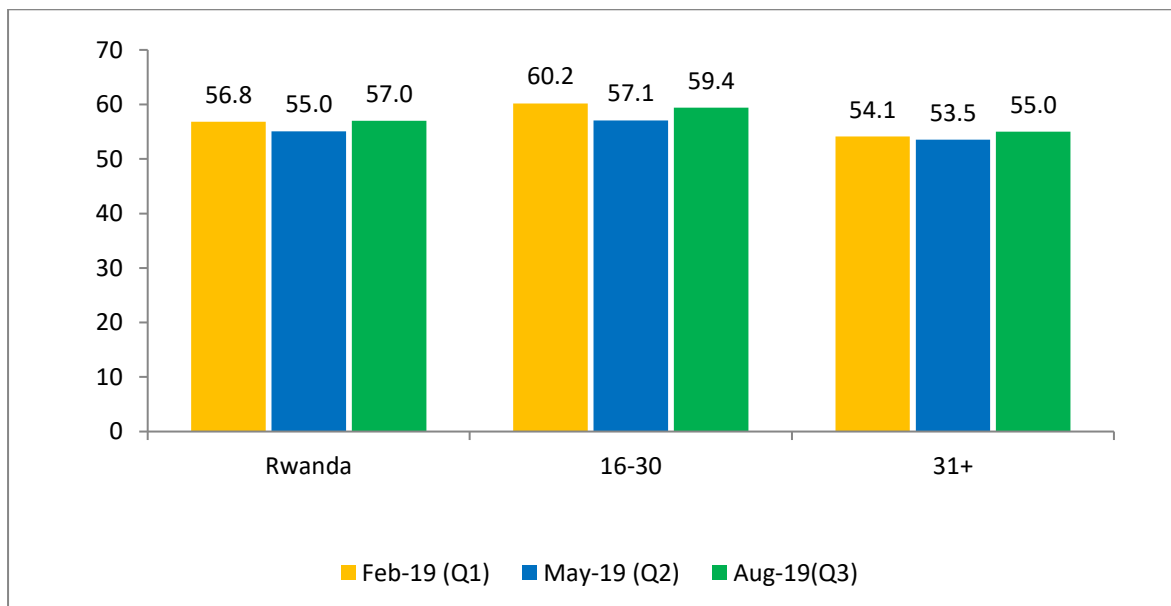
Figure 5. 7: Labour under-utilization rate by area of residence



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

Figure 5.8 presents the labour underutilization rate by age group. It is observed that the labour underutilization rate has increased between both youth (16-30 years old) and adult population (31 years and above) between May 2019 (Q2) and August 2019 (Q3).

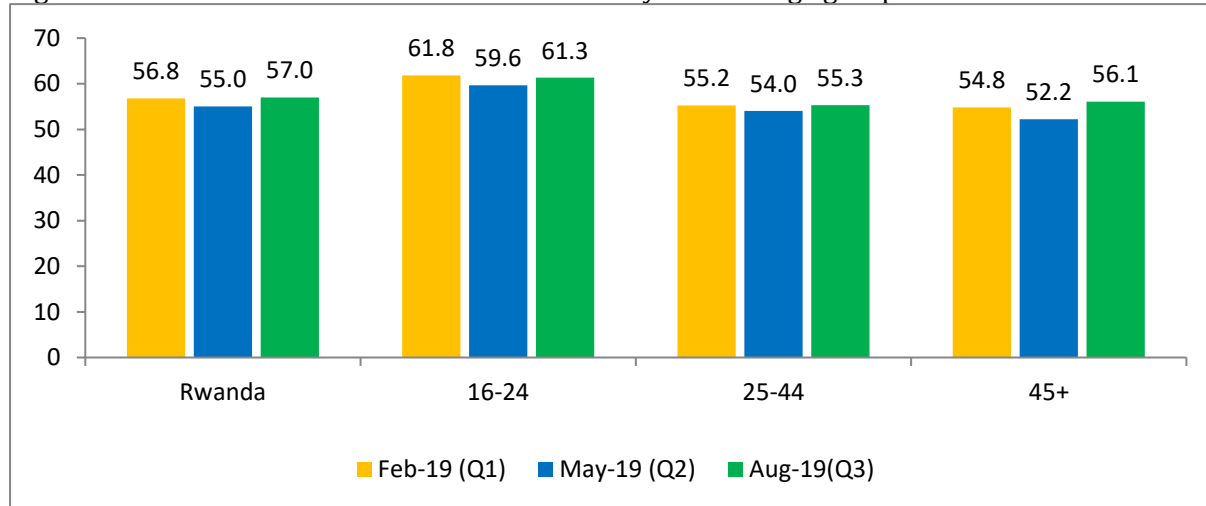
Figure 5. 8: Trend in labour underutilization rate by Youth and Adult



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

Generally, the labour under utilisation rate increased from May 2019 (Q2) to August 2019 (Q3) among all selected group of ages. The results presented on the figure 5.9 showed that the labour underutilization rate increased by 1.7 percentage points among people aged 16-24 years from May 2019 (Q2) to August 2019 (Q3); by 1.3 percentage point and 3.9 percentage points for those aged 25-44 years and 45+years respectively, over the same period.

Figure 5. 9: Trend in labour underutilization rate by selected age group



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

Chapter 6: Population outside the Labour Force

The population outside the labour force constitutes a large part of the working age population. It includes persons engaged exclusively in activities for producing goods or services such as subsistence production of goods, own use production of services, volunteer production of goods or services and unpaid trainee or apprentice work, who have not carried out any activity for pay or profit during the reference period. It also includes students who are enrolled in schools, persons who currently do not seek for employment opportunities (not job 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 3,373,000 in February 2019 (Q1) and decreased to 3,298,000 in May 2019 (Q2) and increased to 3,428,000 in August 2019 (Q3), representing an increase of 3.9 percent.

6.1 Main components of people outside the labour Force²

The population outside labour force can be divided into three important components, namely, students, persons involved in subsistence agriculture and other outside labour force including largely people who are available to work but do not do anything to search for a job, retired persons, people unable to work because of illness or disability.

Table 6.1 presents the main components of persons outside labour force. The proportion of population outside labour force who are exclusively students slightly decreased to from 22.1 percent in May 2019 (Q2) to 19.9 percent in August 2019 (Q3). There has also been a slight decline of 1 percentage points among persons involved in subsistence agriculture (from 48.2 to 47.7 percent) and an increase of 2.7 percentage points among other person outside labour force (from 29.7 to 32.4 percent) in the same period.

