



Republic of Rwanda



# Labour Force Survey Trends



-February 2020 (Q1)-





The Republic of Rwanda



# Labour Force Survey Trends

February 2020 (Q1)

April 2020

Labour force Survey Trends, February 2020 (Q1) 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 towards this goal and for assessing progress towards decent work.

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

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda introduced the labour force survey (LFS) program to provide 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 first quarter (Q1) of the year 2020 whose data collection was conducted in February 2020.

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, Analysts, 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 mainly compared for February 2019(Q1), November 2019(Q4) and February 2020(Q1). However, some tables and graphs are presented with more data points including results of the labour force surveys of all quarters of the year 2019 and all rounds of the year 2018.

In February 2020(Q1), the working age population (16 years and above) was around 7.4 million and the population in the labour force constituted the majority of working age population. The proportion of population who were in the labour force increased from 52.5 percent in February 2019 to 55.6 percent in February 2020. The proportion of the working age population outside the labour force slightly decreased in the first quarter of 2020 as compared to different quarters of the LFS in 2019. The population out of labour force was 47.5 in February 2019 and decreased to 44.4 percent in February 2020(Q1). The share of subsistence agriculture in population outside labour force was 53.5 percent in February 2020(Q1) as compared to 53.1 percent in February 2019(Q1).

The employment-to-population ratio has increased in February 2020 as compared to previous quarters of the LFS in 2019. It was 44.9 percent in February 2019, and 46.5 percent in November 2019 while it was 48.3 percent in February 2020. As a results of increase in employment, the labour force participation rate increased from 52.5 percent in February 2019 to 55.6 percent in February 2020.

The number of employed persons increased from about 3,186,000 in February 2019(Q1) to about 3,569,000 in February 2020(Q1). The share of employment in manufacturing and construction generally decreased as compared to the previous quarter. On the other hand, the share of employment in agriculture generally increased in the same period. Broadly, employment in market oriented agriculture sector increased by about 4.1 percentage points from February 2019 to February 2020, employment in the industry sector decreased by 2.5 percentage points while employment in service sector also declined by 1.6 percentage points in the same period.

The full count of workers in the agriculture sector in February 2020(Q1) was around 56.1 percent of the total working age population including agriculture as secondary activity. The corresponding proportion for February 2019 was 56.0 percent while it was 53.8 in November 2019.

The share of agricultural workers in total workforce has increased by 0.6 percentage points from 64.2 percent in February 2019 to 64.8 percent in February 2020. It has relatively increased by 1.8 percentage points among males and has slightly declined by 0.4 percentage point among females in the same period.

The February 2020 results reveal that the proportion of employees increased by 2.0 percentage points as compared to February 2019 from 66.6 percent to 68.6 percent while the proportion of own account workers declined by 1.9 percentage points from 27.8 percent to 25.9 percent in February 2020.

The results show that the unemployment rate stood at 13.1 percent in February 2020. It declined by 1.4 percentage points from 14.5 percent registered in February 2019.

November 2019-to-February 2020 comparison shows that unemployment rate declined by 2.3 percentage points from 15.4 percent to 13.1 percent.

Labour underutilization rate which accounts for unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force was estimated to 57.1 percent in February 2020 and it remained almost stable

compared to February 2019(56.8 percent); however, it increased by 2.7 percentage points in February 2020 as compared to November 2019 (from 54.4 percent to 57.1 percent). The labour underutilization rate was remarkably higher among females (63.7 percent) as compared to males (50.5 percent).

**Rwanda Labour force survey, February 2020(Q1): Summary labour force indicators**

Working age population 16 years old and over 7,381,779 persons							
Outside the labour force (Not employed nor unemployed) 3,276,130 persons			Labour force (The sum of employed and unemployed) 4,105,648 persons Labour force participation rate 55.6%				
Subsistence agriculture	Exclusively students	Other outside LF (Elderly, disable, discouraged job seekers...)	Employed (All who worked for pay or profit) 3,568,934 persons Employment to population ratio: 48.3%			Unemployed (All not employed but seeking and available to work for pay or profit) 536,714 persons Unemployment rate:13.1%	
			Agriculture excluding subsistence foodstuff production	Industry	Services	Unemployed but engaged in subsistence agriculture	Other unemployed
53.5%	19.0%	27.4%	43.9%	16.5%	39.5%	49.7%	50.3%
Potential labour force 1,527,808	Others 1,748,322		Time related underemployed 1,154,751	Other employed 2,414,183			
Labour underutilization (3,219,273 persons): Unemployed (536,714) + Time-related underemployed (1,154,751) + Potential labour force (1,527,808) Composite measure of labour underutilization (57.1%)							

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), February 2020(Q1)



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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 fourth 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.

In the present report, the results of labour force survey are mainly compared for February 2019(Q1), November 2020(Q1) and February 2020 (Q1). However, in some sections, the tables or figures are presented with the additional time series including results of all quarters of the year 2019 and all round of the year 2018.

The resulting estimates of the main labour force indicators at the national level have standard errors of about 0.7 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 cover the following: Trend of main indicators, labour force participation, employment, unemployment and labour underutilization, population outside labour force and work in agriculture.



## Chapter 2: Trends of main indicators

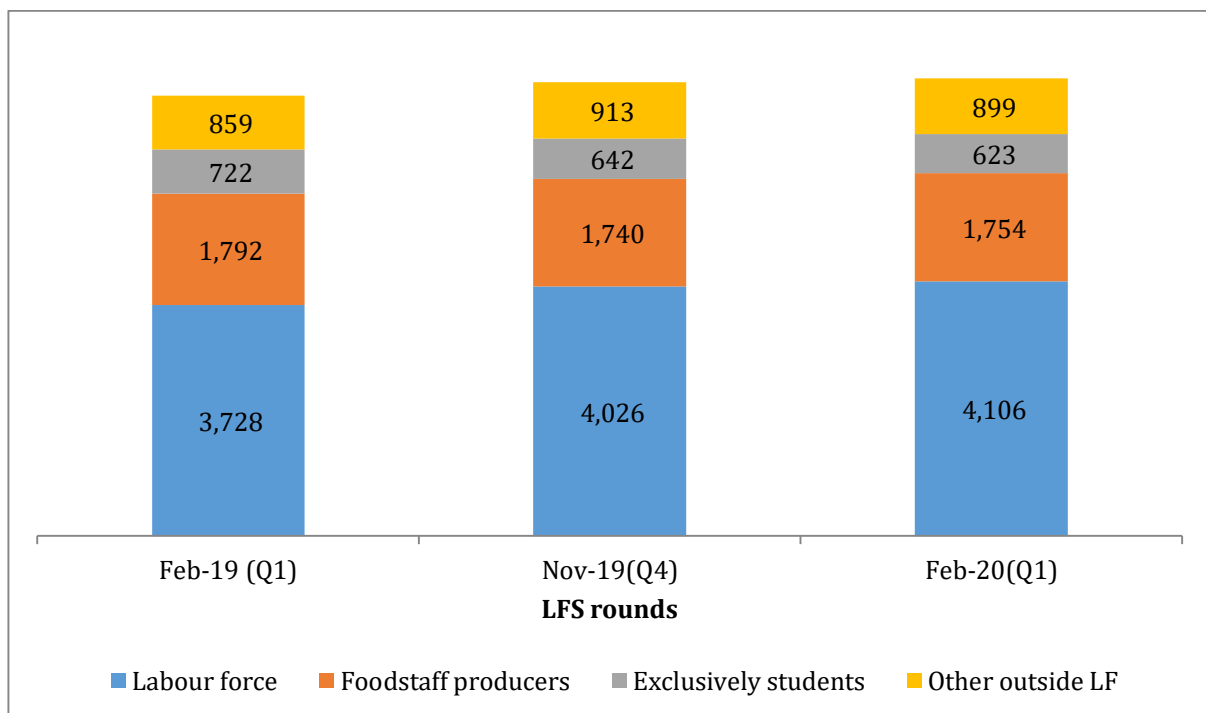
### 2.1 Working age population

This chapter provides information on labour force trend of estimates of main indicators from the labour force surveys of February 2019(Q1), November 2019(Q4) and February 2020(Q1). However, some figures are presented with more data points including results of the surveys conducted in the previous year.

In February 2020(Q1), the working age population (16 years old and above) was 7.4 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 has increased compared to November 2019(Q4). In February 2020(Q1), the youth (16-30 years old) constituted 43.5 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.

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



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

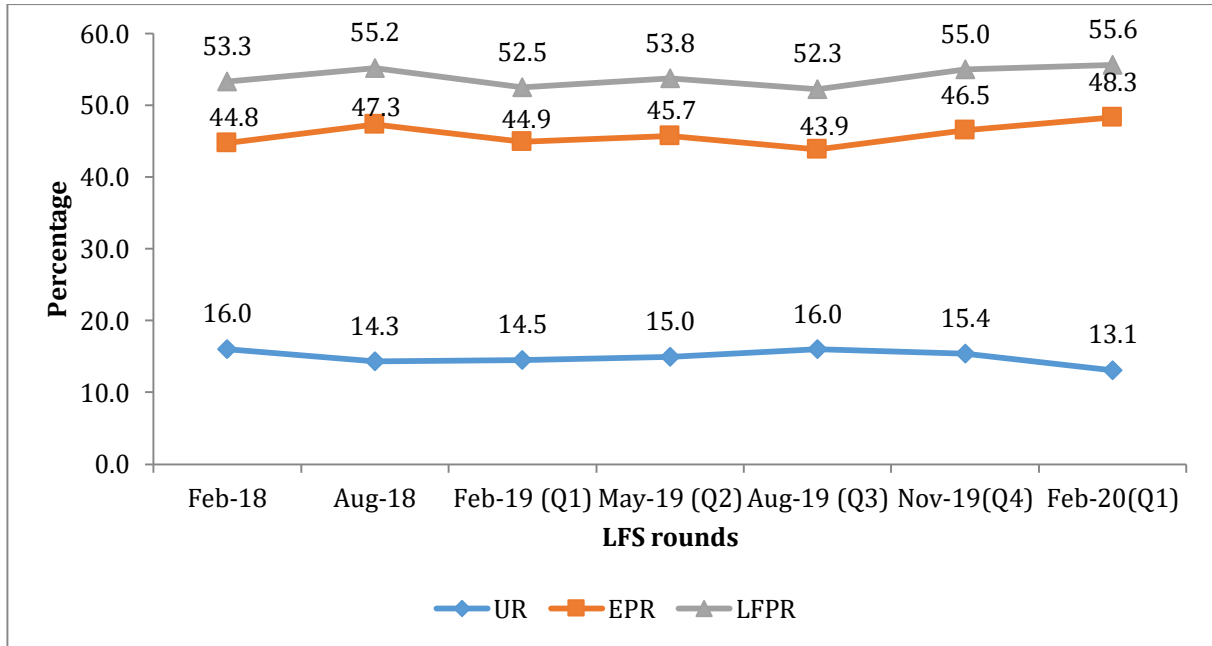
### 2.2 Labour force participation rate, employment to population ratio and unemployment rate

Figure 2.2 illustrates the trends of some of the key labour market indicators. In February 2020(Q1), the unemployment rate stood at 13.1 percent and has decreased from 15.4 percent in November 2020(Q1) and from 14.5 percent in February 2019

The employment-to-population ratio increased by 3.4 percentage points from February 2019 (44.9 percent) to February 2020 (48.3 percent). In the same vein, it showed an increasing trend from 46.5 percent in November 2019(Q4).

The labour force participation rate also increased to 55.6 percent in February 2020(Q1) as compared to 52.3 percent in February 2019 and to 55.0 percent recorded in November 2019(Q3).

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

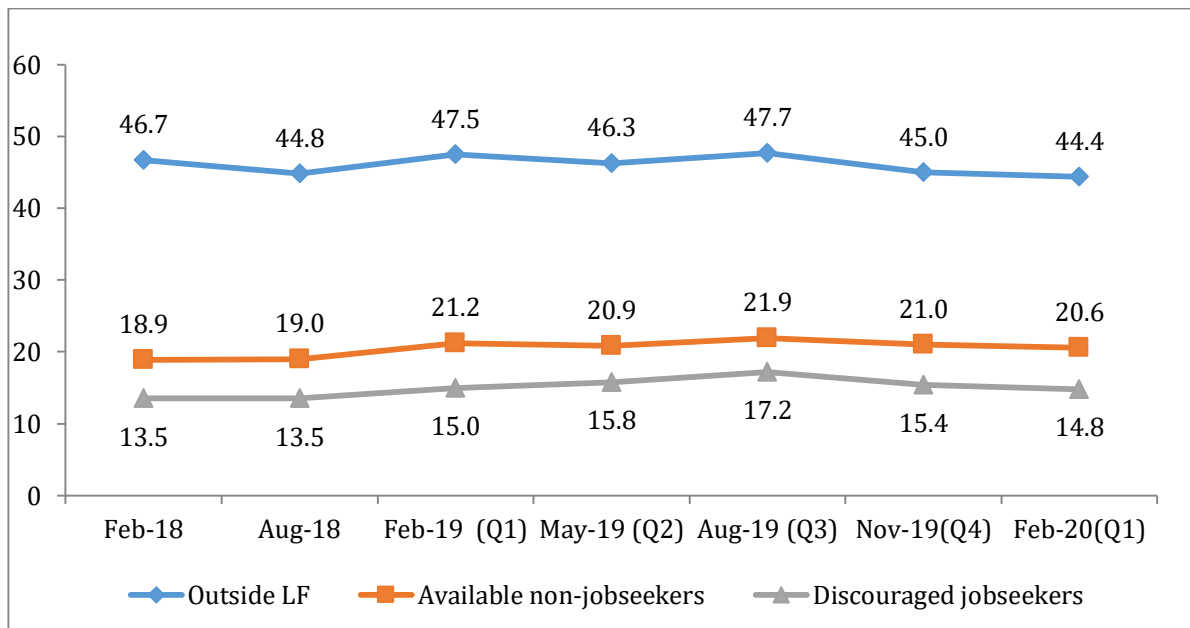
### 2.3 Population outside labour force

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 decreased to 44.4 percent in February 2020(Q1) as compared to 47.5 percent recorded in February 2019 and 45.0 percent recorded in November 2019(Q4). Available non-job seekers constituted a substantial category of the population outside labour force. It had slightly decreased to 20.6 percent of the working age population in February 2020(Q1) as compared to 21.0 percent in November 2019(Q4) 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 has been showing a decreasing trend, it slightly decreased to 14.8 percent in February 2020(Q1) from 15.4 percent in November 2019(Q4) and 15.0 percent in February 2020(Q1). It is also important to note that the level of education of the majority of discouraged job seekers is

below lower secondary school (about 85.6 percent) and that most of them are involved in subsistence agriculture (around 75.9 percent).