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

Main components	LFS rounds				% Change
	18-Aug	Feb-19 (Q1)	May-19 (Q1)	Aug-19 (Q3)	May-19 (Q2) to Aug-19 (Q3)
Count(,000)	3,150	3,373	3,298	3,428	3.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Exclusively student	21.0	21.4	22.1	19.9	-2.2
Subsistence agricultural farmers	51.3	53.1	48.2	47.7	-0.5
Other outside LFS	27.7	25.5	29.7	32.4	2.7

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

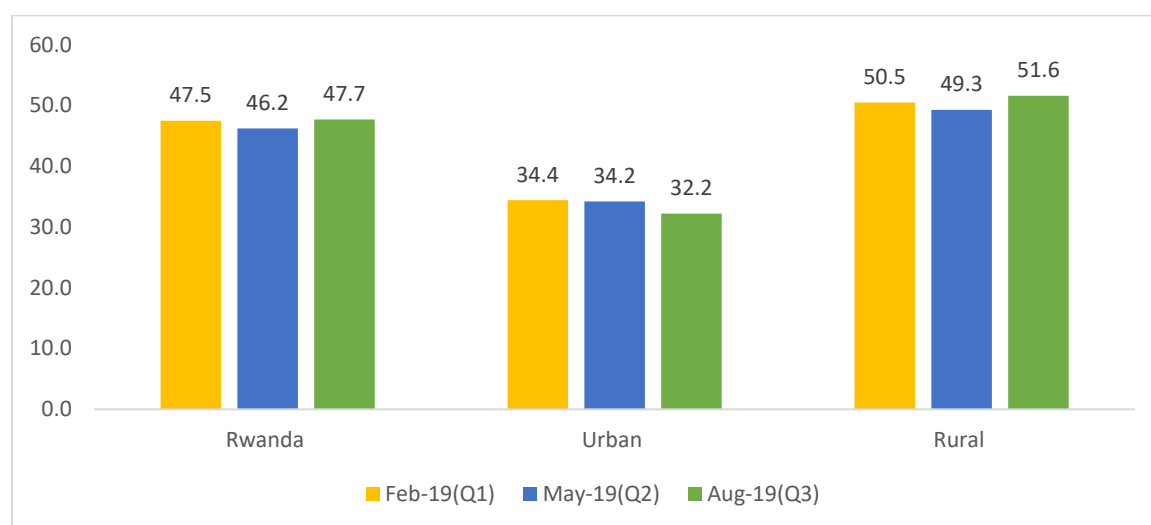
² There has been a change in computing the components of people outside the labour force by including students in vocational education among “exclusively student” component.

6.2 Population outside the labour force by area of residence

It is observed from Figure 6.1 that the proportion of persons outside labour force among the working age population was higher in rural areas in relative to urban areas, and the urban-rural gap has increased from May 2019 (Q2) to August 2019 (Q3) .

The comparison between May 2019 (Q2) and August 2019 (Q3) showed that the proportion of persons outside labour force slightly increased from 46.2 percent to 47.7 percent at the national level as well as in rural area but has slightly decreased in urban areas from 34.2 percent in May 2019 (Q2) to 32.2 percent in August 2019 (Q3).

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



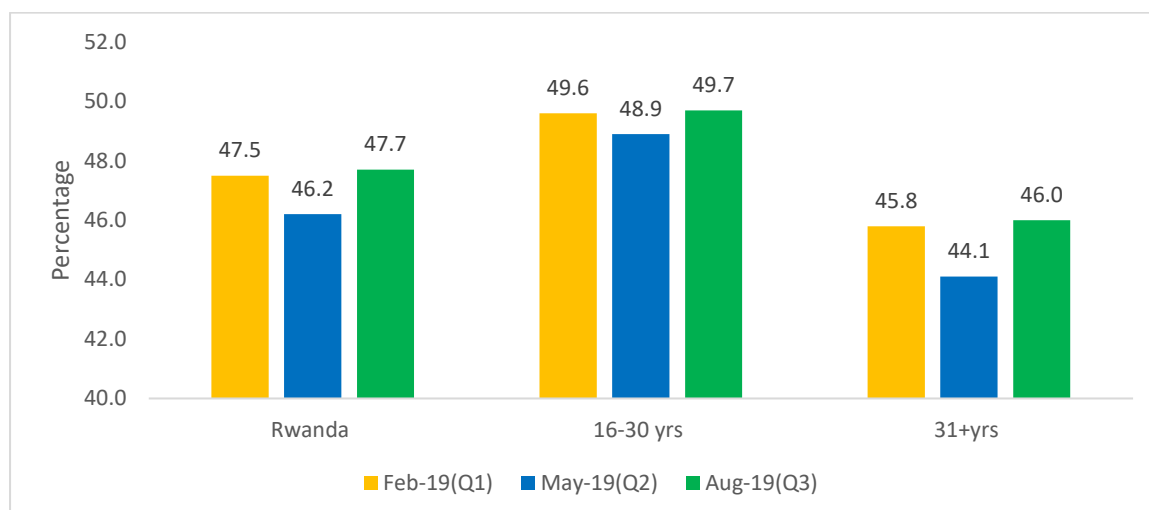
Source: National institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.3 Population outside the labour force by age group

Figure 6.2 shows that the proportion of persons outside labour force among the working age population was higher among the youth than among adults in August 2019 (Q3)

The comparison between May 2019 (Q2) and August 2019 (Q3) showed that this proportion increased from 48.9 percent to 49.7 percent among youth(16-30 years old) and from 44.1 percent to 46 percent among adults (31 years and above).