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



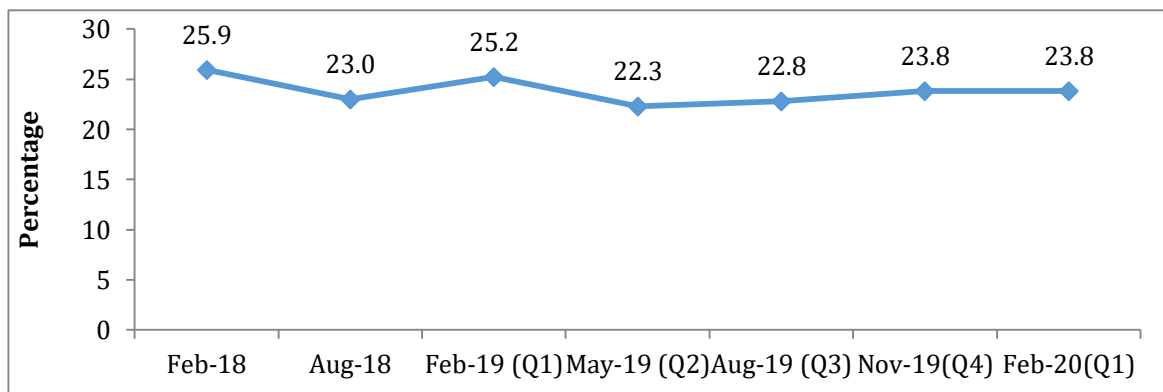
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

#### 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 decreased from 25.2 percent in February 2019 to 23.8 percent in February 2020; but it remained the same compared to November 2019.

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



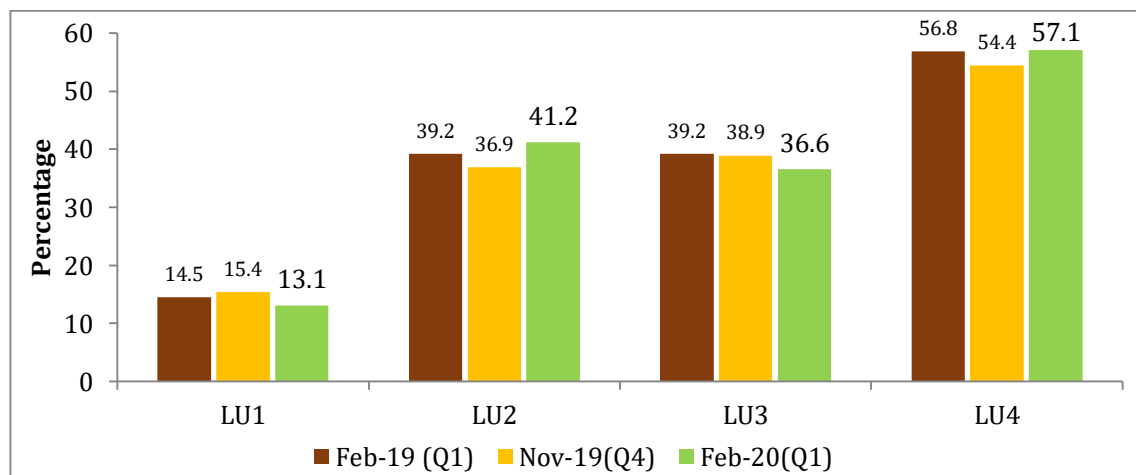
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

### 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, unemployment and potential labour force to the extended labour force defined as the sum of labour force and potential labour force.

The results in figure 2.5 reveal the comparison of the underutilisation rate and its components in February 2019(Q1), November 2019(Q4) and February 2020(Q1). LU1 and LU3 have decreased in February (Q1) as compared to February 2019(Q1) and November 2019(Q4) while LU2, and LU4 have increased in the same period. The unemployment rate (LU1) decreased by 1.4 percentage points and 2.3 percentage points from February 2019 and November 2019 respectively, while LU4 slightly remained almost the same compared to February 2019 and significantly increased by 2.7 percentage point compared to the previous quarter(November 2019).

Figure 2. 5: Trend of the labour underutilization rate



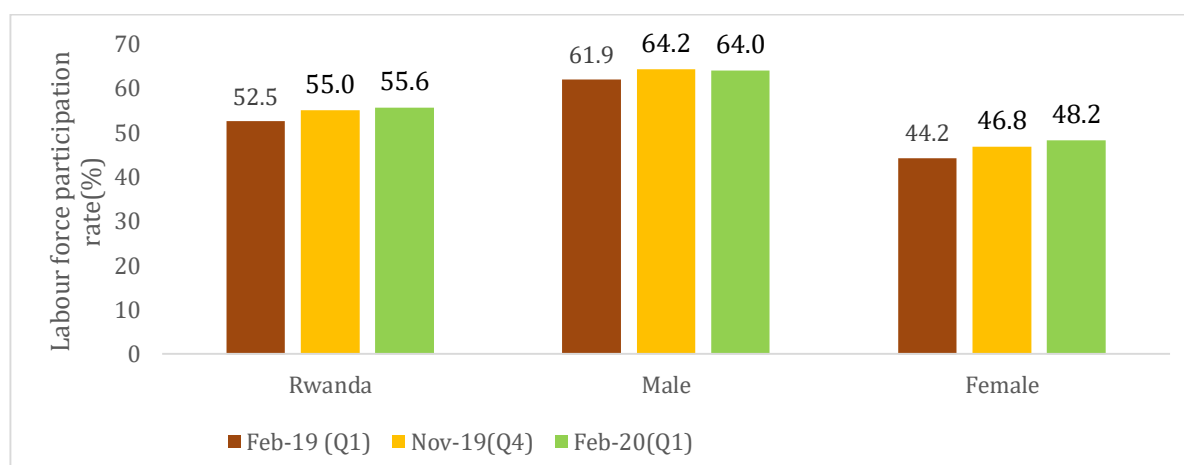
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

## Chapter 3: Labour Force Participation

### 3.1 Labour force participation among males and females

The labour force participation rate increased to 55.6 percent in February 2020(Q1) compared to 52.5 percent in February 2019(Q1). The results showed an increasing trend of labour force participation rate in both male and female population in February 2020 as compared to February 2019; however, the labour force participation rate was higher for male population than the female population over time. The labour force participation rate gender gap was around 17.7 percentage points in February 2019 but it decreased to around 15.8 percentage points in February 2020(Q1). The quarter-to-quarter comparison shows that the labour force participation rate has slightly increased by 0.6 percentage points from November 2019 (Q4) to February 2020 (Q1), at the National level, slightly decreased among males by -0.2 percentage points and increased among females by 1.4 percentage points.

Figure 3. 1: Labour force participation rate by sex

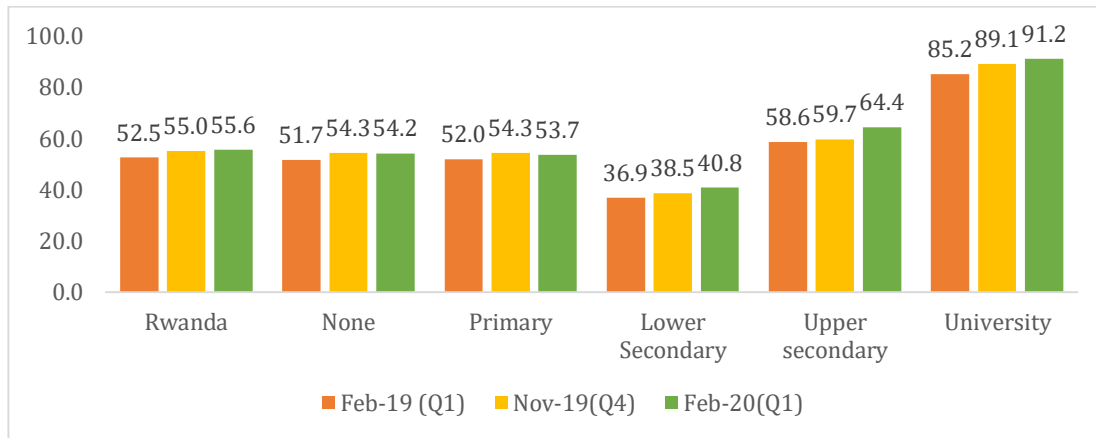


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

### 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. A comparison from February 2019(Q1) to February 2020(Q1) showed an increase of LFPR for all levels of education. The bigger increases were observed among university graduates (6 percentage points) and holders of secondary level of education (5.8 percentage points) as compared to other levels of education. A comparison of November 2019(Q4) to February 2020(Q1) showed an increase in LFPR for lower secondary, upper secondary and University levels of education and a slight decrease for the remaining levels of education. An increase of 2.3 percentage points was observed among lower secondary, 4.7 percentage points among upper secondary and 2.1 among university levels of education while there has been a decrease of 0.6 percentage points among holders of primary level of education. Low rates of labour force participation rate among people with lower secondary education (40.8 percent in February 2020 (Q1)) 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 was 68.5 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

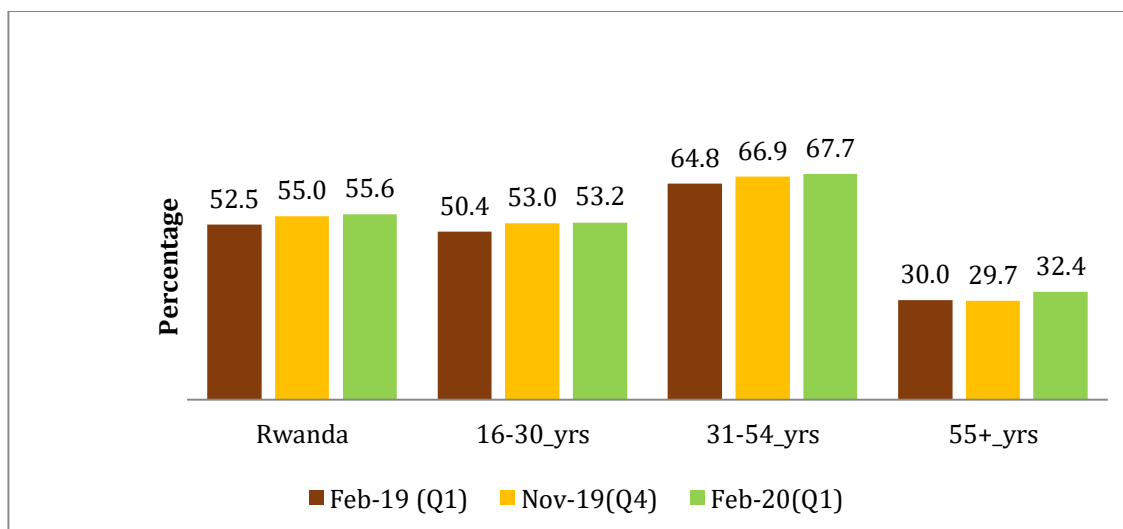


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

### 3.3 Labour force participation by age group

The labour force participation rate among people in the age group 31 to 54 years old (67.7 percent) was higher than the overall labour force participation rate in February 2020 (Q1) (55.6 percent). The labour force participation rate among youth (16-30 years old) was 53.2 percent, which was 2.4 percentage points lower than the national average in February 2020(Q1). The comparison of February 2019 and February 2020 reveals that there was an increase of the labour force participation rates almost at the same pace in all age groups. It increased by 2.8 percentages points for youth, by 2.9 percentage points for age group 31 to 54 years old and by 2.4 percentage points among adults aged 55 years old and above. The comparison of November 2019 and February 2020 shows that among the population aged 31-54 years old, the labour force participation rate increased by 0.8 percentage points in and by 2.7 percentage points among population aged 55 years and above.

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



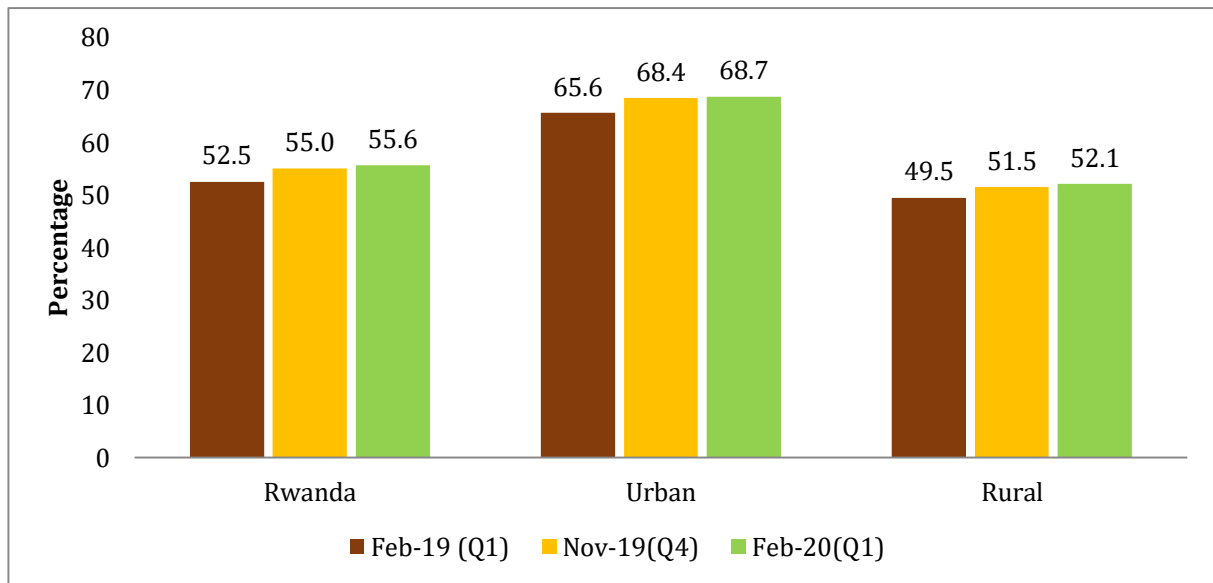
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)



### 3.4 Labour force participation and area of residence

The analysis of labour force participation rate by area of residence (urban and 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 gap between the labour force participation rate in urban and rural areas was 16.6 percentage point in February 2020 while it was 16.1 percentage points in February 2019 and 16.9 percentage points in November 2019. In both urban and rural areas the labour force participation rate increased over time. The comparison of February 2019 (Q1) and February 2020(Q1) revealed that the labour force participation rate increased by 3.1 percentage points and by 2.6 percentage points respectively in urban and rural areas.

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



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



## Chapter 4: Employment

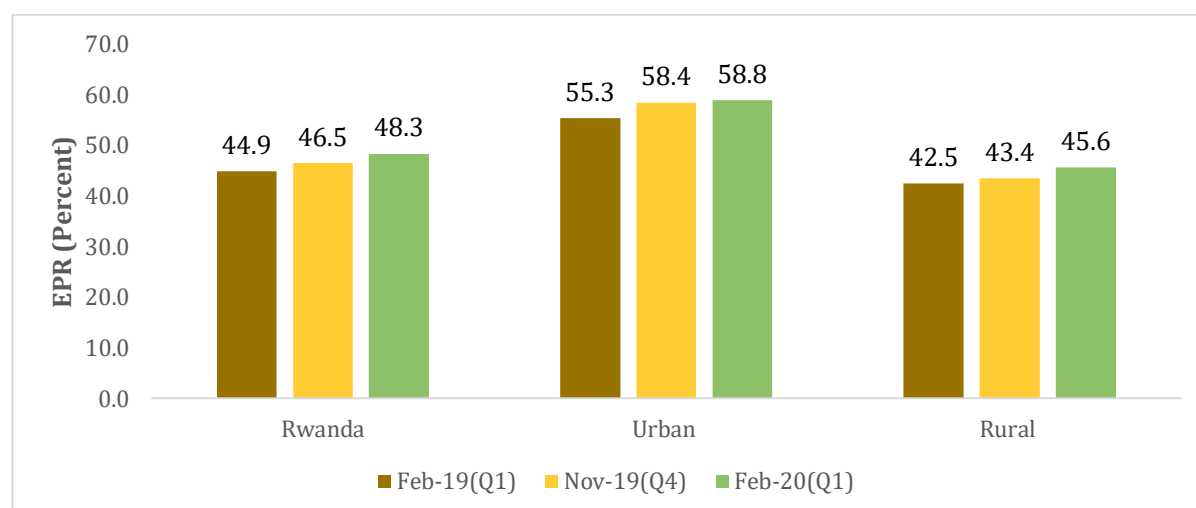
### 4.1 Employment to population ratio

The analysis of employment trends shows a slight increase of employed persons from around 3,406,000 in November 2019(Q4) to about 3,569,000 in February 2020 (Q1). 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 increased in February 2020 (Q1) as compared to February 2019 (Q1) at the national level (by 3.4 percentage points) as well as in urban area (by 3.5 percentage points) and in rural area (by 3.1 percentage point). The results show that between November 2019(Q4) and February 2020(Q1) the employment-to-population ratio increased by 1.8 percentage points at national level, while it increased by 2.6 percentage points in rural areas, and was almost stable 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 between urban and rural areas remained significant in February 2020(Q1) (13.2 percentage points) and it has slightly increased compared to 12.8 percentage points registered in February 2019; but it has narrowed as compared to the previous quarter (15 percentage points).

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

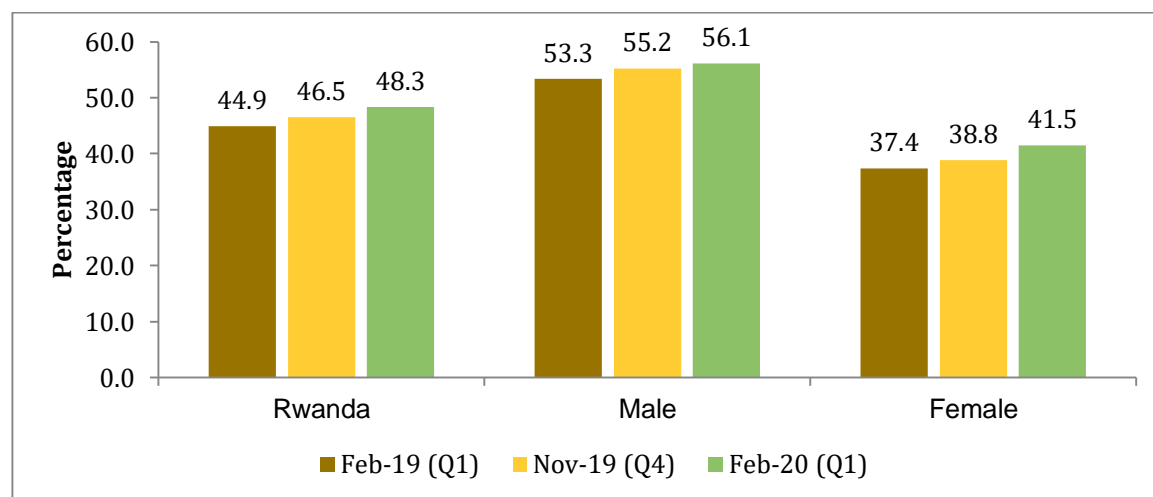


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 4.2 shows the trend in the employment-to-population ratio for the male and female populations separately. It is informative to note that there is a high gap between the employment-to-population ratio of males and females over time. In February 2019(Q1), the male employment-to-population ratio was 53.3 percent while the female rate was 37.4 percent, representing a gap of 15.9 percentage points. In February 2020(Q1), the employment-to-population ratio increased by 2.8 percentage points from 53.3 percent of February 2019(Q1) to 56.1 percent among males, while it increased by 4.1 percentage points from 37.4 percent in February 2019(Q1) to 41.5

percent in February 2020(Q1) among females; resulting to 14.6 percentage points gender gap in employment to population ratio in February 2020; which is 1.3 percentages points lower than the one of February 2019(Q1).

**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, in February 2020(Q1) employed population increased by about 163,057 persons as compared to November 2019(Q4) corresponding to an increase of about 4.7 percent. It is observed that the category of employees and paid apprentices recorded the highest share of employment across all rounds of the labour force survey followed by own-account workers, contributing family workers, employers, and member of cooperatives respectively.

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

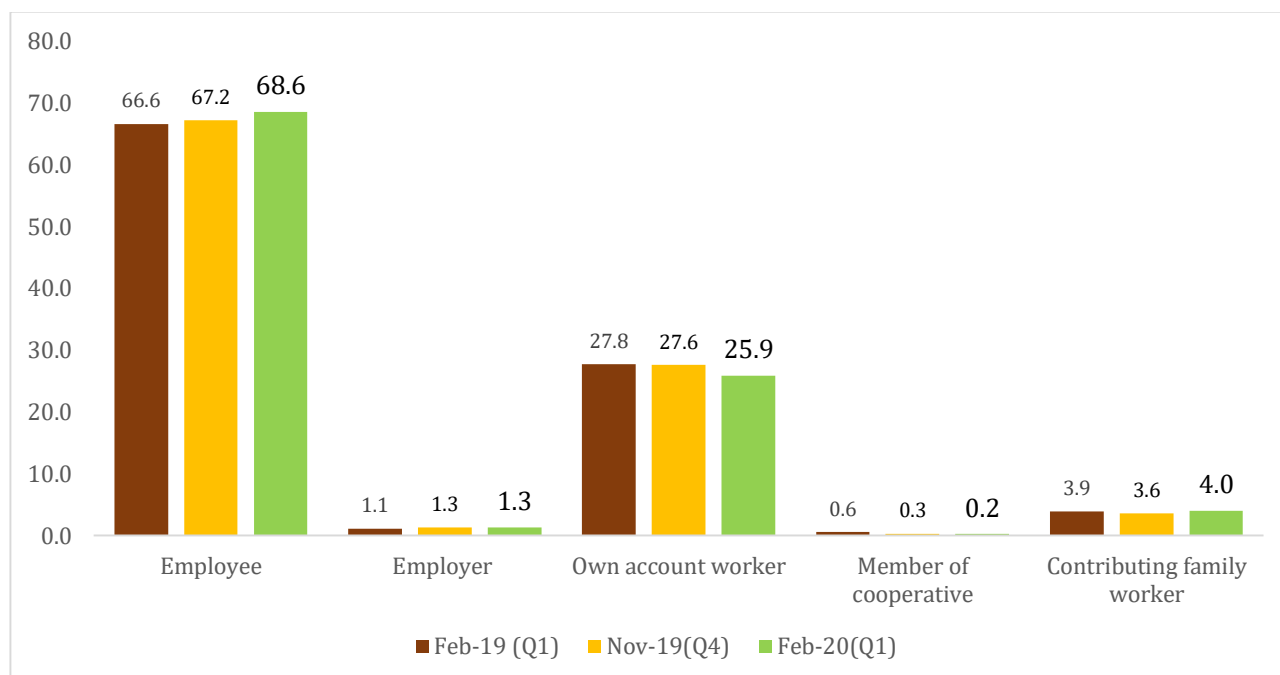
Status in employment	Employed persons				
	Feb-19 (Q1)	May-19 (Q2)	Aug-19 (Q3)	Nov-19 (Q4)	Feb-20 (Q1)
Total(count)	3,186,051	3,258,935	3,152,832	3,405,877	3,568,934
<b>Total (percent)</b>	100	100	100	100	100
Employee and paid apprentice	66.6	67.5	67.3	67.2	68.6
Employer	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3
Own-account worker	27.8	27.9	27.5	27.6	25.9
Member of cooperative	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Contributing family worker	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.6	4

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 in February 2020 (68.6 percent) increased by 2 percentage points from February 2019 and by 1.4 percentage points from November 2019(Q4) while the share of own-account workers decreased by 1.9 percentage points from February 2019 and by 1.7 percentage points from November 2019. The results also showed 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 five consecutive rounds of the Labour Force Survey as presented in table 4.2 below shows that Elementary Occupations registered a highest share followed by Service and Sales Workers; and then Craft and Related Trades Workers among others. The result of comparison of February 2020(Q1) with the same quarter one year back reveals that only Services and Sales workers shown a decrease of 1.4 percentage points from February 2019(Q1) to February 2020(Q1). Other occupational categories have shown changes below 1 percentage point from February 2019 to February 2020. A comparison between November 2019(Q4) and February 2020(Q1) indicated that employment in Elementary Occupations increased by 1.7 percentage points and Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers increased also by 1.6 percentage points while Services and sale workers recorded a decrease of 3.6 percentage points.

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

Major Occupation Group	Employed persons				
	Feb-19 (Q1)	May-19 (Q2)	Aug-19 (Q3)	Nov-19 (Q4)	Feb20 (Q1)
<b>Total employed</b>	<b>3,186,051</b>	<b>3,258,935</b>	<b>3,152,832</b>	<b>3,405,877</b>	<b>3,568,934</b>
<b>Total (percent)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Legislators, Managers and Senior Officials	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7
Professionals	5.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	6.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6
Clerical Support Workers	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9
Service and Sales Workers	18.9	19.5	19.4	21.1	17.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	7.5	7.2	6.3	5.9	7.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	8.2	8.4	8.8	7.9	8.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.5
Elementary Occupations	53.3	51.7	52.4	52.2	53.9

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

#### 4.4 Main Economic activity

According to the results presented in Table 4.3 below, the bulk of employed persons were engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (43.9 percent) in February 2020(Q1). Other sectors that employed a substantial number of persons were wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (11.9 percent), Construction (8.7 percent), Manufacturing (5.5 percent), Activities of households as employers (5.1 percent); transportation and storage (4.4 percent), Education (3.6 percent), and Accommodation and food service activities (3.3 percent).

The result of the comparison between February 2019(Q1) and February 2020(Q1) revealed that only three economic activities had a change of at least 1 percentage point. Agriculture, forestry and fishing had an increase of 4.1 percentage points; mining and quarrying declined by 1.2 percentage points and finally wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles declined by 2.5 percentage points.

A comparison between November 2019(Q4) and February 2020(Q1) showed that only three economic activities had shown a change of at least 1 percentage point. These are Agriculture, forestry and fishing with an increase of 6.6 percentage points; wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which recorded a decline of 3.8 percentage points; Transportation and storage; which showed a drop of 1.5 percentage points. Activities of households as employers has shown a decline of 0.9 percentage points.