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

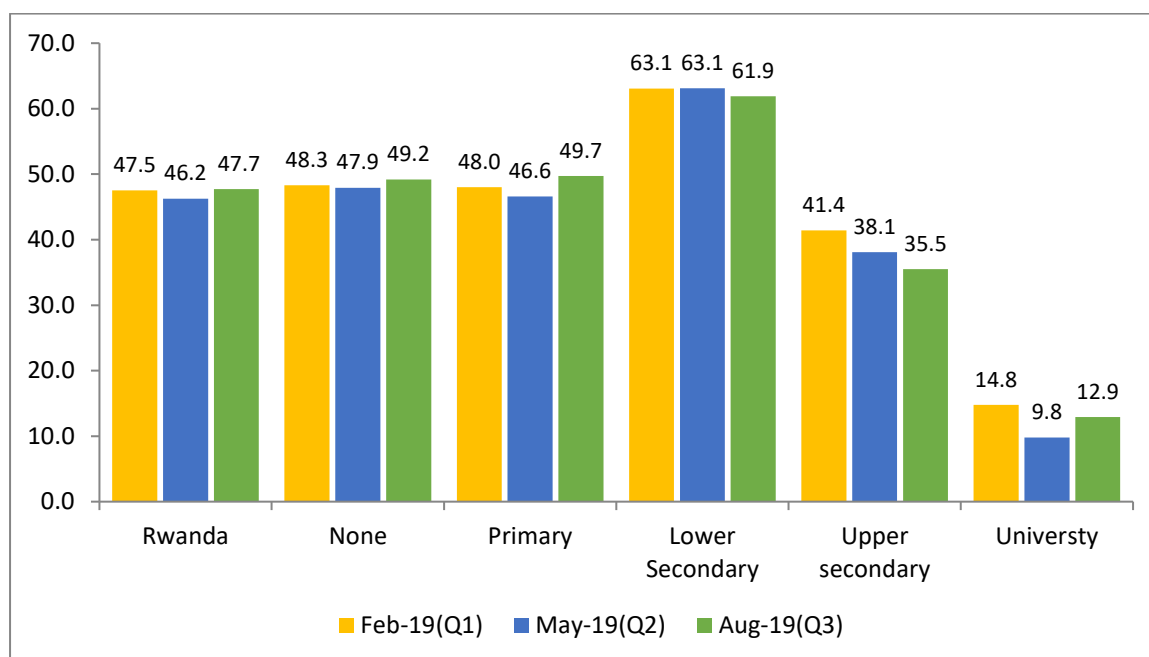


Source: National institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

6.4 Population outside the labour force by level of educational attainment

The survey results reveal that the share of persons outside the labour force in the working age population was lower among people with higher educational attainment as compared to persons with lower education levels. The high rates among people with lower secondary education may be due to the fact that many of them were 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 among persons with upper secondary school as compared to other levels of education. This proportion has shown an increase in all other educational levels in August 2019 (Q3) as compared to the previous round.

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



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

Chapter 7: Work in agriculture

Due to the importance of the agriculture sector in the economy of Rwanda, a special attention has been paid to it in the present report. The introduction of 2013 standards on work, employment and 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 a whole.

7.1 Agricultural status of workers

Workers engaged in the agriculture sector may be subdivided into four parts: (a) those who were engaged in market oriented agriculture as main job, working for pay or self-employed; (b) those who were exclusively engaged in subsistence agriculture; (c) those who had the main job outside agriculture but performed foodstuff production activities for own use; and finally, (d) those who were involved in market oriented agriculture as their secondary job.

The full count of workers in the agriculture sector, as presented in table 7.1 below has been declining as expected from February 2019 (Q1) where it was at 56 percent of the working age population involved in agriculture activity, to 51.2. 58.1 percent in May 2019(Q2), to 50 in August 2019 (Q3)

Workers engaged exclusively in subsistence agriculture constitute the majority of agricultural workers, followed by those engaged in market-oriented agriculture as their main job in all rounds of the LFS conducted.

The proportion of agricultural persons in market-oriented agriculture has decreased (by 2.4 percentage points) from May 2019(Q2) to August 2019 (Q3), while the proportion of agricultural workers exclusively in subsistence agriculture has increased by 2 percentage points during that period.

Table 7. 1: Works status in agriculture

Categories of agriculture	Aug_18	Feb-19 (Q1)	May_19 (Q1)	Aug_2019
Market oriented agriculture as main job (a)	32.8	32	33.5	31.1
Subsistence agriculture exclusively (b)	51.3	52.8	51.8	53.8
Participated in Subsistence agriculture but have non agriculture main job (c)	15.5	14.6	14.0	14.6
Market oriented agriculture as secondary job (d)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Total (100%)	100	100	100	100
Count ('000s)	3,696	3,978	3,650	3,591
Proportion of working age population	52.6	56	51.2	50

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

7.2 Characteristics of agricultural workers

The focus of the following section 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 were involved in subsistence agriculture. The survey results show that market oriented agriculture was predominant among males as opposed to females. On the other hand, the number of people involved exclusively in the subsistence agriculture was higher among females than males.

The comparison of labour force surveys conducted in May 2019(Q2) and August 2019 (Q3) shows a slight declining trend of the share of persons involved in market-oriented agriculture at national level and among both females and males.

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

		LFS rounds				Change
		Aug-18	Feb-19 (Q1)	May_19 (Q2)	Aug-19 (Q3)	May-19(Q2) to Aug-19 (Q3)
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	39	37.6	39.6	36.6	-3
	Subsistence agriculture	61	62.4	60.4	63.4	-3
Male	Total	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	47	45	47.2	43.9	-3.3
	Subsistence agriculture	53	55	52.8	56.1	3.3
Female	Total	100	100	100	100	0
	Market oriented agriculture	34.3	33	34.7	32.2	-2.5
	Subsistence agriculture	65.7	67	65.3	67.8	2.5

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

Table 7.3 presents the trend of the share of market oriented and subsistence agricultural workers among young persons and adults, separately. The level of participation of the agricultural young population in subsistence agriculture was 1.8 percentage points lower than the one of the agricultural adult population in August 2019 while that gap was 4.3 percentage points in May 2019.

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

Age group		LFS rounds				Change
		18-Aug	Feb-19 (Q1)	May-19(Q2)	19-Aug	May-19 (Q2) to Aug-19 (Q3)
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	39	37.4	39.6	36.6	-3
	Subsistence agriculture	61	62.6	60.4	63.4	3
Young(16-30)	Total	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	40.5	39	42.5	37.8	-4.7
	Subsistence agriculture	59.5	61	57.5	62.2	4.7
Adults(31+)	Total	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	39	36.6	38.2	36	2.2
	Subsistence agriculture	61	63.4	61.8	64	2.2

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

The distribution of agricultural workers by education attainment, presented in table 7.4, shows that the higher the level of educational attainment, the lower the likelihood of participation in agricultural activities for both market-oriented and subsistence agriculture.

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

Level of educational attainment		LFS rounds				Change
		Aug-18	Feb-19 (Q1)	May-19 (Q2)	Aug-19	May-19 (Q2) to Aug-19 (Q3)
Total	Total	100	100	100	100	
	None	63.9	62.3	64.5	62.7	-1.8
	Primary	29.1	30.8	29.7	30.7	1
	Lower secondary	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.6	0.5
	Upper secondary	2.8	3	2.4	2.7	0.3
	University	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0
Market oriented agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	
	None	69.6	69.2	68.1	69.2	1.1
	Primary	25.9	25.5	28.3	26	-2.3
	Lower secondary	2.7	2.5	1.7	3.2	1.5
	Upper secondary	1.1	2.4	1.5	1.3	0.2
	University	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Subsistence agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	
	None	60.3	58.1	62.1	59	-3.1
	Primary	31.2	34	30.7	33.4	2.7
	Lower secondary	4.4	4.3	4	3.9	-0.1
	Upper secondary	3.8	3.4	3	3.4	0.4
	University	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0

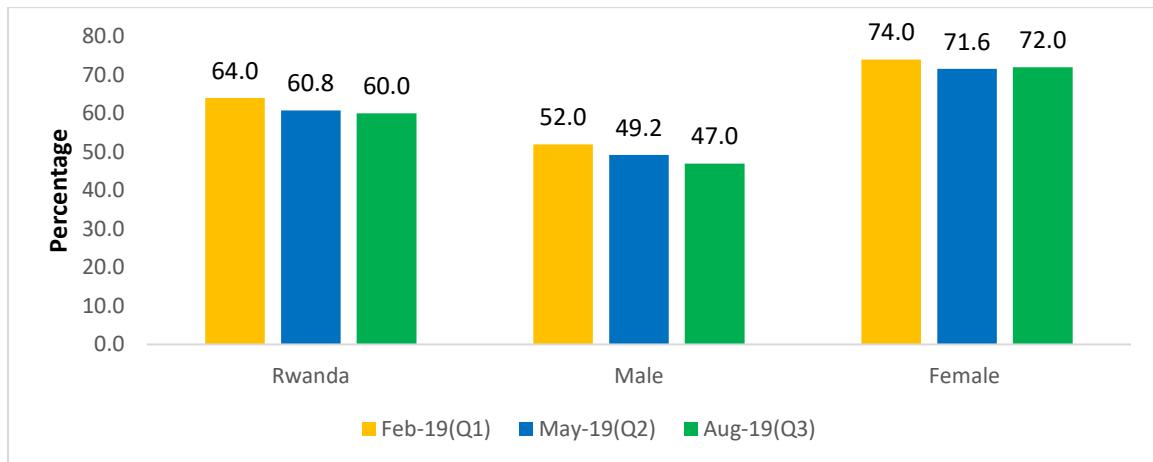
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

7.5 Share of agriculture in the total work force

The total work force can be defined as the sum of total employment (Paid/Profit or cash oriented) and the total number of workers engaged in subsistence agriculture. Thus the share of agriculture workers in the total work force is the proportion of agriculture workers in the total workforce.

The results show a decline in the share of workers in agriculture at national level and among almost all selected demographic characteristics From February 2019 to August 2019 . The share of agricultural workers in total workforce decreased by 4 percentage points from 64 percent in February 2019(Q1) to 60 percent in August 2019 (Q3). It decreased by 5 percentage points among males (from 52 to 47 percent) and by 2 percentage points among females (from 74 to 72 percent) in the same period. There has been no significant change between May and August 2019, except for males where the share of agricultural workers in workforce decreased by 2.2 percentage points.

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

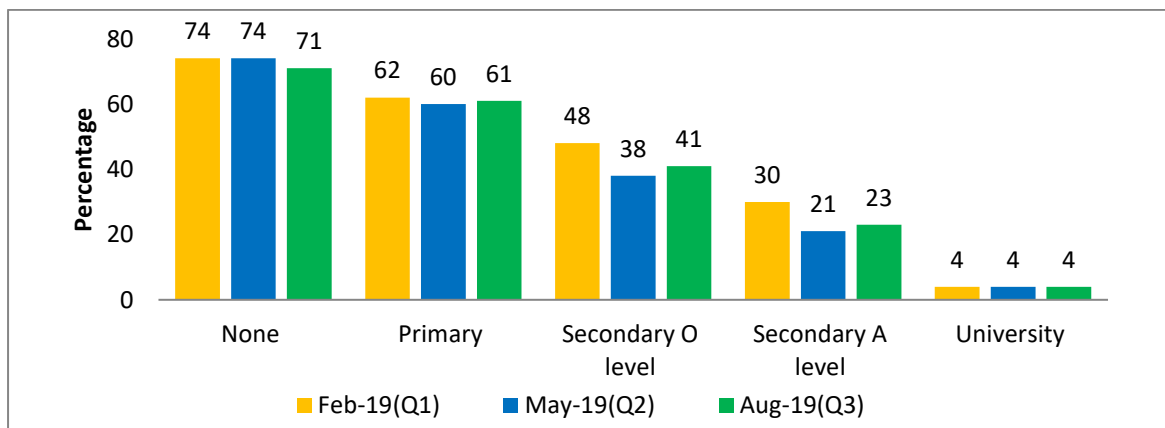


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The share of agriculture workers in total workforce is inversely correlated with the level of education attainment. Persons with lower level of educational attainment are more likely to join agricultural work as compared to others with higher level of education.

The results of quarterly LFS rounds conducted in February 2019 (Q1) and August 2019 (Q3) revealed a declining trend of the share of agriculture workers in total workforce for almost all levels of educational attainment (Figure 7. 2 below).

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



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

Appendix A: Survey Methodology and Data quality

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

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

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

- **Sample weights**

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

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

$$p_k = \eta \times N_k$$

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

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

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

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

The designed sampling weights for the quarterly Labour Force Survey are labelled “Qweight”. They are calculated as a function of the weights calculated earlier for the bi-annual survey, called here “Oldweight”. The Qweight is obtained from the Oldweight as follows:

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

The old design calculated as,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Data quality**

Like in all sample surveys, the results of the LFS August 2019 (Q3) are subject to sampling and different forms of measurement errors. This section provides information on sampling errors.