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

Economic activities	Employed Persons				
	Feb-19 (Q1)	May-19 (Q2)	Aug-19 (Q3)	Nov-19 (Q4)	Feb20 (Q1)
<b>Total employed</b>	<b>3,186,051</b>	<b>3,258,935</b>	<b>3,152,832</b>	<b>3,405,877</b>	<b>3,568,934</b>
<b>Total (Percent)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Agriculture forestry and fishing	39.8	38.0	35.4	37.3	43.9
Mining and quarrying	3.1	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.9
Manufacturing	6.4	5.9	7.1	6.2	5.5
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Water supply, gas and remediation services	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Construction	9.2	9.1	11.5	8.9	8.7
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.4	14.4	14.7	15.7	11.9
Transportation and storage	4.9	5.4	4.8	5.9	4.4
Accommodation and food service activities	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3
Information and communication	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
Real estate activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
Administrative and support activities	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.2	2.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0
Education	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6
Human health and social work activities	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other services	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.7
Activities of households as employers	5.9	7.0	6.2	6.0	5.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2

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





## Chapter 5: Unemployment and Labour Underutilization

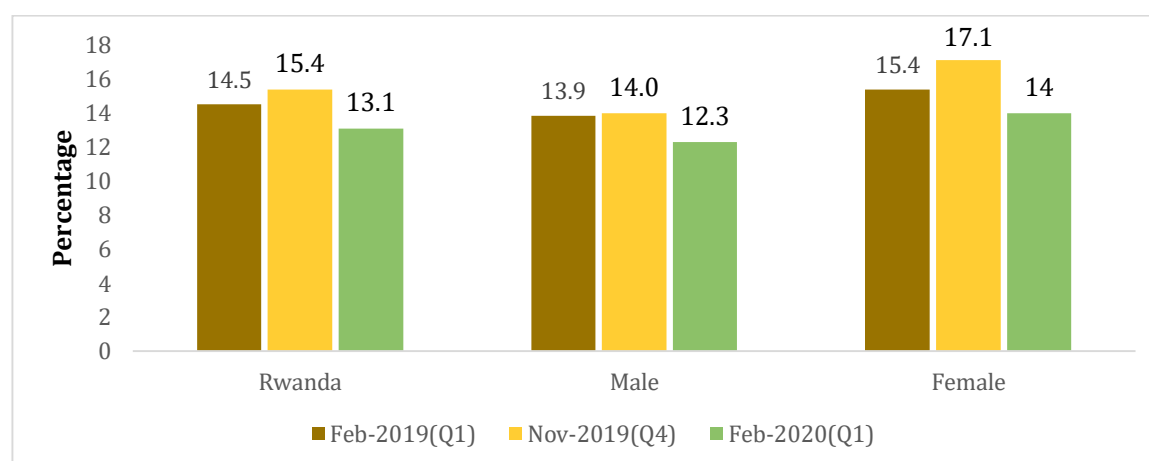
Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization. It reflects the pressure on the labour market. It is measured in terms of the number of persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment. Labour underutilization is a more general concept. It refers to mismatches between 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 February 2020(Q1) the unemployment rate in Rwanda was 13.1percent compared to 14.5 percent in February 2019(Q1) and 15.4percent in November 2019(Q4). The analysis of the unemployment rate dynamics for males and females between February 2019(Q1) and February 2020(Q1) reveals a decrease of unemployment rate among females (1.4-percentage points) as compared to a decrease of 1.6 percentage points among male population. From November 2019(Q4) to February 2020(Q1), the unemployment rate decreased by 1.7percentage points among males as compared to a decrease 3.1 percentage points among females.

Figure 5. 1: Unemployment rate by sex.

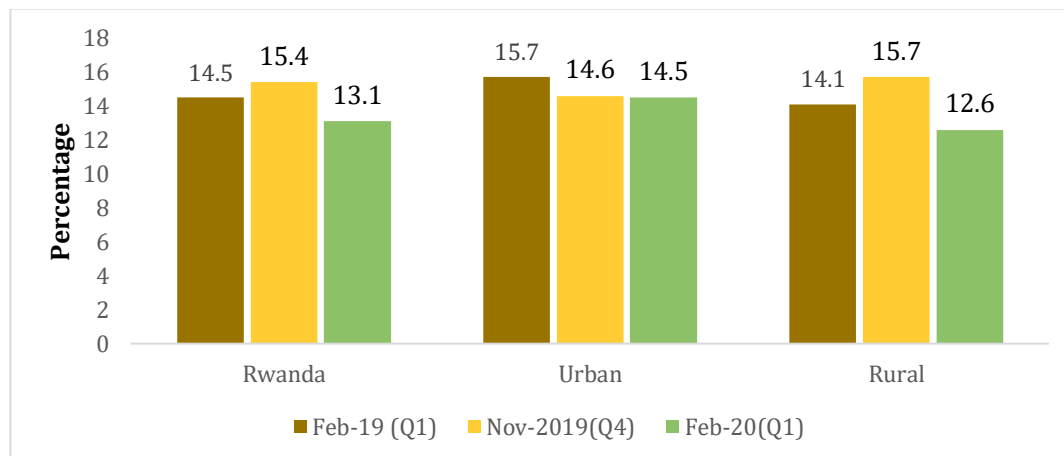


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The survey results of February 2020(Q1) shows that the unemployment rate was higher in urban as compared to rural areas of Rwanda (14.5percent and 12.6 percent respectively). The February 2020(Q1) results shows a decline of unemployment rate in both urban and rural areas (1.2 percentage points and 1.5 percentage points respectively) as compared to the situation in February 2019. The comparison with the previous quarter (November 2019) shows a

significance decline in rural unemployment rate (3.1 percentage points) and the stability of unemployment rate in urban area.

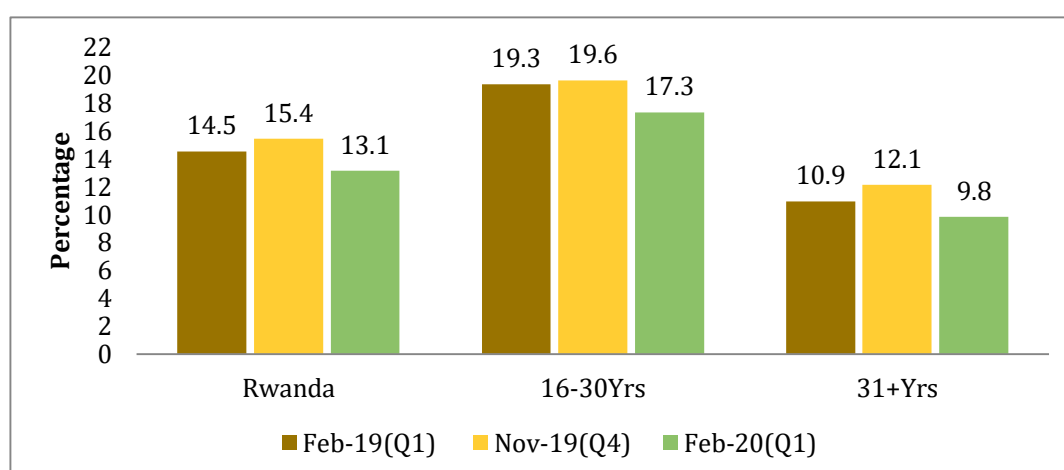
Figure 5. 2: unemployment rate by area of residence.



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

Figure 5.3 shows the trend in the unemployment rate among youth and adults population. In Rwanda, the youth population is defined as persons with 16 to 30 years of age. The results show that the unemployment rate among the youth is relatively higher than the unemployment rate among adults. The youth (16-30 years) unemployment rate declined from 19.3 percent in February 2019(Q1) to 17.3 percent in February 2020(Q1) while the unemployment rate among adults (31+ years) has declined from 10.9 percent to 9.8 percent during the same period. The comparison with the previous quarter also shows a declining trend of unemployment rate among both youth and adults. It declined by 2 percentage points among youth and by 2.3 percentage point among adult aged 31 years old and above.

Figure 5. 3: Unemployment rate among youth and Adult

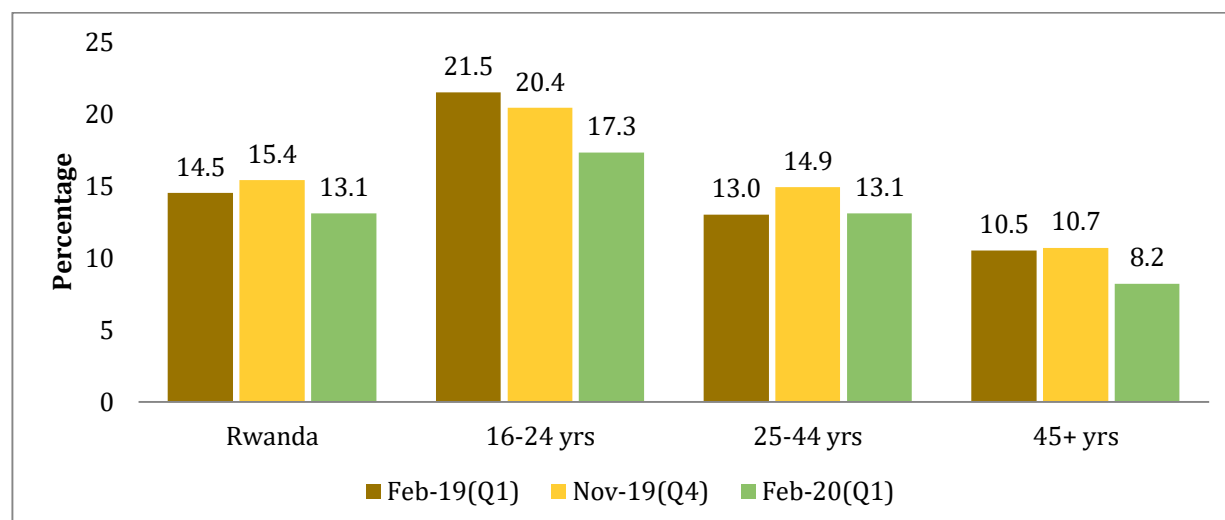


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The comparison of February 2019(Q1) and February 2020(Q1) shows a decrease of 4.2 percentage points in the unemployment rate among young age (16-24 years) and a decrease of 2.3 percentage points among adults (aged 45+) as presented in figure 5.4 below. The November

2019 and February 2020 comparison also shows the decrease of unemployment rate in all specified age group in the figure below: 3.1 percentage points for age group 16-24 years old, 1.8 percentage points for age group 25-44 years old and 2.5 percentage points for adult aged 45 years and above.

Figure 5. 4: Unemployment rate by selected age groups



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

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

Participation in employment, education or training is important for youth in their transition to the labour market and achieves self-sufficiency. 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 752,151 persons while for those aged between 16 and 30 years old, the total number was 1,145,563 persons in February 2020(Q1)

The share of young (16 to 24 years old) neither in employment nor in education or training (NEET) stood at 34.0 percent in February 2020(Q1) representing an increase of 0.7 percent compared to February 2019 (33.3 percent). The February 2019(Q1,) and February 2020(Q1) rounds comparison showed that, the increase of the NEET rate was essentially among young living in rural area where it changed from 35.8.0 percent in February 2019(Q1) to 36.8 percent in February 2020(Q1). It also significantly increased among males by 3.8 percentage points and significantly decreased by 2.5percentage points among female in the same period.

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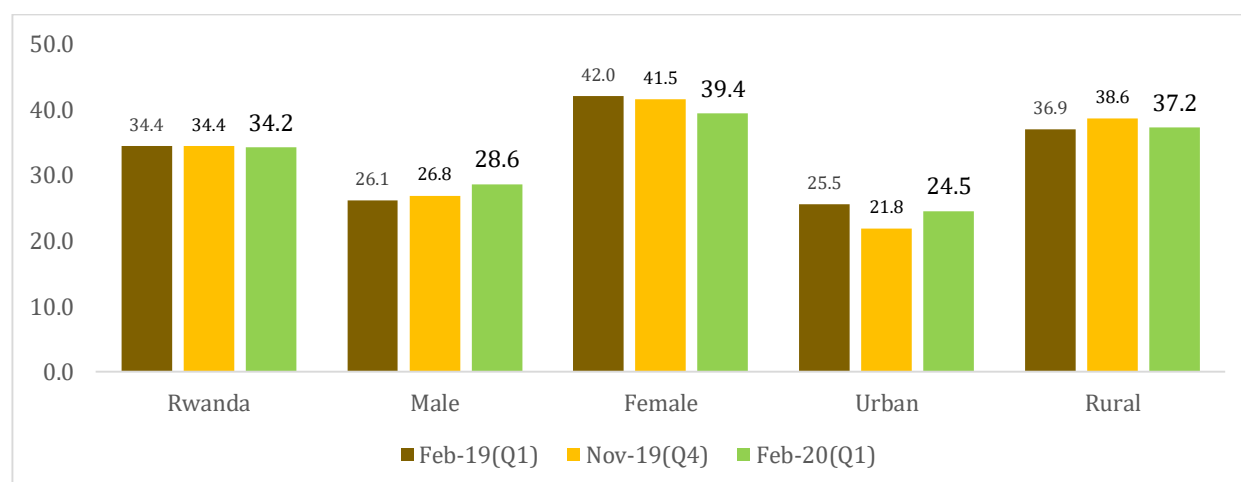
Table 5. 1: Share of youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by sex and area of residence

Age group	sex	Estimate (NEET)					Percentage point change
		Feb-19 (Q1)	May-19 (Q2)	Aug-19 (Q3)	Nov-19 (Q4)	Feb-20 (Q1)	Feb-19 to Feb-20
16-24 years	Total	33.3	30.8	34	32.3	34	0.7
	Male	26.8	26.4	28.1	27	30.6	3.8
	Female	39.7	34.9	39.6	37.3	37.2	-2.5
	Urban	23.6	22	21.8	19	23.8	0.2
	Rural	35.8	33.4	37.3	36.1	36.8	1
16-30 years	Total	34.4	32.8	35.7	34.4	34.2	-0.2
	Male	26.1	26	27.2	26.8	28.6	2.5
	Female	42	39	43.5	41.5	39.4	-2.6
	Urban	25.5	23.5	24.1	21.8	24.5	-1
	Rural	36.9	35.8	39.2	38.6	37.2	0.3

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 34.2 percent in February 2020(Q1). It has shown a slight decline as compared to the same quarter one year back where it stood at 34.4 percent. The results also showed that youth NEET rate was higher among females than males and that it significantly decreased by 2.6 percentage points among females while it was significantly increased among males by 2.5 percentage points from February 2019 to February 2020. The results also show that the NEET among youth (16-30 years old) was 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



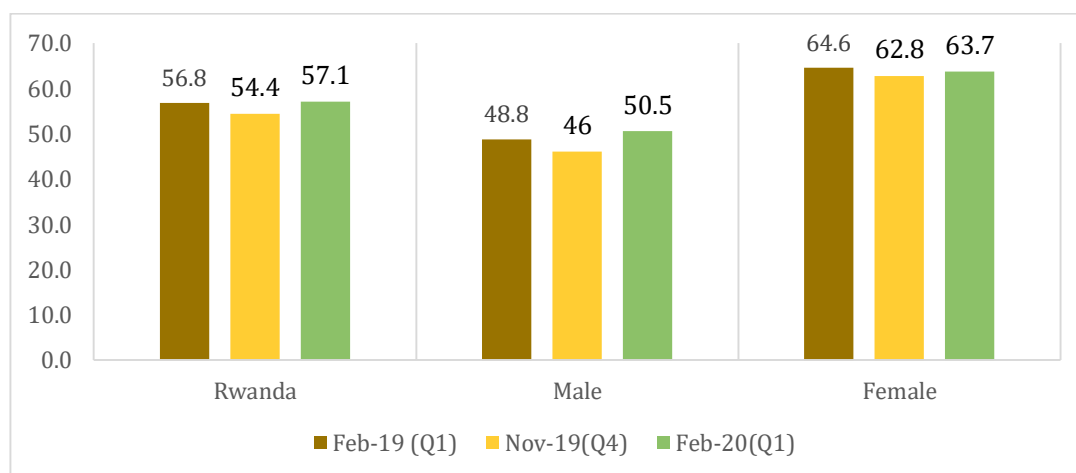
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

### 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 57.1 percent in February 2020 compared to 56.8 in February 2019(Q1) and 54.4 percent in November 2019 (Q4), representing an increase of 0.3 percentage point and 2.7 percentage point respectively. The labour underutilization rate is generally higher among females than males. The comparison of February 2019 and February 2020 shows that the labour underutilisation rate increased by 1.2 percentage points among males and decreased by 0.9 percentage point among females. The November 2019(Q4) and February 2020(Q1) comparison showed that the labour underutilization rate increased by 4.5 percentage points among males as compared 0.9 percentage points increase among females.