- **Sampling errors**

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

The table A.1 below gives the sampling errors of the main labour force estimates obtained from the LFS August 2019(Q3). They have been calculated based on the general principle that in multi-stage sample designs the variance contributed by the later stages of sampling is, under broad conditions, reflected in the observed variation among the sample results for first-stage units. Thus, the sampling variance of a variety of statistics, such as totals, means, ratios, proportions, and their differences can be obtained on the basis of totals calculated for the primary sampling

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

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

units, here the localities⁵. The calculations took into account the fact that the sampling weights were calibrated and used the residual method proposed by Deville and Sarndäl p. 380.

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

Indicator	Estimate	Standard error	Relative Standard error	Confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Population 16+ yrs	7,181,532	162,136	2.3%	6,862,254	7,500,810
Employment	3,152,832	84,869	2.7%	2,985,708	3,319,956
Unemployment	601,022	29,491	4.9%	542,949	659,096
Labour force	3,753,854	94,389	2.5%	3,567,983	3,939,726
Outside labour force	3,427,678	103,818	3.0%	3,223,235	3,632,120

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), August 2019(Q2)

As an illustration of the use of the table, consider the second row of the table on the labour force. The total labour force is 3,753,854 estimated with a relative standard error of 2.5 percent. The true value at 95 percent confidence level lies within the interval 3,567,983 and 3,939,726

The next table (Table A.2) gives the estimated sampling errors for the main labour force indicators expressed in rates or percentages. For example, the results indicate that the unemployment rate estimated at 16.0 percent has a standard error of 0.7 percentage points. This may be interpreted to mean that the true unemployment rate lies with 95 percent confidence within the interval, 14.6 to 17.4 percent.

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

Indicator	Estimate	Standard error	Confidence interval	
			Lower	Upper
Labour Force Participation Rate	52.3%	0.8%	50.7%	53.9%
Employment-Population Ratio	43.9%	0.9%	42.2%	45.6%
Unemployment rate	16.0%	0.7%	14.6%	17.4%

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), August 2019(Q2)

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

Appendix B: Statistical Tables

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, AUGUST 2019 (Q3)

Table B. 1: Summary labour force indicators, Aug-19 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Population 16 years old and over	7,181,532	3,379,598	3,801,934	1,439,878	5,741,654	3,032,665	4,148,869
Labour force	3,753,854	2,091,238	1,662,616	976,271	2,777,584	1,397,081	2,356,775
- Employed	3,152,832	1,792,067	1,360,765	827,178	2,325,655	1,100,800	2,052,033
- Unemployed	601,022	299,171	301,851	149,093	451,929	296,281	304,742
Outside labour force	3,427,678	1,288,360	2,139,318	463,607	2,964,070	1,635,584	1,792,094
Labour underutilization	3,043,335	1,291,142	1,752,192	426,728	2,616,606	1,781,628	1,261,708
- Unemployed	601,022	299,171	301,851	149,093	451,929	296,281	304,742
- Time-related underemployed	852,890	442,583	410,307	101,035	751,855	453,137	399,753
- Potential labour force	1,589,423	549,388	1,040,034	176,600	1,412,822	1,032,210	557,213
Labour force participation rate (%)	52.3	61.9	43.7	67.8	48.4	46.1	56.8
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	43.9	53.0	35.8	57.4	40.5	36.3	49.5
Time related underemployment rate (%)	27.1	24.7	30.2	12.2	32.3	41.2	19.5
LU1 - Unemployment rate (%)	16.0	14.3	18.2	15.3	16.3	21.2	12.9
LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (%)	38.7	35.5	42.8	25.6	43.3	53.6	29.9
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (%)	41.0	32.1	49.7	28.3	44.5	54.7	29.6
LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization (%)	57.0	48.9	64.8	37.0	62.4	73.3	43.3
Youth unemployment rate (16-30 yrs.) (%)	20.6	17.6	24.0	20.0	20.6	27.3	17.5
Median monthly earnings at main job	24,000	26,000	18,200	52,000	20,800	18,200	26,000

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, AUGUST 2019 (Q3)

Table B. 2: Population by sex and age group, Aug-19 (Q3)

	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Population	12,173,814	5,879,469	6,294,345
0-4 yrs.	1,657,211	844,240	812,972
5-9 yrs.	1,528,443	748,649	779,794
10-14 yrs.	1,505,227	759,990	745,237
15-19 yrs.	1,439,773	710,337	729,436
20-24 yrs.	1,036,602	499,030	537,572
25-29 yrs.	939,608	444,730	494,878
30-34 yrs.	881,310	441,747	439,563
35- 39 yrs.	752,377	382,331	370,046
40-44 yrs.	546,619	246,941	299,678
45-49 yrs.	426,232	182,041	244,190
50-54 yrs.	330,450	149,495	180,954
55-59 yrs.	366,402	148,931	217,471
60-64 yrs.	270,758	109,940	160,819
65-69 yrs.	184,898	85,780	99,118
70-74 yrs.	114,680	51,266	63,414
75+	193,223	74,020	119,203

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, AUGUST 2019 (Q3)

Table B. 3: Households by household size, sex of head of household and urban/rural area, Aug-19 (Q3)

Household size	Total number households	Head of household		Area of residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
	2,854,073	2,108,758	745,315	542,636	2,311,437
1	287,811	170,741	117,069	95,818	191,992
2	339,015	167,895	171,120	76,373	262,641
3	476,358	330,687	145,671	78,060	398,298
4	491,387	369,125	122,262	75,162	416,225
5	475,097	388,789	86,308	81,100	393,997
6	383,495	328,985	54,510	56,086	327,410
7	213,097	183,038	30,059	38,171	174,925
8	103,348	92,813	10,536	20,005	83,343
9	46,201	42,977	3,223	12,989	33,212
10+	38,265	33,708	4,557	8,871	29,394

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, AUGUST 2019 (Q3)

Table B. 4: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, age group, and urban/rural area, Aug-19 (Q3)

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Total Population 16 yrs .and over	7,181,532	3,753,854	3,152,832	601,022	3,427,678	52.3	43.9	16.0
16-24 yrs.	2,174,975	874,640	683,267	191,373	1,300,334	40.2	31.4	21.9
25-34 yrs.	1,820,918	1,271,699	1,058,534	213,165	549,219	69.8	58.1	16.8
35-54 yrs.	2,055,678	1,285,310	1,125,854	159,456	770,368	62.5	54.8	12.4
55-64 yrs.	637,160	263,002	227,416	35,586	374,158	41.3	35.7	13.5
65+ yrs.	492,801	59,202	57,761	1,441	433,598	12.0	11.7	2.4
Male Pop. 16+ yrs.	3,379,597	2,091,238	1,792,067	299,171	1,288,360	61.9	53.0	14.3
16-24 yrs.	1,062,374	467,690	375,785	91,905	594,684	44.0	35.4	19.7
25-34 yrs.	886,477	717,961	619,271	98,690	168,516	81.0	69.9	13.7
35-54 yrs.	960,809	732,785	646,832	85,953	228,024	76.3	67.3	11.7
55-64 yrs.	258,870	134,331	111,922	22,409	124,539	51.9	43.2	16.7
65+ yrs.	211,066	38,470	38,256	214	172,596	18.2	18.1	0.6
Female Pop. 16+ yrs.	3,801,935	1,662,616	1,360,765	301,851	2,139,318	43.7	35.8	18.2
16-24 yrs.	1,112,600	406,950	307,482	99,468	705,650	36.6	27.6	24.4
25-34 yrs.	934,441	553,738	439,263	114,475	380,703	59.3	47.0	20.7
35-54 yrs.	1,094,869	552,525	479,022	73,503	542,344	50.5	43.8	13.3
55-64 yrs.	378,290	128,671	115,493	13,178	249,619	34.0	30.5	10.2
65+ yrs.	281,735	20,732	19,505	1,227	261,003	7.4	6.9	5.9

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, AUGUST 2019 (Q3)

	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Urban Pop. 16+ yrs.	1,439,878	976,271	827,178	149,093	463,607	67.8	57.4	15.3
16-24 yrs.	469,704	221,603	182,086	39,517	248,102	47.2	38.8	17.8
25-34 yrs.	440,908	367,684	302,538	65,146	73,224	83.4	68.6	17.7
35-54 yrs.	394,871	325,187	289,165	36,022	69,684	82.4	73.2	11.1
55-64 yrs.	80,104	50,783	43,816	6,967	29,321	63.4	54.7	13.7
65+ yrs.	54,291	11,014	9,573	1,441	43,277	20.3	17.6	13.1
Rural Pop. 16+ yrs.	5,741,654	2,777,584	2,325,655	451,929	2,964,070	48.4	40.5	16.3
16-24 yrs.	1,705,270	653,037	501,181	151,856	1,052,233	38.3	29.4	23.3
25-34 yrs.	1,380,011	904,016	755,996	148,020	475,995	65.5	54.8	16.4
35-54 yrs.	1,660,806	960,122	836,688	123,434	700,684	57.8	50.4	12.9
55-64 yrs.	557,057	212,219	183,600	28,619	344,838	38.1	33.0	13.5
65+ yrs.	438,510	48,189	48,189	-	390,321	11.0	11.0	0.0

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, AUGUST 2019 (Q3)

Table B. 5: Population 16 years old and over by sex, level of educational attainment and urban/rural area, Aug-19 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Total	7,181,532	3,379,597	3,801,935	1,439,878	5,741,654	3,032,664	4,148,868
None	3,548,990	1,615,536	1,933,454	345,788	3,203,203	1,829,880	1,719,110
Primary	2,135,914	1,000,758	1,135,156	373,996	1,761,917	983,456	1,152,457
Lower secondary	597,533	290,307	307,226	202,381	395,152	101,192	496,341
Upper secondary	598,907	296,876	302,031	286,200	312,707	102,121	496,786
University	300,188	176,120	124,068	231,512	68,676	16,014	284,174

Table B. 6: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, marital status, and urban/rural area, Aug-19 (Q3)

Marital status	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Population 16 yrs.	7,181,532	3,753,854	3,152,832	601,022	3,427,678	52.3	43.9	16.0
Married	2,755,861	1,550,303	1,348,433	201,870	1,205,558	56.3	48.9	13.0
Living together	1,079,091	694,519	584,261	110,258	384,572	64.4	54.1	15.9
Divorced/separated	228,607	147,113	131,571	15,542	81,493	64.4	57.6	10.6
Single	2,612,701	1,220,816	965,076	255,740	1,391,884	46.7	36.9	20.9
Widow/widower	505,273	141,102	123,490	17,612	364,171	27.9	24.4	12.5

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, AUGUST 2019 (Q3)

Table B. 7: Employed population by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, Aug-19 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population 16+	3,152,832	1,792,067	1,360,765	827,178	2,325,655	1,100,800	2,052,033
16-19 yrs.	248,663	130,739	117,923	49,970	198,692	75,639	173,023
20-24 yrs.	434,605	245,046	189,558	132,115	302,489	109,884	324,721
25-29 yrs.	528,279	302,584	225,695	157,609	370,669	164,093	364,186
30-34 yrs.	530,255	316,687	213,568	144,928	385,327	176,894	353,361
35- 39 yrs.	440,870	267,294	173,577	117,076	323,794	175,153	265,717
40-44 yrs.	305,599	175,674	129,926	86,266	219,334	120,969	184,631
45-49 yrs.	221,259	118,609	102,650	56,522	164,737	90,011	131,247
50-54 yrs.	158,125	85,256	72,869	29,302	128,824	59,549	98,576
55-59 yrs.	145,084	72,199	72,885	28,738	116,346	63,529	81,555
60-64 yrs.	82,332	39,723	42,609	15,078	67,254	41,912	40,420
65-69 yrs.	30,070	21,144	8,926	5,843	24,227	8,381	21,690
70-74 yrs.	13,888	10,375	3,512	1,670	12,218	6,263	7,625
75+	13,804	6,737	7,066	2,060	11,744	8,522	5,281

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, AUGUST 2019 (Q3)