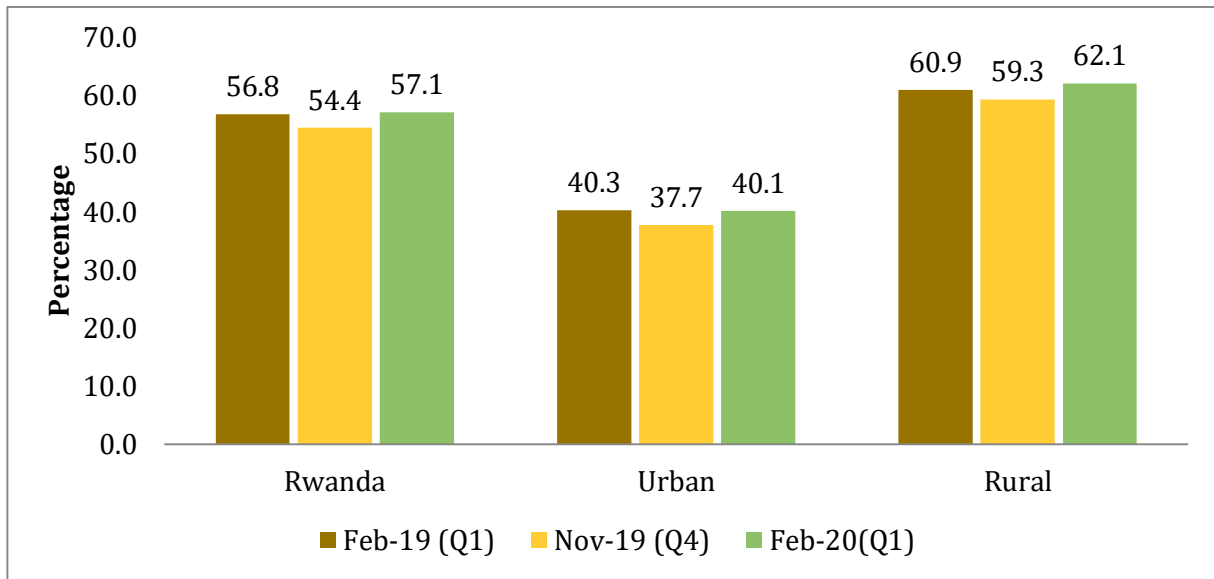
Figure 5. 6: Labour under-utilization rate by sex



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

The results presented in figure 5.7 below showed also that the labour under-utilization rate (LU4) was higher among people living in rural than those living in urban areas of Rwanda. The labour underutilisation rate increased by 1.2 percentage point in rural areas from 60.9 in February 2019 to 62.1 percent in February 2020, while it was almost the same in urban areas for those two periods. The comparison of November 2019(Q4) and February 2020(Q1) revealed that the labour underutilization rate (LU4) increased among rural as well as among urban areas of Rwanda by 2.8 and 2.4 percentage points Respectively

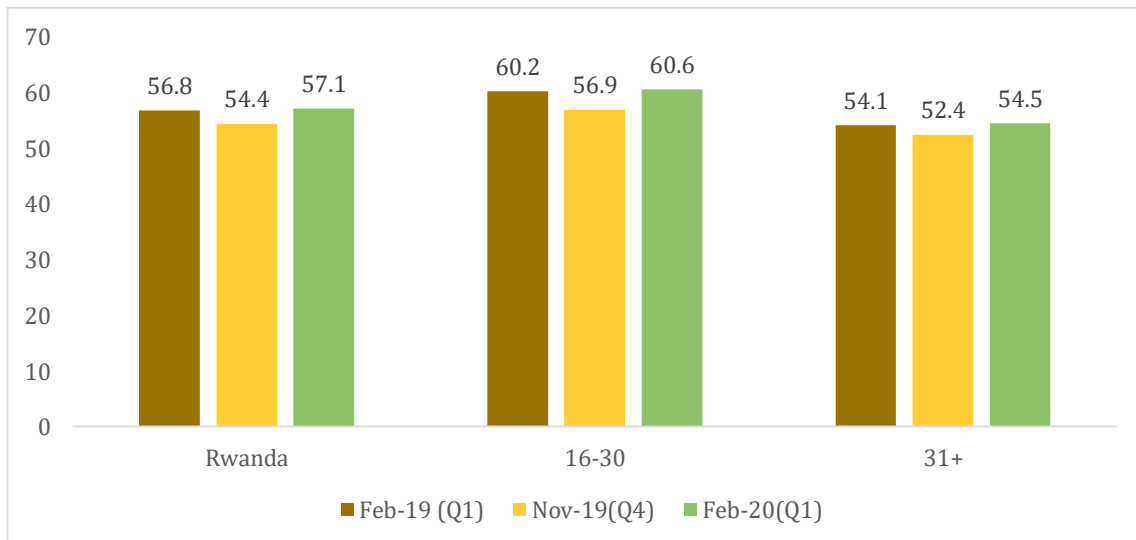
Figure 5. 7: Labour under-utilization rate by area of residence



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 in February 2020 the labour underutilization rate among youth (16-30 years old) was 60.6 percent and 54.5 percent among adults. It slightly increased at the same pace (0.4 percentage points) among youth and adults in comparison with the findings of February 2019. The comparison with the findings of November 2019 reveals that there was a slight increase among youth (0.7 percentage points) as well as a 2.1 percentage points increase among adult population

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



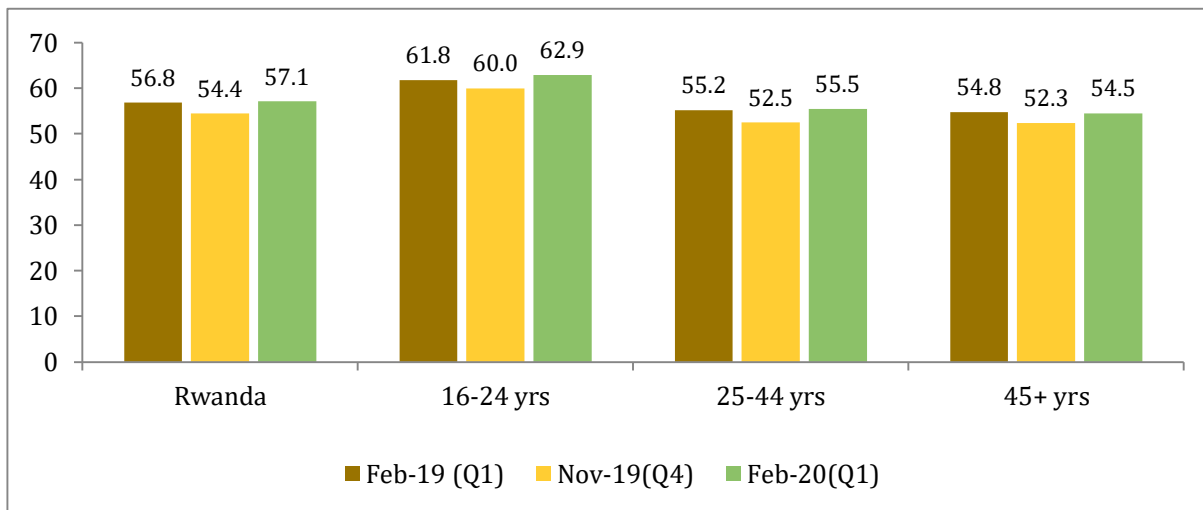
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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The labour underutilisation rate is significantly higher among population in low age group than the adult population. In figure below, it was 62.9 percent among youth in age group 16-24 while it was 55.5 percent for those in age group 25-44 and 54.5 for those in age group 45 and above in February 2020. In comparison with February 2019, the labour underutilisation slightly increased by 1.1 and by 0.3 percentage points respectively for age groups 16-24 and 24-44; while it slightly decreased by 0.3 percentage point for age group 45 and above.

The labour under utilisation rate has generally increased from November 2019(Q4) to February 2020(Q1) among all selected group of ages. The results presented in the figure 5.9 below show that the labour underutilization rate increased by 2.9 percentage points among people aged 16-24 years from November 2019(Q4) to February 2020(Q1); while it has declined by 3 percentage point and 2.2 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), 3,298,000 in May 2019(Q2), 3,428,000 in August 2019(Q3), 3,295,000 in November 2019(Q4). The population outside labour force has decreased to 3,276,000 in February 2020(Q1), representing a decrease of 2.8 percentage points as compared to February 2019 and a decrease of 0.6 percentage point as compared to November 2019.

### 6.1 Main components of people outside the labour Force

The population outside labour force can be divided into three important components, namely, students, persons involved in subsistence agriculture and other outside labour force including largely 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 majority of the population outside the labour force was engaged in subsistence agriculture (53.5 percent) in February 2020. Those who were exclusively occupied by studies represented 19 percent while the remaining part represented 27.4 percent. In comparison with the situation of February 2019, the proportion of outside labour force who were exclusively students decreased by 2.4 percentage points while the proportion of those who were involved in subsistence agriculture decreased by 0.4 percentage point. The proportion of population outside labour force who were exclusively students, slightly decreased from 19.5 percent in November 2019(Q4) to 19.0 percent in February 2020 (Q1). The results also show an increase of 0.7 percentage points among persons involved in subsistence agriculture (from 52.8 to 53.5 percent) and a decrease of 0.3 percentage points among other persons outside labour force (from 27.7 to 27.4 percent) in the same period.

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

Main components	LFS rounds					% Change
	Feb-19 (Q1)	May-19 (Q1)	Aug-19 (Q3)	Nov-19 (Q4)	Feb-20 (Q1)	Feb-19 (Q1) to Feb-20(Q1)
Count(,000)	3,373	3,298	3,428	3,295	3,276	-97
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
Exclusively student	21.4	22.1	19.9	19.5	19	-2.4
Subsistence agricultural farmers	53.1	48.2	47.7	52.8	53.5	0.4
Other outside LFS	25.5	29.7	32.4	27.7	27.4	1.9

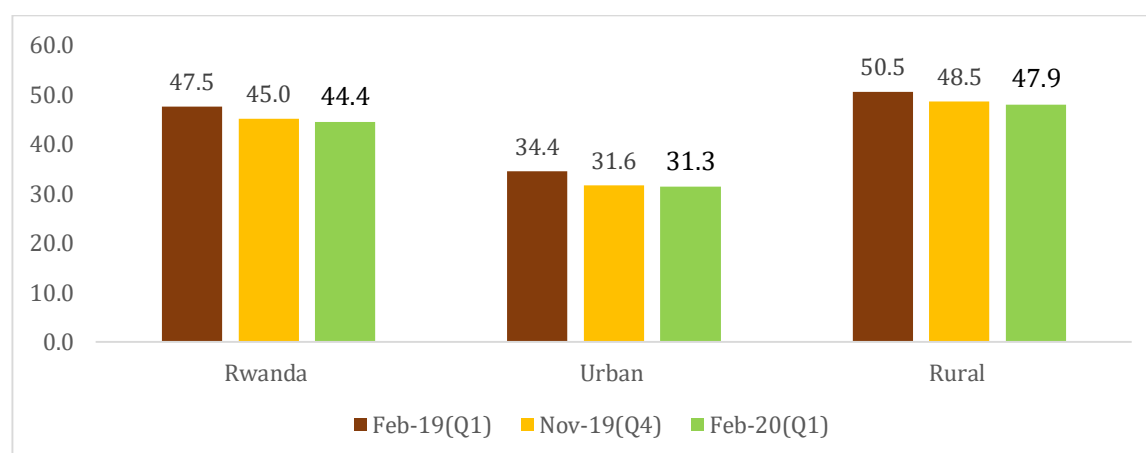
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

## 6.2 Population outside the labour force by area of residence

The comparison between February 2019(Q1) and February 2020(Q1) shows that the proportion of persons outside labour force decreased from 47.5 percent to 44.4 percent at the national level. It has also declined from 50.5 percent to 47.9 percent in rural area and slightly decreased from 34.4 percent to 31.3 percent in in urban area.