Table B. 8: Employed population by sex, occupation group, and urban/rural area, Aug-19 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Occupation group (ISCO High level)	3,152,832	1,792,067	1,360,765	827,178	2,325,655	1,100,800	2,052,033
Managers	47,612	31,331	16,281	37,619	9,993	3,536	44,076
Professionals	190,249	112,094	78,155	94,851	95,399	26,763	163,486
Technicians and associate professionals	53,099	33,249	19,850	39,342	13,756	1,667	51,432
Clerical support workers	29,030	10,721	18,309	22,561	6,469	670	28,360
Service and sales workers	612,082	305,036	307,047	224,797	387,285	199,436	412,647
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	199,677	113,543	86,135	11,758	187,919	19,356	180,321
Craft and related trades workers	276,083	192,327	83,756	82,404	193,678	84,264	191,819
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	92,863	89,452	3,411	47,702	45,161	8,398	84,465
Elementary occupations	1,652,137	904,314	747,823	266,142	1,385,995	756,710	895,426

Table B. 9: Employed population by sex, educational attainment, and urban/rural area, Aug-19 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,152,832	1,792,067	1,360,765	827,178	2,325,655	1,100,800	2,052,033
None	1,550,064	852,771	697,293	202,724	1,347,339	690,078	859,985
Primary	888,076	528,025	360,052	214,700	673,376	338,434	549,642
Lower secondary	193,087	118,065	75,023	84,477	108,611	26,300	166,788
Upper secondary	292,656	153,672	138,983	143,925	148,730	35,618	257,038
University	228,949	139,534	89,415	181,351	47,598	10,370	218,579

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Table B. 10: Employed population by sex, branch of economic activity, and urban/rural area, Aug-19 (Q3)

Economic Activity	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population 16+	3,152,832	1,792,067	1,360,765	827,178	2,325,655	1,100,800	2,052,033
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,117,395	508,701	608,694	54,742	1,062,653	569,323	548,072
Mining and quarrying	74,329	63,689	10,639	1,564	72,764	23,152	51,177
Manufacturing	225,167	117,374	107,793	61,165	164,001	91,685	133,482
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7,392	7,392	0	2,815	4,578	1,994	5,399
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	6,603	5,018	1,584	1,810	4,792	2,546	4,057
Construction	361,725	319,513	42,212	80,964	280,761	126,170	235,555
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	464,539	226,830	237,709	173,660	290,879	162,141	302,398
Transportation and storage	150,825	146,218	4,608	56,353	94,473	25,590	125,235
Accommodation and food service activities	96,465	47,584	48,881	34,713	61,752	28,024	68,442
Information and communication	8,770	5,121	3,648	6,337	2,433	219	8,551
Financial and insurance activities	35,359	17,143	18,217	23,991	11,369	1,507	33,853
Real estate activities	3,417	3,417	0	1,017	2,400	0	3,417
Professional, scientific and technical activities	25,959	17,389	8,570	17,507	8,452	903	25,056
Administrative and support service activities	44,504	28,964	15,539	22,146	22,358	7,841	36,663
Public administration and defense	65,315	43,156	22,159	34,574	30,740	1,242	64,073
Education	117,566	58,815	58,751	40,821	76,746	28,398	89,169
Human health and social work activities	44,286	22,843	21,444	34,496	9,790	2,094	42,193
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10,358	5,505	4,853	7,339	3,019	1,877	8,481
Other service activities	75,299	44,859	30,440	24,283	51,016	18,251	57,048
Activities of households as employers	195,961	90,728	105,233	130,575	65,386	7,844	188,116
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	21,597	11,806	9,791	16,306	5,291	0	21,597

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Table B. 11: Educational attainment and field of Education by Labour market status, Aug-19 (Q3)

Educational attainment	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
Total	43.9	8.4	48	100
None	43.7	7.1	49.2	100
Primary	41.6	8.8	49.7	100
Lower secondary	32.3	5.8	61.9	100
Upper secondary	48.9	15.6	35.5	100
University	76.3	10.8	12.9	100
Field of Education	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
Total	45.3	9.0	45.7	100
General education	45.1	8.5	46.4	100
Education	66	7.5	27	100
Humanity and art	40.0	9.8	50.2	100
Social Science business	57.6	13.4	29.0	100
Science	31.4	11.3	57.2	100
Engineering, manufacturing	47.7	9.5	42.8	100
Agriculture	32.7	10.0	57.4	100
Health and welfare	76.6	6.7	16.7	100
Services	29.7	16.8	53.6	100

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Table B. 12: Employed population by sex, status in employment, and urban/rural area, Aug-19 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,152,832	1,792,067	1,360,765	827,178	2,325,655	1,100,800	2,052,033
Employee, Paid apprentice/intern	2,121,365	1,222,710	898,655	548,597	1,572,768	788,192	1,333,173
Employer	45,113	33,337	11,776	19,335	25,778	8,049	37,063
Own-account worker	866,520	505,790	360,730	234,660	631,860	274,423	592,097
Member of cooperative	10,027	7,832	2,195	2,018	8,009	3,753	6,274
Contributing family worker	109,807	22,398	87,408	22,568	87,238	26,381	83,425

Table B. 13: Employed population by sex, hours usually worked per week at all jobs, and urban/rural area, Aug-19 (Q3)

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employed population	3,152,832	1,792,067	1,360,765	827,178	455,881	371,297	2,325,655	1,336,186	989,468
less than 24 hours	717,560	336,860	380,699	74,337	34,272	40,065	643,223	302,589	340,634
25-34 hours	416,608	222,985	193,623	52,599	29,987	22,613	364,009	192,999	171,010
35-40 hours	664,623	352,132	312,491	111,723	55,604	56,119	552,900	296,529	256,372
41-48 hours	585,837	367,187	218,650	225,185	129,095	96,090	360,652	238,092	122,561
49-61 hours	437,785	289,808	147,977	193,697	111,756	81,941	244,088	178,052	66,037
62-79 hours	259,425	169,005	90,420	133,581	71,274	62,308	125,844	97,731	28,112
80 hours+	70,994	54,089	16,905	36,056	23,894	12,162	34,938	30,195	4,743

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Table B. 14: Youth Population by sex, and residential area, Aug-19 (Q3)

	Age Group	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Youth Population (16-30yrs.)		3,295,716	1,582,728	1,712,988	760,592	2,535,123	1,020,722	2,274,994
Employed	16-24 yrs.	683,267	375,785	307,482	182,086	501,181	185,523	497,744
	16-30 yrs.	1,316,430	734,318	582,112	364,492	951,939	380,147	936,283
Unemployed	16-24 yrs.	191,373	91,905	99,468	39,517	151,856	80,809	110,564
	16-30 yrs.	340,897	157,174	183,722	91,004	249,893	142,792	198,104
Outside Labour Force	16-24 yrs.	1,300,334	594,684	705,650	248,102	1,052,233	324,236	976,099
	16-30 yrs.	1,638,389	691,235	947,154	305,096	1,333,292	497,783	1,140,606