The comparison with the previous quarter(November 2019) shows that the proportion of the population outside labour force decreased by less than 1 percentage point at the National level(0.6 percentage point) and in both urban and rural areas(0.3 and 0.6 percentage point respectively).It is also observed from Figure 6.1 that the proportion of persons outside labour force among the working age population was higher in rural areas relatively to urban areas, and the urban-rural gap has decreased to 16.6 in February 2020(Q1) as compared to 16.9 percentage points gap observed in November 2019(Q4) while it slightly increased by 0.4 percentage point as compared to February 2019

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



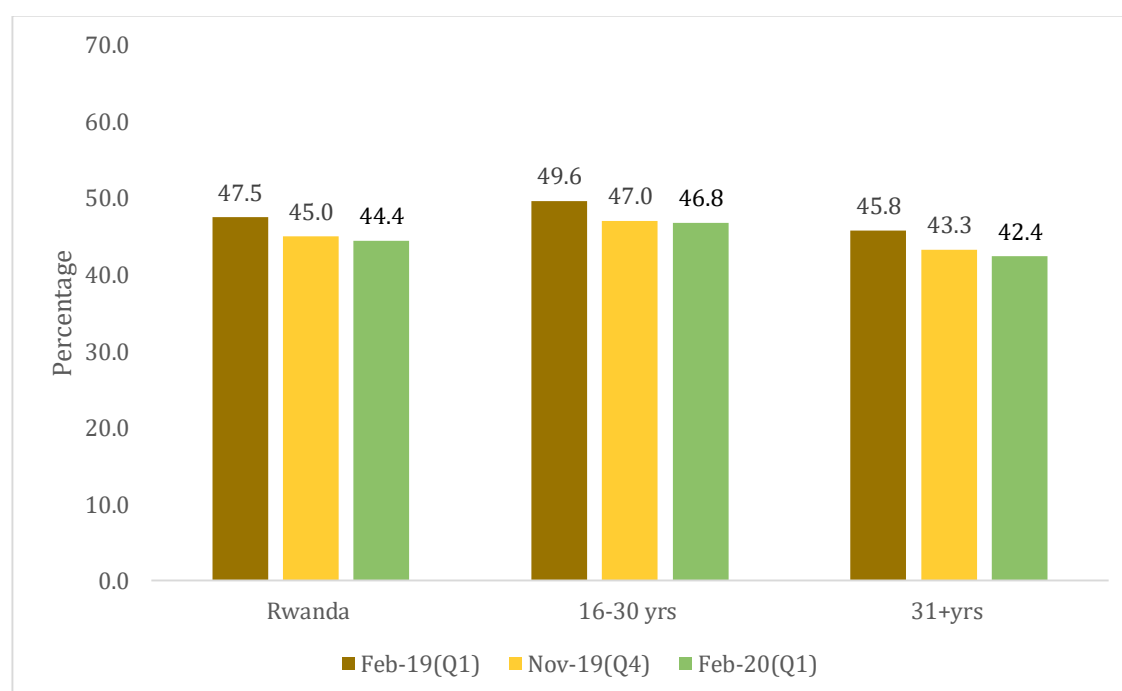
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

### 6.3 Population outside the labour force by age group

Figure 6.2 shows that the proportion of persons outside labour force was 4.4 percentage points higher among the youth than among adults in February 2020(Q1). The proportion of outside labour force among youth (16-30 years old) decreased from 49.6 percent in February 2019 to 46.8 percent in February 2020(Q1). Among adult (31 years and above), it decreased from 45.8 percent to 42.4 percent in the same period.

The comparison of November 2020 (Q4) and February 20 20(Q1) shows that this proportion decreased from 47.0percent to 46.8 percent among youth and from 43.3 percent to 42.4 percent among adults

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



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

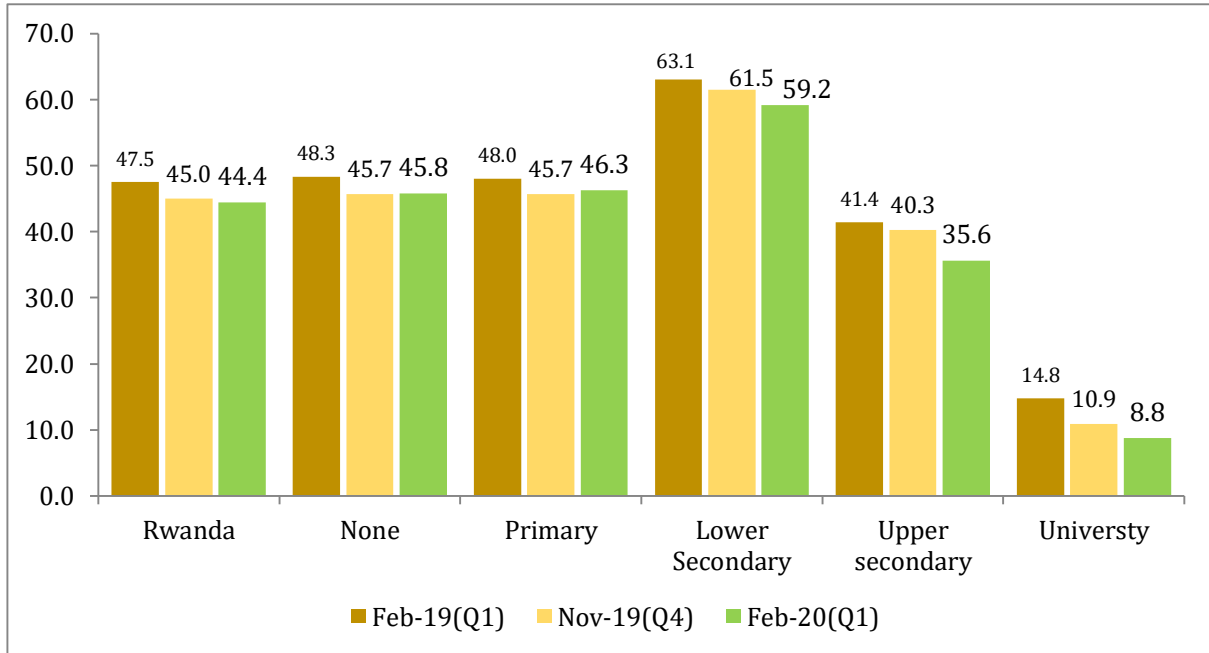
### 6.4 Population outside the labour force by level of educational attainment

The survey results reveal that the share of persons outside the labour force in the working age population was lower among people who hold higher educational attainment as compared to persons with lower education levels. The proportion of working age people outside the labour force has generally declined in almost all levels of education attainment in February 2020(Q1) as compared to February 2019(Q1).The highest decrease was observed among holders of upper secondary level(5.5 percentage points) followed by university graduates(4.4 percentage points).

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The comparison with the previous quarter (November 2019) reveals that there was a decrease of the share of the population outside labour force among university graduate(2.1 percentage points) and in both upper and lower secondary level of education(4.7 and 2.3 percentage points respectively). The remaining level of education registered a change below 1 percentage point. .

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



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

## Chapter 7: Work in agriculture

Due to the importance of the agriculture sector in the economy of Rwanda, a special attention has been paid to it in the present report. The introduction of 2013 standards on work, employment and labour underutilization statistics split workers in agriculture occupation into two parts: market oriented and non-market oriented. Workers in the former part are considered as employed while those in latter are not counted as employed. In this report, all parts are brought together to analyse the work in agriculture sector 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.

In February 2020 the the full count of workers in the agriculture sector resulted to 4,142,000 persons representing 56.1 percent of working age population. This proportion is relatively the same as the one obtained in February 2019(56.0 percent) but is lower than the one registered in the previous quarter (53.8 percent).

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 workers engaged in market oriented as their main job increased by 6 percentage points in February 2020 as compared to February 2019. Conversely, there was a decline of 4 percentage points among those mainly engaged in subsistence agriculture and a decline of 2.1 percent points among those who were involved in substance agriculture in addition to other non-agriculture job.

The proportion of agricultural persons in market-oriented agriculture increased by 5.6 percentage points from November 2019 (Q4) to February 2020(Q1), while the proportion of agricultural workers exclusively in subsistence agriculture decreased by 3.8 percentage points during that period..

Table 7. 1: Works status in agriculture

Categories of agriculture	Feb-19 (Q1)	May-19 (Q2)	Aug-19 (Q3)	Nov-19 (Q4)	Feb-20(Q1)
Market oriented agriculture as main job (a)	31.9	34.0	31.1	32.3	37.9
Subsistence agriculture exclusively (b)	52.8	51.8	53.8	52.6	48.8
Participated in Subsistence agriculture but have non agriculture main job (c)	14.6	13.6	14.6	14.6	12.5
Market oriented agriculture as secondary job (d)	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8
<b>Total (100%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Count ('000s)</b>	<b>3,978</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>3,591</b>	<b>3,937</b>	<b>4,142</b>
<b>Proportion of working age population</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>56.1</b>

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 while the proportion of female was higher than the one for male among people involved exclusively in the subsistence agriculture.

The comparison of labour force survey conducted in Feb 2019 (Q1) and February 2020(Q1) shows that there was a shift of 6.1 percentage points from subsistence to market oriented agriculture. That shift was higher among females (6.3 percentage points) than among males (5.4 percentage points).

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

		LFS rounds					Change
		Feb-19 (Q1)	May-19 (Q2)	19-Aug (Q3)	Nov-19 (Q4)	Feb-20 (Q1)	Feb-19 (Q1) to Feb-20(Q1)
Both	Total	100	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	37.6	39.6	36.6	38	43.7	6.1
	Subsistence agriculture	62.4	60.4	63.4	62	56.3	-6.1
Male	Total	100	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	45	47.2	43.9	45	50.4	5.4
	Subsistence agriculture	55	52.8	56.1	55	49.6	-5.4
Female	Total	100	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	33	34.7	32.2	33.6	39.3	6.3
	Subsistence agriculture	67	65.3	67.8	66.4	60.7	-6.3

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

Table 7.3 below presents the trend of the share of market oriented and subsistence agricultural workers among young persons and adults separately. The level of participation of young population involved in in subsistence agriculture was 53.2 percent while it was 58.0 percent among adult population in February 2020(Q1). The comparison with the February 2019 reveals that there was a higher shift from subsistence agriculture to market oriented agriculture among youth (7.8 percentage points) than among adults (5.4 percentage points).

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

Age group		LFS rounds					Change
		Feb-19(Q1)	May-19(Q2)	19-Aug(Q3)	Nov-19(Q4)	Feb-20(Q1)	Feb-19 to Feb20
Total	Total	100	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	37.6	39.6	37	38	43.7	6.1
	Subsistence agriculture	62.4	60.4	63	62	56.3	-6.1
Young(16-30)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	39	42.5	38	38.4	46.8	7.8
	Subsistence agriculture	61	57.5	62	61.6	53.2	-7.8
Adults(31+)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	
	Market oriented agriculture	36.6	38.2	36	37.8	42	5.4
	Subsistence agriculture	63.4	61.8	64	62.2	58	-5.4

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

The distribution of agricultural workers by education attainment, presented in table 7.4, shows that the higher level of educational attainment, 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 Feb-19 (Q1) to Feb- 20(Q1)
		Feb-19 (Q1)	May-19 (Q2)	Aug-19 (Q3)	Nov-19 (Q4)	Feb-20(Q1)	
Total	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	None	62.3	64.5	62.8	61.1	62.1	-0.2
	Primary	30.8	29.7	30.7	32	30.8	0
	Lower secondary	3.6	3.1	3.6	4.3	4.1	0.5
	Upper secondary	3	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.8	-0.2
	University	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.1
Market oriented agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	None	69.2	68.1	69.3	67.6	67.4	-1.8
	Primary	25.5	28.3	26	28.1	27.4	1.9
	Lower secondary	2.5	1.7	3.2	2.7	3.2	0.7
	Upper secondary	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	-0.7
	University	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0
Subsistence agriculture	Total	100	100	100	100	100	0
	None	58.1	62.1	59	57	58	-0.1
	Primary	34	30.7	33.4	34.4	33.4	-0.6
	Lower secondary	4.3	4	3.9	5.2	4.9	0.6
	Upper secondary	3.4	3	3.4	3.3	3.6	0.2
	University	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1

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

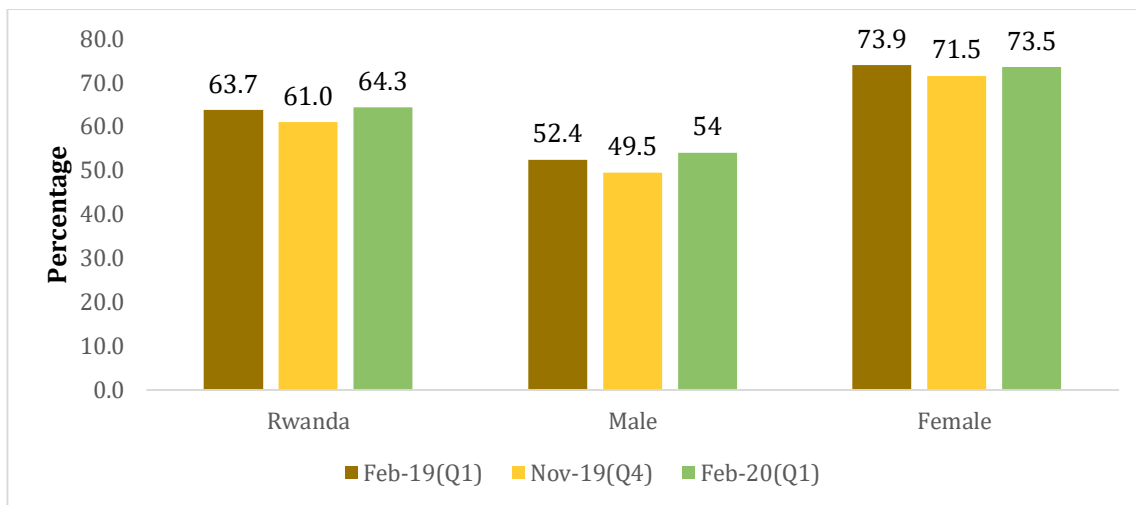
## 7.5 Share of agriculture in the total work force

The total work force can be defined as the sum of total employment (Working for pay or profit) and the total number of workers engaged in subsistence agriculture. Thus, the share of agriculture workers in the total work force is the proportion of agriculture workers in the total workforce.

The results presented in figure 7.1 below show that the proportion of agriculture workers in the total workforce was 64.3 percent in February 2020. It increased by 0.6 percentage points from 63.7 percent in February 2019(Q1) to 64.3 percent in February 2020 (Q1). It increased by 1.6 percentage points among males (from 52.4 to 54.0 percent) and decreased by 0.4 percentage points among females (from 73.9 to 73.5 percent) in the same period. The comparison with the previous quarter (November 2019) shows that there was an increase in the share of agriculture workers in the total workforce. It increased by 3.3 percentage points at the national level, by 4.5 percentage points among males and by 2 percentage points among females.