Table B. 15: Youth Unemployed by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, Aug-19 (Q3)

	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Youth Unemployed (16-30 yrs.)	311,003	145,239	165,764	35,894	49,958	109,345	115,806
0 - less than 3 months	126,700	61,280	65,419	13,479	13,326	47,802	52,093
3 - less than 6 months	78,832	38,780	40,052	7,633	11,009	31,147	29,042
6 - less than 12 months	38,502	17,815	20,687	3,100	7,115	14,714	13,572
1 - less than 2 years	37,984	17,398	20,586	6,623	7,708	10,775	12,878
2 years or more	28,986	9,966	19,020	5,059	10,799	4,907	8,221

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Table B. 16: Youth not in employment and not currently in education or training by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, Aug-19 (Q3)

Young not in employment nor in education (16-30 yrs.)	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1,176,583	430,711	745,872	54,473	128,885	376,238	616,987
16-19 yrs.	340,018	156,323	183,695	12,638	18,527	143,685	165,168
20-24 yrs.	399,368	142,176	257,191	21,374	49,912	120,802	207,279
25-30 yrs.	437,197	132,211	304,986	20,461	60,446	111,751	244,540
None	524,797	210,293	314,505	10,958	26,398	199,335	288,106
Primary	386,038	121,883	264,155	8,978	37,848	112,904	226,306
Lower secondary	86,877	23,825	63,052	4,278	15,944	19,547	47,108
Upper secondary	150,433	61,931	88,502	21,906	36,845	40,025	51,657
University	28,438	12,780	15,659	8,354	11,849	4,426	3,810

Table B. 17: Unemployed population by sex, broad age group and urban/rural area, Aug-19 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	601,022	299,171	301,851	149,093	451,929	296,281	304,742
16-24 yrs.	191,373	91,905	99,468	39,517	151,856	80,809	110,564
25-34 yrs.	213,165	98,690	114,475	65,146	148,020	97,568	115,597
35-54 yrs.	159,456	85,953	73,503	36,022	123,434	91,885	67,571
55-64 yrs.	35,586	22,409	13,178	6,967	28,619	24,791	10,796
65+ yrs.	1,441	214	1,227	1,441	-	1,227	214

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Table B. 18: Unemployed population by sex, level of educational and urban/rural area, Aug-19 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	601,022	299,171	301,851	149,093	451,929	296,281	304,742
None	253,634	116,905	136,729	28,149	225,485	157,125	96,509
Primary	186,900	101,584	85,316	33,164	153,736	105,305	81,595
Lower secondary	34,380	16,024	18,357	16,844	17,536	7,136	27,245
Upper secondary	93,590	49,923	43,668	42,739	50,851	26,505	67,085
University	32,518	14,735	17,783	28,196	4,322	210	32,308

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

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participate d in subsistence agriculture	Not participate d in subsistence agriculture	Number of response s per search method
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural			
Unemployed population who looked for a job	545,626	278,840	266,787	139,337	406,289	260,747	284,879	
Arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licenses	81,507	34,819	46,688	19,055	62,452	40,486	41,021	86,086
Looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs	5,520	3,097	2,422	-	5,520	3,495	2,025	17,845
Seeking the assistance of friends, relatives or other types of intermediaries	168,453	97,237	71,217	53,440	115,013	74,637	93,816	222,333
Registering with or contacting public or private employment services	17,081	9,984	7,097	8,916	8,165	3,459	13,622	31,773
Applying to employers directly, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets	241,626	115,266	126,360	38,243	203,383	133,299	108,327	359,143
Placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements	20,438	11,617	8,821	10,843	9,595	3,680	16,758	53,222
Placing and updating resumes on professional or social networking sites online	11,002	6,821	4,182	8,841	2,161	1,691	9,311	43,132

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.

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Table B. 20: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, Aug-19 (Q3)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Unemployed population 16+	545,626	278,840	266,787	139,337	406,289	260,747	284,879
Less than 3 months	253,293	134,995	118,298	46,541	206,752	141,380	111,913
Less than 6 months	130,264	68,441	61,823	27,341	102,923	64,809	65,455
Less than 12 months	57,030	29,448	27,581	18,168	38,862	20,498	36,532
1 year to less than 2 years	57,619	28,552	29,068	20,455	37,165	19,193	38,426
2 years and above	47,419	17,403	30,016	26,832	20,588	14,867	32,553

Table B. 21: Time related under employment by age group sex and area of residence, Aug-19 (Q3)

Age group	Total	Sex		Residential area	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	852890	442583	410307	101035	751855
16-24 yrs.	180,045	91,600	88,445	16,081	163,964
25-34 yrs.	305,807	162,891	142,916	44,638	261,169
35-54 yrs.	300,320	160,952	139,368	36,247	264,073
55-64 yrs.	59,802	22,578	37,224	4,069	55,733
65+ yrs.	6,916	4,562	2,354	0	6,916

Appendix C: Survey Personnel

NATIONAL COORDINATOR

MURANGWA Yusuf
MURENZI Ivan

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

NDAKIZE RUGAMBWA Michel
BYIRINGIRO James

SURVEY DESIGN

Farhad MEHRAN

DATA COLLECTION

Survey Coordinators

NDAKIZE RUGAMBWA Michel
BYIRINGIRO James

Survey Supervisors

MUKUNDABANTU Jean Marc
TUYISENGE Methode
NGIRINSHUTI Fidele
MUGENZI Gilbert
AYINGENEYE Seraphine
UWAMAHORO Pacifique
TUYISHIME Sadi

DATA ANALYSIS & REPORT WRITING

BYIRINGIRO James
MUKUNDABANTU Jean Marc
UWAMAHORO Pacifique
TUYISENGE Methode
NGIRINSHUTI Fidele
AYINGENEYE Seraphine
MUGENZI Gilbert
TUYISHIME Sadi

Data Processing

MUKANSHIMIYE Peruth
HARELIMANA Massoud

Report Editing & Design

TUYISENGE Methode
MUKUNDABANTU Jean Marc