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

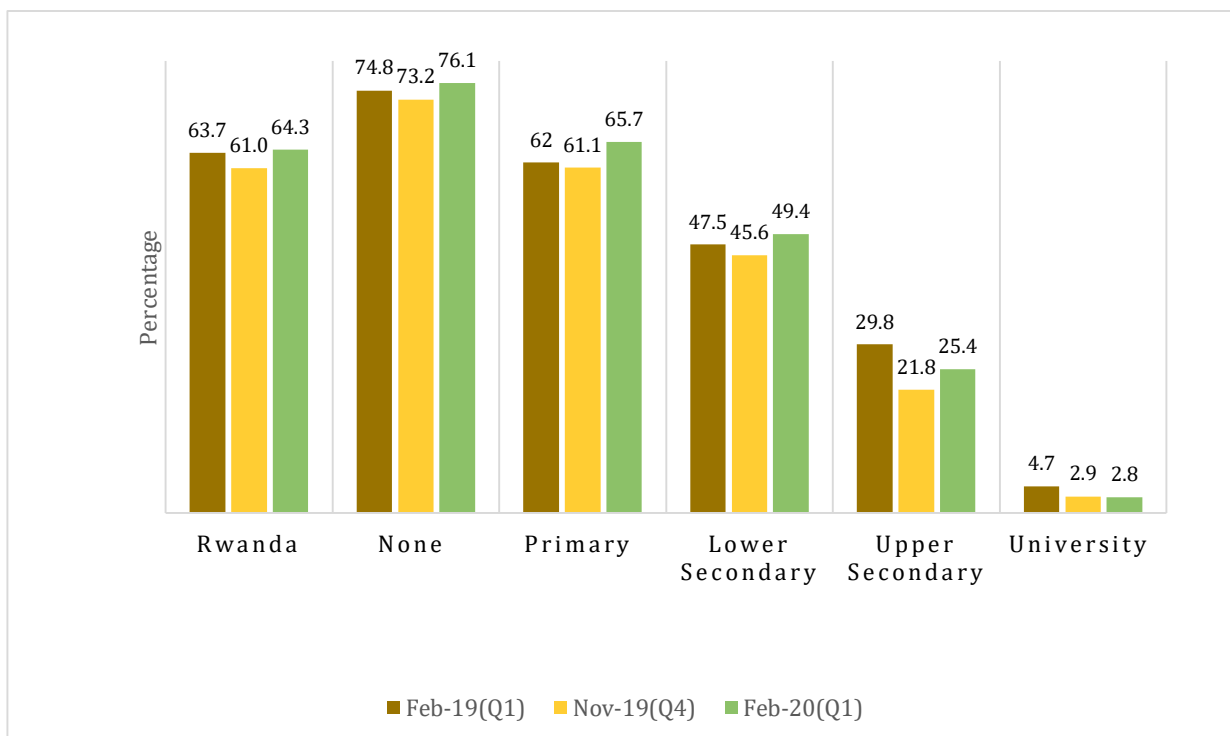


Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The share of agriculture workers in total workforce is 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 in the Figure 7. 2 below reveal an increase of the share of agriculture workers in total workforce for almost all levels of educational attainment from November 2019 to February 2020. The comparison with February 2019 shows a decrease of the share of agriculture workers among holders of upper secondary level and university graduates and an increase among the remaining level of education.

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



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



## Appendix A: Survey Methodology and Data quality

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

The strata are composed of the 30 administrative districts of the country, sub-divided into urban and rural areas. At the second stage of sampling; 16 households were selected in each of the 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 4608 households, composed of three rotation groups. 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  $\eta$  is the proportionality factor of the pps-sampling scheme.

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

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

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 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:

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

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.<sup>1</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>2</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 2020(Q1) 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 February 2020(Q1). 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,

<sup>1</sup> National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, *Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012, Thematic Report Population Projections*, January 2014.

<sup>2</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.

proportions, and their differences can be obtained on the basis of totals calculated for the primary sampling units, here the localities<sup>3</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.

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	7,381,779	220,403	3.0%	6,947,761	7,815,797
Employment	3,568,934	118,968	3.3%	3,334,662	3,803,207
Unemployment	536,714	29,375	5.5%	478,869	594,560
Labour force	4,105,648	135,543	3.3%	3,838,737	4,372,560
Outside labour force	3,276,130	112,404	3.4%	3,054,785	3,497,476

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), February 2020(Q1)

As an illustration of the use of the table, consider the fourth row of the table on the labour force. The total labour force is 4,105,648 estimated with a relative standard error of 3.3 percent. The true value at 95 percent confidence level lies within the interval 3,838,737 and 4,372,560

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 13.1 percent has a standard error of 0.8 percentage points. This may be interpreted to mean that the true unemployment rate lies with 95 percent confidence within the interval, 12.0 percent to 14.2 percent.

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

Indicator	Estimate	Standard error	Confidence interval	
			Lower	Upper
Labour Force Participation Rate	55.6	0.8	54.1	57.1
Employment-Population Ratio	48.3	0.8	46.8	49.9
Unemployment rate	13.1	0.6	12.0	14.2

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey (LFS), February 2020(Q1)

<sup>3</sup> 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, FEBRUARY 2020 (Q1)

Table B. 1: Summary labour force indicators, Feb-20 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Population 16 years old and over	7,381,778	3,467,978	3,913,801	1,544,572	5,837,208	3,456,399	3,925,380
Labour force	4,105,648	2,217,978	1,887,671	1,061,656	3,043,993	1,702,345	2,403,303
- Employed	3,568,934	1,945,487	1,623,448	907,654	2,661,280	1,435,528	2,133,406
- Unemployed	536,714	272,491	264,223	154,002	382,713	266,817	269,897
Outside labour force	3,276,130	1,250,000	2,026,130	482,916	2,793,215	1,754,054	1,522,077
Labour underutilization	3,219,273	1,411,487	1,807,786	509,203	2,710,072	2,024,147	1,195,127
- Unemployed	536,714	272,491	264,223	154,002	382,713	266,817	269,897
- Time-related underemployed	1,154,751	561,988	592,763	148,111	1,006,640	657,288	497,463
- Potential labour force	1,527,808	577,008	950,800	207,090	1,320,719	1,100,042	427,767
Labour force participation rate(%)	55.6	64.0	48.2	68.7	52.1	49.3	61.2
Employment-to-population ratio(%)	48.3	56.1	41.5	58.8	45.6	41.5	54.3
Time related underemployment rate(%)	32.4	28.9	36.5	16.3	37.8	45.8	23.3
LU1 - Unemployment rate(%)	13.1	12.3	14.0	14.5	12.6	15.7	11.2
LU2 - Combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment(%)	41.2	37.6	45.4	28.5	45.6	54.3	31.9
LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force(%)	36.6	30.4	42.8	28.5	39.0	48.8	24.6
LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization(%)	57.1	50.5	63.7	40.1	62.1	72.2	42.2
Youth unemployment rate (16-30 yrs)(%)	17.3	16.7	17.9	19.1	17.3	19.8	15.9
Median monthly earnings at main job	26,000	26,000	20,800	60,000	20,800	20,800	30,000



LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, FEBRUARY 2020 (Q1)

Table B. 2: Population by sex, age group, Feb-20 (Q1)

	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
<b>Population</b>	<b>12,391,227</b>	<b>5,977,269</b>	<b>6,413,959</b>
0-4 yrs	1,704,085	899,377	804,708
5-9 yrs	1,517,700	733,870	783,830
10-14 yrs	1,491,424	728,863	762,561
15-19 yrs	1,385,756	698,666	687,090
20-24 yrs	1,125,727	539,312	586,415
25-29 yrs	956,367	451,533	504,834
30-34 yrs	908,969	453,185	455,784
35- 39 yrs	808,186	402,989	405,197
40-44 yrs	567,058	264,528	302,530
45-49 yrs	428,843	175,769	253,074
50-54 yrs	345,793	149,525	196,268
55-59 yrs	342,614	144,789	197,825
60-64 yrs	288,779	120,176	168,604
65-69 yrs	187,233	83,283	103,950
70-74 yrs	126,388	62,364	64,024
75+	206,307	69,041	137,266

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, FEBRUARY 2020 (Q1)

Table B. 3: Households by household size, sex of head of household and urban/rural area, Feb-20 (Q1)

Household size	Total number households	Head of household		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
	2,934,390	2,139,197	795,192	579,772	2,354,617	1,495,392	1,438,997
1	281,336	170,409	110,927	95,365	185,971	93,704	187,632
2	381,526	182,394	199,131	80,868	300,658	172,177	209,349
3	494,984	342,970	152,015	90,538	404,446	268,620	226,364
4	532,719	405,748	126,971	95,249	437,470	291,276	241,443
5	455,278	354,496	100,783	72,788	382,490	252,565	202,713
6	388,209	327,835	60,373	62,169	326,039	193,076	195,133
7	218,382	197,280	21,102	41,530	176,851	131,127	87,255
8	101,942	86,545	15,398	24,026	77,916	59,819	42,124
9	44,670	38,070	6,601	10,003	34,667	16,233	28,437
10+	35,343	33,452	1,891	7,235	28,108	16,795	18,548

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, FEBRUARY 2020 (Q1)

Table B. 4: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, age group, and urban/rural area, Feb-20 (Q1)

15	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
<b>Total Population 16 yrs and over</b>	<b>7,381,779</b>	<b>4,105,648</b>	<b>3,568,934</b>	<b>536,714</b>	<b>3,276,130</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>
16-24 yrs	2,215,243	948,117	783,641	164,476	1,267,125	42.8	35.4	17.3
25-34 yrs	1,865,336	1,372,078	1,167,495	204,583	493,258	73.6	62.6	14.9
35-54 yrs	2,149,880	1,412,284	1,271,238	141,046	737,595	65.7	59.1	10.0
55-64 yrs	631,393	282,625	258,842	23,783	348,768	44.8	41.0	8.4
65+ yrs	519,927	90,543	87,717	2,826	429,384	17.4	16.9	3.1
<b>Male Pop. 16+ yrs</b>	<b>3,467,978</b>	<b>2,217,978</b>	<b>1,945,487</b>	<b>272,491</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>
16-24 yrs	1,090,797	497,035	411,768	85,267	593,762	45.6	37.7	17.2
25-34 yrs	904,718	753,462	656,529	96,933	151,256	83.3	72.6	12.9
35-54 yrs	992,810	778,530	699,131	79,399	214,281	78.4	70.4	10.2
55-64 yrs	264,965	136,688	126,629	10,059	128,277	51.6	47.8	7.4
65+ yrs	214,687	52,263	51,430	833	162,425	24.3	24.0	1.6
<b>Female Pop. 16+ yrs</b>	<b>3,913,801</b>	<b>1,887,671</b>	<b>1,623,448</b>	<b>264,223</b>	<b>2,026,130</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>
16-24 yrs	1,124,446	451,082	371,873	79,209	673,364	40.1	33.1	17.6
25-34 yrs	960,618	618,615	510,966	107,649	342,003	64.4	53.2	17.4
35-54 yrs	1,157,070	633,755	572,108	61,647	523,314	54.8	49.4	9.7
55-64 yrs	366,428	145,937	132,213	13,724	220,491	39.8	36.1	9.4
65+ yrs	305,240	38,280	36,287	1,993	266,959	12.5	11.9	5.2
<b>Urban Pop. 16+ yrs</b>	<b>1,544,572</b>	<b>1,061,656</b>	<b>907,654</b>	<b>154,002</b>	<b>482,916</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>
16-24 yrs	483,856	228,866	186,983	41,883	254,991	47.3	38.6	18.3
25-34 yrs	495,674	418,450	349,507	68,943	77,223	84.4	70.5	16.5
35-54 yrs	427,919	357,620	320,540	37,080	70,299	83.6	74.9	10.4
55-64 yrs	77,124	46,524	41,648	4,876	30,600	60.3	54.0	10.5

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15	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
65+ yrs	59,999	10,196	8,976	1,220	49,803	17.0	15.0	12.0
<b>Rural Pop. 16+ yrs</b>	<b>5,837,207</b>	<b>3,043,993</b>	<b>2,661,280</b>	<b>382,713</b>	<b>2,793,215</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>
16-24 yrs	1,731,387	719,252	596,658	122,594	1,012,135	41.5	34.5	17.0
25-34 yrs	1,369,662	953,627	817,988	135,639	416,035	69.6	59.7	14.2
35-54 yrs	1,721,960	1,054,664	950,698	103,966	667,296	61.2	55.2	9.9
55-64 yrs	554,269	236,101	217,194	18,907	318,168	42.6	39.2	8.0
65+ yrs	459,929	80,348	78,741	1,607	379,581	17.5	17.1	2.0

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY, FEBRUARY 2020 (Q1)

Table B. 5: Population 16 years old and over by sex, level of educational attainment and urban/rural area, Feb-20 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Area of residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,381,143</b>	<b>3,467,648</b>	<b>3,913,495</b>	<b>1,544,266</b>	<b>5,836,877</b>	<b>3,456,399</b>	<b>3,924,744</b>
None	3,618,796	1,635,176	1,983,620	356,413	3,262,383	2,053,570	1,565,226
Primary	2,178,844	1,027,282	1,151,563	372,042	1,806,802	1,100,146	1,078,698
Lower secondary	594,779	290,564	304,215	206,084	388,695	151,204	443,574
Upper secondary	635,604	302,499	333,105	329,736	305,867	130,285	505,319
University	353,120	212,128	140,992	279,990	73,130	21,193	331,927

Table B. 6: Population 16 years old and over by labour force status, sex, marital status, and urban/rural area, Feb-20 (Q1)

Marital status	Total	Labour force status				Labour force participation rate (%)	Employment-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force			
Population 16 yrs and over	<b>7,381,779</b>	<b>4,105,648</b>	<b>3,568,934</b>	<b>536,714</b>	<b>3,276,130</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>
Married	2,765,388	1,597,751	1,423,701	174,050	1,167,638	57.8	51.5	10.9
Living together	1,151,980	821,407	718,280	103,127	330,573	71.3	62.4	12.6
Divorced/separated	265,132	175,330	162,831	12,499	89,801	66.1	61.4	7.1
Single	2,676,091	1,320,133	1,084,693	235,440	1,355,957	49.3	40.5	17.8
Widow/widower	523,188	191,027	179,429	11,598	332,161	36.5	34.3	6.1

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Table B. 7: Employed population by sex, age group, and urban/rural area, Feb-20 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Employed population 16+</b>	<b>3,568,934</b>	<b>1,945,487</b>	<b>1,623,448</b>	<b>907,654</b>	<b>2,661,280</b>	<b>1,435,528</b>	<b>2,133,406</b>
16-19 yrs	256,795	128,789	128,006	46,650	210,144	85,677	171,117
20-24 yrs	526,847	282,979	243,868	140,333	386,514	176,386	350,461
25-29 yrs	584,127	319,052	265,074	180,358	403,769	209,890	374,237
30-34 yrs	583,369	337,477	245,892	169,149	414,220	229,282	354,087
35- 39 yrs	495,662	284,018	211,644	130,142	365,521	220,815	274,848
40-44 yrs	345,957	198,517	147,441	95,641	250,316	141,557	204,400
45-49 yrs	247,881	119,145	128,736	61,461	186,420	115,154	132,728
50-54 yrs	181,737	97,451	84,287	33,296	148,441	84,922	96,815
55-59 yrs	151,410	74,546	76,865	20,007	131,403	77,024	74,386
60-64 yrs	107,432	52,083	55,349	21,640	85,792	59,111	48,321
65-69 yrs	47,107	28,300	18,807	4,227	42,880	21,584	25,523
70-74 yrs	25,313	18,435	6,878	3,787	21,526	9,219	16,094
75+	15,297	4,695	10,602	962	14,335	4,909	10,388

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Table B. 8: Employed population by sex, occupation group, and urban/rural area, Feb-20 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Occupation group (ISCO High level)	<b>3,568,934</b>	<b>1,945,487</b>	<b>1,623,448</b>	<b>907,654</b>	<b>2,661,280</b>	<b>1,435,528</b>	<b>2,133,406</b>
Managers	61,423	39,071	22,353	47,128	14,295	8,408	53,015
Professionals	214,703	125,791	88,912	122,359	92,344	27,773	186,930
Technicians and associate professionals	57,399	39,576	17,823	47,737	9,662	4,528	52,870
Clerical support workers	32,901	14,726	18,175	28,167	4,735	302	32,599
Service and sales workers	625,149	311,330	313,819	241,017	384,132	193,514	431,635
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	266,774	153,029	113,746	11,748	255,026	15,358	251,416
Craft and related trades workers	298,711	224,743	73,967	96,908	201,803	109,687	189,024
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	87,641	85,826	1,815	50,223	37,418	10,961	76,680
Elementary occupations	1,924,232	951,395	972,838	262,367	1,661,865	1,064,997	859,236

Table B. 9: Employed population by sex, educational attainment, and urban/rural area, Feb-20 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,568,299	1,945,157	1,623,142	907,349	2,660,950	1,435,528	2,132,770
None	1,758,888	933,336	825,552	212,879	1,546,009	881,866	877,022
Primary	1,007,236	556,370	450,866	226,253	780,983	424,906	582,331
Lower secondary	201,930	114,444	87,486	93,547	108,383	53,040	148,890
Upper secondary	323,025	168,803	154,222	155,780	167,246	56,726	266,299
University	277,219	172,205	105,014	218,890	58,329	18,990	258,229

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Table B. 10: Employed population by sex, branch of economic activity, and urban/rural area, Feb-20 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	<b>3,568,934</b>	<b>1,945,487</b>	<b>1,623,448</b>	<b>907,654</b>	<b>2,661,280</b>	<b>1,435,528</b>	<b>2,133,406</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,567,871	721,603	846,268	51,647	1,516,225	904,036	663,835
Mining and quarrying	66,182	60,854	5,328	3,845	62,337	23,667	42,514
Manufacturing	195,001	105,310	89,691	58,184	136,817	73,023	121,979
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9,496	8,553	944	6,068	3,429	2,924	6,572
Water supply, sewerage and waste management	9,266	3,672	5,594	3,451	5,816	5,486	3,780
Construction	309,885	239,942	69,942	69,879	240,006	129,398	180,487
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	422,915	202,649	220,266	173,308	249,607	132,456	290,459
Transportation and storage	156,455	153,345	3,110	59,398	97,057	35,136	121,319
Accommodation and food service activities	116,922	55,553	61,369	44,473	72,449	35,555	81,367
Information and communication	6,980	5,635	1,344	5,786	1,193	255	6,724
Financial and insurance activities	40,912	22,382	18,530	23,750	17,162	2,730	38,182
Real estate activities	2,148	1,726	422	2,036	113	0	2,148
Professional, scientific and technical activities	25,194	15,523	9,671	21,010	4,185	671	24,524
Administrative and support service activities	72,661	52,176	20,485	30,071	42,591	19,584	53,078
Public administration and defense	69,530	49,458	20,072	45,269	24,261	4,930	64,600
Education	127,040	68,227	58,813	52,804	74,235	25,543	101,497
Human health and social work activities	67,896	28,531	39,365	47,164	20,732	11,279	56,617
Arts, entertainment and recreation	14,579	12,265	2,314	13,234	1,345	0	14,579
Other service activities	97,002	66,103	30,900	45,409	51,593	26,119	70,884
Activities of households as employers	182,257	67,238	115,019	142,940	39,317	2,470	179,787
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	8,741	4,740	4,001	7,930	811	266	8,475



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Table B. 11: Distribution of educational attainment and field of Education by Labour market status, Feb-20 (Q1)

Educational attainment	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100</b>
None	48.6	5.6	45.8	100
Primary	46.2	7.5	46.3	100
Lower secondary	34.0	6.9	59.2	100
Upper secondary	50.8	13.5	35.6	100
University	78.5	12.7	8.8	100
Field of Education	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>100</b>
General education	49.3	7.2	43.5	100
Education	70	5.4	24	100
Humanity and art	40.9	14.3	44.7	100
Social Science business	62.8	11.4	25.8	100
Science	34.7	11.2	54.1	100
Engineering, manufacturing	45.2	10.7	44.1	100
Agriculture	52.1	7.6	40.4	100
Health and welfare	78.7	6.9	14.4	100
Services	28.9	16.6	54.5	100

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Table B. 12: Employed population by sex, status in employment, and urban/rural area, Feb-20 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Employed population	3,568,934	1,945,487	1,623,448	907,654	2,661,280	1,435,528	2,133,406
Employee, Paid apprentice/intern	2,448,667	1,333,961	1,114,706	615,643	1,833,024	1,116,132	1,332,535
Employer	46,016	27,762	18,254	32,188	13,828	5,420	40,597
Own-account worker	922,522	548,847	373,676	228,744	693,779	291,667	630,855
Member of cooperative	8,723	4,978	3,745	3,150	5,574	593	8,131
Contributing family worker	143,006	29,939	113,066	27,930	115,076	21,717	121,288

Table B. 13: Employed population by sex, hours usually worked per week at all jobs, and urban/rural area, Feb-20 (Q1)

	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employed population	3,568,934	1,945,487	1,623,448	907,654	490,957	416,698	2,661,280	1,454,530	1,206,750
less than 24 hours	990,788	441,719	549,069	125,523	56,795	68,728	865,265	384,924	480,341
25-34 hours	543,556	276,889	266,668	61,691	29,300	32,390	481,866	247,588	234,277
35-40 hours	733,748	379,097	354,651	112,274	62,550	49,724	621,475	316,547	304,928
41-48 hours	529,155	324,478	204,677	235,435	129,031	106,404	293,720	195,447	98,274
49-61 hours	407,673	274,832	132,841	196,728	114,757	81,971	210,944	160,075	50,869
62-79 hours	276,936	193,605	83,331	131,246	76,964	54,281	145,690	116,641	29,050
80 hours+	87,078	54,867	32,211	44,759	21,559	23,199	42,319	33,307	9,012

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Table B. 14: Youth Population by sex, and residential area, Feb-20 (Q1)

	Age Group	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
			Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
Youth Population (16-30yrs)		3,352,469	1,622,447	1,730,022	805,364	2,547,105	1,197,661	2,154,809
Employed	16-24 yrs	783,641	411,768	371,873	186,983	596,658	262,063	521,579
	16-30 yrs	1,476,419	785,461	690,957	400,845	1,075,574	513,432	962,987
Unemployed	16-24 yrs	164,476	85,267	79,209	41,883	122,594	68,825	95,652
	16-30 yrs	308,423	157,614	150,810	94,710	213,713	126,892	181,531
Outside Labour Force	16-24 yrs	1,267,125	593,762	673,364	254,991	1,012,135	384,639	882,487
	16-30 yrs	1,567,627	679,372	888,255	309,809	1,257,818	557,336	1,010,291

Table B. 15: Youth Unemployed by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, Feb-20 (Q1)

	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Youth Unemployed (16-30 yrs)	277,623	140,091	137,532	41,125	48,212	98,966	89,320
0 - less than 3 months	99,618	54,820	44,798	10,069	12,026	44,751	32,772
3 - less than 6 months	68,552	37,004	31,548	13,127	10,973	23,877	20,575
6 - less than 12 months	37,400	18,297	19,103	3,278	5,625	15,019	13,479
1 - less than 2 years	32,354	13,448	18,907	5,335	7,893	8,113	11,013
2 years or more	39,698	16,523	23,175	9,316	11,695	7,207	11,481

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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, Feb-20 (Q1)

Young not in employment nor in education (16-30 yrs)	Rwanda			Urban		Rural	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1,145,563	463,347	682,216	65,515	131,416	397,832	550,800
16-19 yrs	339,342	173,930	165,412	9,863	24,870	164,067	140,542
20-24 yrs	412,810	159,986	252,824	29,195	51,380	130,791	201,443
25-30 yrs	393,411	129,431	263,980	26,457	55,166	102,974	208,815
None	481,012	215,647	265,365	12,447	27,454	203,200	237,911
Primary	390,422	138,502	251,921	10,977	33,235	127,524	218,686
Lower secondary	86,322	34,147	52,174	2,867	10,428	31,281	41,747
Upper secondary	156,791	58,307	98,484	25,956	47,252	32,352	51,232
University	31,015	16,743	14,272	13,268	13,048	3,475	1,225

Table B. 17: Unemployed population by sex, broad age group and urban/rural area, Feb-20 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Residential area		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Unemployed population 16+</b>	536,714	272,491	264,223	154,002	382,713	266,817	269,897
16-24 yrs	164,476	85,267	79,209	41,883	122,594	68,825	95,652
25-34 yrs	204,583	96,933	107,649	68,943	135,639	90,248	114,335
35-54 yrs	141,046	79,399	61,647	37,080	103,966	87,679	53,367
55-64 yrs	23,783	10,059	13,724	4,876	18,907	18,180	5,603
65+ yrs	2,826	833	1,993	1,220	1,607	1,885	941

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Table B. 18: Unemployed population by sex, level of educational and urban/rural area, Feb-20 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Unemployed population 16+</b>	536,714	272,491	264,223	154,002	382,713	266,817	269,897
None	201,221	111,332	89,888	23,606	177,615	128,885	72,335
Primary	163,514	78,011	85,503	34,367	129,147	96,131	67,383
Lower secondary	40,940	21,016	19,923	13,539	27,401	17,818	23,122
Upper secondary	86,103	38,684	47,419	46,606	39,497	22,060	64,043
University	44,937	23,448	21,489	35,885	9,053	1,924	43,013

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Table B. 19: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, method of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, Feb-20 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture	Number of responses per search method
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural			
<b>Unemployed population who looked for a job</b>	481,140	245,131	236,009	142,659	338,481	230,240	250,901	
Arranging for financial resources, applying for permits, licenses	38,748	17,973	20,775	12,313	26,435	24,147	14,602	78,883
Looking for land, premises, machinery, supplies, farming inputs	12,428	5,692	6,736	2,524	9,904	9,337	3,091	20,932
Seeking the assistance of friends, relatives or other types of intermediaries	169,422	81,278	88,145	52,867	116,555	71,196	98,227	154,692
Registering with or contacting public or private employment services	29,702	18,454	11,248	13,542	16,160	7,531	22,171	37,608
Applying to employers directly, checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets	201,945	108,635	93,310	42,672	159,272	114,176	87,769	279,929
Placing or answering newspaper or online job advertisements	21,543	11,509	10,034	14,860	6,682	2,946	18,596	61,723
Placing and updating resumes on professional or social networking sites online	7,352	1,590	5,763	3,880	3,473	907	6,445	46,041

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Table B. 20: Unemployed population (who looked for a job) by sex, duration of seeking employment, and urban/rural area, Feb-20 (Q1)

	Total	Sex		Area of Residence		Participated in subsistence agriculture	Not participated in subsistence agriculture
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural		
<b>Unemployed population 16+</b>	481,140	245,131	236,009	142,659	338,481	230,240	250,901
Less than 3 months	198,359	106,492	91,867	41,096	157,263	111,489	86,870
Less than 6 months	120,081	64,261	55,820	36,511	83,569	58,371	61,710
Less than 12 months	49,983	23,118	26,865	16,551	33,432	18,913	31,070
1 year to less than 2 years	50,763	24,244	26,518	16,550	34,213	19,290	31,472
2 years and above	61,955	27,015	34,939	31,951	30,004	22,176	39,779

Table B. 21: Time related under employment by age group sex and area of residence, Feb-20 (Q1)

age group	Total	Sex		Residence area	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
<b>Total</b>	<b>1154751</b>	<b>561988</b>	<b>592763</b>	<b>148111</b>	<b>1006640</b>
16-24 yrs	261,586	136,926	124,660	19,793	241,792
25-34 yrs	410,858	195,913	214,945	65,594	345,264
35-54 yrs	402,655	195,163	207,493	58,485	344,170
55-64 yrs	65,570	26,562	39,008	4,239	61,331
65+ yrs	14,082	7,424	6,658	0	14,082





## Appendix C : Labour Force Survey Personnel

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